Three Parts
With Supplement

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Part One
Pages 1-8

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LONDON'S ARDOR COOLING

To Save the Armenians May Mean War with the Whole of Europe.

REPROACHFUL WORDS FOR AMERICA

Customs War Between Germany and Russia Might Do Much to Clear Up the Dismal Situation.

SPAIN IN MOST PITIABLE CONDITION

Scotland Yard's Sensation Has Not Deeply Impressed the English—Parisians Laughing at M. Faure.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—England has been facing for a week what on all sides is described as imminent danger of war, and, on the whole, she is not so sure as she was last week that she likes it. Then the most interesting feature of the situation was the fact that the Tories were helping to work up an Armenian agitation; now, the most significant thing is that they are turning round and almost tearfully deprecating it. I get, from a source which I respect, a hint that this change has been influenced by a message sent through Royal channels from the Danish Court that the Czar was best to be handled some other way. It is on this question, bear in mind, of how far the Czar can be handled at all at Bernsdorff and Balmoral that the situation now most largely turns. Upon the effort to bring him into sympathy with the English point of view as much energy as was deemed safe has been expended inside the Danish royal family. It was at Copenhagen alone in Europe that the late Czar used to hear the truth, but he was an awkward man to tell truth to, and, when he did not sulk in solitude for days thereafter, he had an unpleasant way of splitting a table with his giant fist as a token that he had heard enough. His successor is wholly unlike the father, so far as externals go, but how amenable he is to influence no one knows. By some accounts he is of a gentle and malleable temperament; others say that he is a taciturn, suspicious egoist, with the obstinacy of a mule. However that may be, his Danish and English relatives will have had a month in which to do what they can with him.

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It Is Europe Against England.

Russia's notification to the powers, made in August of last year, that she would resist any attempt on the part of any power to intervene on its own account in Turkey, still formally blocks the way. Prince Lobanoff reaffirmed that position at Vienna, and on the strength of this the Austro-German decision to go with Russia was made absolute. Apparently Lobanoff's spectacular disappearance from the scene did not alter Russia's attitude, as it was reaffirmed again at Breslau. Both the German and the Austro-Hungarian papers of the inspired sort have been conducting a campaign of bluster against England all the year, but their truculence was never so marked and confident as in the past week or two. The same class of Russian journals, too, now talk with more assurance than ever before about a league of all Europe against England.

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To Act Alone Means War.

So far, therefore, as diplomatic records go, England continues to be confronted by Russia's threat of war. If she ventures to take independent action in protecting the Armenians and, ignoring the fact that, nominally at least, the concert of Europe stands behind Russia, butts her head straight against this wall, it may be magnificent, but it will not be what England, upon reflection, is at all likely to do. There may be ways of weakening the wall or of turning past it. Lord Salisbury has been toiling all the year to detach somebody from this European concert. It is generally understood, both here and abroad, that Italy is more or less committed to England's assistance; but this, by itself, is not good enough. France is visibly feeling the effects of the humanitarian upheaval in England, and her papers do not revile the British agitation as do those of Berlin and Vienna; but, diplomatically, France is in the Czar's pocket. There remains, then, the possibility of winning over the Czar himself, which was discussed above.

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Boldest Action Might Be Safest.

There is also another alternative which one day seems very remote and the next advances into the foreground. This is the fact that England may discover sufficient reasons for believing that, in case she took a bold course, the old rivalries and jealousies of her existing on the Continent would really paralyze action against her. It is, of course, a huge risk to run, but England has trusted before now to the chance that Europe would remain motionless in the face of a fait accompli. She did it when she bombarded Alexandria, and she came off then with safety. Adventurous spirits are urging Lord Salisbury to take this chance again, and last week, as was said, it looked as if he had nerved himself to do it, but this week it looks different.

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A Discordant Note in the "Concert."

Little is said about a matter which may easily have a very significant bearing on this phase of the outlook. Germany and Russia have begun what practically amounts to a revival of their old customs war. The ratification of a Russo-German commercial treaty in 1893 was really the foundation on which the political rapprochement between Berlin and St. Petersburg was reared. In his recent retrogressive course, however, Emperor William has tried to curry favor with the agrarian nobility of East Prussia by allowing officials to interpret this treaty to the detriment of Russian food products. Russia, after a vain remonstrance, has retaliated by trebling the duty on German leathern goods, and it is expected that in a few weeks the whole fabric of the treaty will be in ruins. The Berlin official press has already got to the point of threatening that the Reichsbank will be again forbidden to deal in Russian securities. All this is rather striking proof in favor of the contention that the European concert is really a name rather than a fact, and that it is ready to fall to pieces at a resolute touch.

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That Dream of Aid from America.

About still another hypothetical way out of this slough of world disgrace, it must be said that the English abandon with profound disappointment their transient hope that America might join them in a holy crusade. As was pointed out last week, this was at best a rather timid and despairing hope. The St. James's Gazette raised it almost to the sanguine point by talking of the new Triple Alliance—England, America, and Italy—as if it were under serious consideration by the powers concerned; but the reported expressions of American opinion have roughly dashed this hope again. Precisely why we could wage war upon Barbary pirates in the first decade of the century, clearing the Mediterranean of its foul nests of corsairs and slavers on our own hook, when the cowardly European powers were buying immunity from them by annual tributes, and yet be restrained by etiquette now in the century's last decade from interfering in the same sea and on a far graver and more imperative errand of humanity, I, personally, should not like to have to explain to wondering Englishmen. Europe was glad enough then to profit by our courage and grit, though its histories contain wonderfully brief accounts of what we did when it is mentioned at all. No one imagines that the despotic Governments east of the Rhine and the Alps would be pleased with our intervention now, but it is when they are least pleased that civilization most flourishes.

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The Prince of Wales and Gladstone.

I am told that it is the Prince of Wales who has taken this notion of American help most to heart, and it is fancied that some reflection of his ideas was what The St. James's Gazette caught. The Prince is taking extreme interest in the whole affair. In the past week he has made extensive alterations in his plans in order to go to-day to Dalmeny and stay with Lord Rosebery till it is time to go to Leith, meet the Czar, and talk the situation over fully. There is, of course, nothing in the talk of his presiding at the St. James's Hall meeting, but Mr. Gladstone will speak on Tuesday at a big meeting in Liverpool. I have seen to-day a long private letter from the "G. O. M.," which advocates an immediate withdrawing of the British Ambassador from Constantinople, and at the same time giving Costaki Bey his passports, thus leaving British interests in Turkey in charge of the Italian Embassy, and it is understood that this is what he will publicly urge on Tuesday.

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Spain's Pitiable Situation.

A public man who formerly lived much in Spain, who knows the language like a native, and who has a large acquaintance among Spanish politicians, has just returned here from a five weeks' holiday, spent chiefly in Madrid and Malaga. He says that the condition of that country is one of indescribable pathos. The people are broken-hearted over the tragedy which they see in the shipping of their young sons by tens of thousands to death in Cuba, but with them all it is a matter of savage and implacable pride to go on and send still more. Crowds assemble everywhere along the routes to Cadiz, and as they witness the departure of the troops they weep and groan and pray, but the patriotic feeling is still so bitter that any one who raised a public objection to the sacrifice would be in imminent danger of lynching. The same spirit prevails in the Cortez. Probably a majority of its members are entirely convinced that Gen. Weyler's task in Cuba is a hopeless one, but the politician who should say so publicly would be knifed before he could get home. Knowledge of this is what restrained Martinez Campos from telling the truth in the Cortez, as he had announced he would do, and it is what absolutely prohibits free speech on the subject anywhere in Spain. It is admitted in private talk, though, that the rich and influential classes of Cubans have finally turned solidly against Spain, and the gloomy impression prevails that the insurgents will be in Havana by New Year's. What will be done then no one is willing to think. Meanwhile, ferocious efforts will be made to stamp out the revolt in the Philippines by using a superior force at the start, even if every man on the islands who can read and write is exterminated.

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Scotland Yard's Dubious Triumph.

The London newspapers made most frenzied efforts to invest the capture of Tynan and his colleagues with tremendous importance, and they have really given more space and wilder headlines to the affair than the actual dynamite explosions used to get a dozen years ago, but all their clamor failed to create anything like a popular panic. Indeed, so far as I can see, "the man in the street" is deriding the whole thing. Scotland Yard gave its case all away at the very outset in its eagerness for newspaper flattery, by explaining how it had been warned from America that these terrible conspirators were coming, and by telling how it had shadowed all of them every hour since they landed. Upon reflection, people do not find this such an extraordinary feat, and, moreover, they have been growing suspicious about the relations between Scotland Yard and the Clan-na-Gael ever since Le Caron's revelations. In this present case, for instance, it is asked how we can be sure that the very spies who sent the warning of Tynan's coming did not furnish the money for Tynan to come with. Aside from this, there is the fact that none of these criminal idiots has done anything, except get drunk and proclaim desperate resolves to barrooms full of strangers. The chances are twenty to one against either Tynan or the two fellows arrested at Rotterdam being handed over to England, and it is a matter of great doubt if the English officials ever expected or desired such action. There is, indeed, probably enough evidence to put Ivory on trial, possibly enough to convict him, and this, with the réclame of the seizures at Boulogne and Rotterdam, will give Scotland Yard a sufficient advertisement. It is noteworthy that, in Ireland, Tynan, Kearney, and Haines are everywhere repudiated as scoundrels and frauds of the lowest order.

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Anyhow, the Czar Was Frightened.

Naturally, Ivory's presence in Scotland associated the plot at once with the impending visit of the Czar. Yet nothing could be more unlikely than that they had any connection, for the physical-force group of Irishmen always have cheers for Russia in her assumed capacity as the enemy of England. Still, the deduction seems to have been taken seriously by the Czar himself, or at least by those responsible for his safety. Not only have precautions at Leith and on the route to Balmoral been increased until all that part of Scotland is in something like a state of siege, but the exact time of the Czar's arrival in Leith Harbor and all his subsequent time tables by rail are still kept unsettled. It is probable that he will reach Leith on Monday, but not even that is officially decided.

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Precautions Taken at Paris.

The police of Paris were stirred by this sensational outcry into making domiciliary visits all over the city, and I am advised from the Foreign Office that not only will new passports be needed by strangers who visit France to see the reception of the Czar, but it will be well, also, to go and register one's name at the Bureau of Foreign Residents.

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President Faure in Uniform.

The Paris papers are still having great fun over the question of a uniform in which President Faure can properly receive the imperial guests. This notion was started as a journalistic joke, but M. Faure took it seriously, and had his tailors make and submit a lot of designs. It is understood that the Ministry vetoed this pleasing project, but M. Faure got out of the dress schemes submitted the basis of an idea for a distinctive uniform to wear while reviewing troops, and this uniform he has been wearing all the week at the Angoulême manoeuvres. It is a riding costume consisting of a black hussar jacket, heavily braided; tight mouse-colored trousers, worn inside Vandyke boots; a low, black, slouch hat, with a curling brim, and a short nut-brown overcoat, cut rather like a cavalry officer's hooded cloak. Thus attired, M. Faure has ridden about on a light chestnut steed, followed by an Elysée groom in a French blue coat and a silk hat with a tricolor cockade on it. The effect of this on the army has not been reported, but the boulevards are still holding their sides with merriment. One of the favorite pleasantries is to the effect that the peasants of La Charente all firmly believe that the groom was the President. This jesting seems to be all good-natured enough, but, none the less, ridicule is a sharper-pointed weapon in France than in some other lands, and if M. Faure were to show that he resented this chaffing he would be made to suffer at once. Fortunately, he has a very cheery temperament, and displays such naïve ecstasy in being President, even when he is called "the shopwalker of the republic," that it is to the genial side of the popular mind that he irresistibly appeals.

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Stirring Up the Dreyfus Scandal.

There is an evident and determined purpose on the part of somebody in Paris to revive interest in the Dreyfus mystery. New paragraphs full of strange hints and innuendoes are constantly appearing in those Parisian journals whose news columns are always for sale. It is an extremely complicated case, even in its simplest form, and fresh discussion does no more than strengthen the impression that the scandals surrounding the detection of Capt. Dreyfus's treason were about as bad as was his own offense. Some of these scandals apparently involve France's international relations pretty deeply, and it is not unlikely that, when the Chamber meets after the Czar's departure, an effort will be made to force the disclosure of these secrets.

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Two New London Reviews.

The Progressive Review, a shilling monthly which is to be started next month, will begin its career, I am told, with much better prospects of permanency than most similar publications have enjoyed. Perhaps "similar" is not the word to use, for the plans of this review are by far the most comprehensive and ambitious yet put to practical test. One of its two editors, William Clarke, will be remembered as a lecturer in the United States in 1893. Demarest Lloyd, whose book on trusts attracted great attention here, is to be the American correspondent, and a considerable sale in America is expected.

W. H. Mallock's new Tory paper for old Tories, of which mention was first made in these dispatches, is to be called The British Review, and it has been decided to make the price 3d., instead of the customary 6d. of The Saturday Review, The Spectator, and other weeklies. It will appear in a few weeks.

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Mr. Healy Seeking Needed Rest.

Mr. Healy has been more or less of an invalid ever since his dangerous attack of influenza a year ago, and it was only by a supreme effort that he kept up his strength for his prolonged and incessant work on the recent Land bill. Since the adjournment of Parliament he has been getting weaker instead of stronger, and he has now gone to the south of Spain for a long rest and recuperation.

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John Hare's Plans.

There is nothing new in John Hare's programme for the coming season in America, save that he will rely a good deal on Pinero's "Hobby Horse," in which he made a striking personal success ten years ago. He will have in his company young Frederick Kerr, whose delicate art as a comedian will, I know, be vastly appreciated in America. He is more like an American, to begin with, than any other English actor of his generation. H. F.

SEARCH FOR A LOST CHILD.

A Trained Bloodhound Tries to Solve a Village Mystery.

RUTLAND, Vt., Sept. 19.—The report was circulated last Monday night that Bertha, the three-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Putnam of Mill Village, a hamlet about two miles north of this city, had disappeared mysteriously. She had been seen at play with her four brothers and sisters near her parents' home just before her disappearance. People living in the vicinity began a search, and every nook and corner, the wood near by, the creek, and the pond were thoroughly searched, but no trace of the child was found. The neighbors were in an excited state and kept up the search night and day. On the forenoon of the third day the supposition prevailed that the little girl had fallen into a mill pond a short distance from the family residence. Then the pond was dragged, but without result.

Finally the searchers decided to put a bloodhound on the track, and the bloodhound Pilot, from the State House of Correction, was secured. The dog was given a shoe worn not long before by the little girl. For twenty minutes the hound sniffed the ground, and at once seemed to catch the trail, at a point near the junction of a new road and the main highway. At first the bloodhound wavered, but finally settled down to work, and dragged his keeper rapidly along the bank of East Creek, as the stream is called. A quarter of a mile below the home dwelling the dog ran into the water and made an attempt to cross the stream. At this point the water is knee deep, and, although it seemed impossible that the child could have crossed there, the actions of Pilot plainly indicated that the trail was across the stream. On the north bank the hound took up the scent and followed it westward. At a point opposite "Devil's Camp," so called, Pilot became greatly excited, and brought up suddenly at the top of a cliff. Descending to the water's edge, the bloodhound gave tongue for the first time, and after nosing at the foot of the cliff lost all ambition to follow—a sign that the trail had come to an end. The inference drawn by the searchers was that the child had fallen over the cliff into the water and had floated down.

Subsequently a child's track was found in the exact course followed by the bloodhound when he came out of the water after crossing. Every foot of the stream has been thoroughly searched, and this has been the only clue found. A kidnapping theory has few believers. The search has not yet been abandoned.

MEXICANS ON TEXAS BORDER.

Armed Bands of Ranchmen on the Banks of the Rio Grande.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 19.—J. C. Lawlings, a well-known ranchman of Presidio County, arrived here yesterday, and reports that large bands of armed Mexicans have been congregating on the Texas side of the Rio Grande for the past ten days. The bands numbered fully 800 persons when he left there yesterday, and their leaders stated that they were going to cross into Mexico and join the followers of Santa Teresa. The recruits for this band come from the border Texas ranches, and they are nearly all ignorant of the plans of the leaders. All are well mounted and have a good supply of ammunition.

The attention of the authorities of Presidio has been called to the rendezvous of the band of Mexicans, and the Sheriff and a detachment of rangers have left for the locality where they are holding camp. An effort will be made to arrest the Mexicans on the charge of violating the United States neutrality laws by organizing an armed band for the purpose of invading a sister country in time of peace.

Wants the Burden Reward.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 19.—I. Townsend Burden was made defendant here Friday in an action by Bridget Bayle, wife of Mr. Burden's chef. The woman claims that she gave information leading to the discovery of the thieves and the recovery of the jewels, and therefore she sues for the reward of $10,000 offered by Mr. Burden for the recovery of his property. The case will be heard at the November term of the Supreme Court here. Mr. Burden said to-night that the woman did not have the slightest claim in the matter; that Stratter, the London jeweler, and Superintendent of Police Swanson of London gave the information leading to the arrest and recovery of the property. If Mrs. Bayle had assisted he would gladly have paid her the reward. Mr. Burden said that the woman had been threatening all the Summer to sue.

Cashier May Be a Defaulter.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—It is claimed this morning that Langhorne Heath, cashier of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company of this city, who has been missing for three weeks, is a defaulter to the extent of $30,000. His books are being examined by experts. The agent here refuses to say anything about the matter.

Carlisle Still at Gray Gables.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Sept. 19.—Unfavorable weather here to-day kept the President at home. Secretary Carlisle is still at Gray Gables, and is likely to remain over Sunday. It is understood that Secretary Carlisle will not speak at the Palmer-Buckner meeting in New-York next week.

LIGHTNING AND GALE'S FURY

CYCLONES, FIRES, AND SUFFERING ON EVERY HAND.

Terrific Storms Throughout the Country Early Yesterday Morning—A Destructive Tornado in New-Bedford—Factories Destroyed—Remarkable Escape of Many Persons—Mills and Barns Unroofed—Black Clouds and High Winds.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 19.—A cyclone from the northwest struck this city early this morning, dealing out destruction on every hand, and, perhaps, death in one instance. There was, of course, an immense number of minor accidents, trees uprooted, &c., but soon after daylight a particularly severe burst caused damage of more serious import. About 6:30 o'clock a huge bolt of lightning descended from a cloud of inky blackness upon the big cotton shed of the Bennett Mills. It ignited the inflammable contests and imperiled nearly 8,000 bales of cotton of high grade. It took the firemen three hours to get the main blaze subsided, and in all about 2,500 bales, valued at upward of $100,000, were injured. Much of this damage will be offset by proceeds of the sale of the damaged cotton, but it will still be a heavy loss. It is generally insured. The cotton house was destroyed, and involves a loss of perhaps $8,000.

While the mill fire raged another cyclone burst, characterized by terrific wind and a torrent of rain. The crowd near the mill fire ran for shelter, and about twenty of them found it in a new building at the corner of Coggeshall and North Front Streets. No sooner were they assembled than the wind entered the building, raised the roof bodily, and the whole structure fell with a crash.

By a miracle, all but one of the crowd in the building escaped. He was Zoel Levigney, a French-Canadian, aged sixty-five, who had run in for shelter. He was pinned down by heavy timbers, his spine was injured, several ribs were broken, and he was internally injured. At St. Luke's Hospital little hope is expressed of his recovery. The narrow escapes of the gang of carpenters form a remarkable story. The building was still the property of the contractor, Thomas M. Chase, and is a total loss of about $3,000.

Several other houses were unroofed, and one, unfinished, was wrecked. In Fair Haven big patriarchal elms were uprooted and filled the streets so that they were rendered impassable for a time. In South Dartmouth several buildings were blown down, and a horse was killed. On the Fair Haven bridge a street car barely escaped a big falling tree from Pipe's Island, and travel was blocked for some time. Reports from all over the suburban territory are to the effect that the storm was of fearful force.

PREPARE FOR KILLING FROSTS.

A Special Weather Bulletin Issued from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The Weather Bureau furnished the following special bulletin to the press:

A decided fall of 20° to 22° in the past twenty-four hours has given the lowest temperatures ever reported in this decade in the upper Missouri Valley and at Duluth. A temperature of 22° is reported at Bismarck, and of 24° at Huron. Killing frosts were reported this morning at Miles City, Moorhead, Huron, and Valentine. Heavy frosts at North Platte and Duluth. Light frosts at St. Paul and Des Moines.

It is probable that on Sunday morning this cool wave will give killing frosts and as low, if not lower, temperatures than before noted in Lower Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory, although the present temperature is quite high. Monday morning severe killing frosts will probably be experienced in Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Arkansas, and Northern Texas, and frosts in Tennessee and the northern portions of Mississippi and Louisiana. Special warnings have been sent to all these regions, and these have been widely distributed through the Post Offices.

TEMPEST OF WIND AND RAIN.

A Dense Black Cloud Hovers over Providence—Lightning's Pranks.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 19.—A tempest of wind, rain, and lightning passed over the city this morning, and, although of short duration, inflicted a large amount of damage. The storm began at 4:30 in the morning, but was comparatively mild until shortly before 7 o'clock, when a gale from the northwest bore down, and the wind gained a velocity of from eleven to forty miles an hour within a few minutes. Heavy torrents of rain fell, and for a short period thunderbolts fell in various parts of the city.

A cloud of dense blackness, gyrating like a Western cyclone, headed the storm, but lifted into the air on reaching the suburbs of the city. Streets were flooded and washouts frequent, while business was almost wholly suspended during the heavy rainfall. The lightning struck the flagstaffs on the Anthony-Cowell Building and the Public Library Building. Several dwelling houses were also hit by stray bolts, and a woman by the name of Bowler was severely shocked.

After a half hour's tumult in the city, the wind abruptly shifted, and drove the storm back up the Woonasquatucket Valley by the course it had approached. One mile out of Oakland the barn and a large amount of hay of George Paine were twice struck, and were totally destroyed. The second bolt killed a horse as Mr. Paine was leading him out. Loss, $3,000; not insured.

DARKNESS IN FALL RIVER.

A Sudden and Fierce Thunderstorm Frightens the People.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 19.—An extraordinary thunderstorm, partaking of the character of a tempest, swept over the city between 7:30 and 8:30 o'clock this morning. It had been raining some hours previous, but at the first hour named the people became thoroughly frightened by the appearance of an immense black cloud from the west, accompanied by winds having the force of a hurricane. The darkness that came upon the whole section put a weird appearance on everything, and operatives

Continued on Page 3.

FAILURE OF A NATIONAL BANK.

The National Bank of Troy Closes Its Doors.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 19.—The National Bank of Troy, formerly the First National Bank of this city, closed its doors this morning because of a run on the bank, and it is now in charge of United States Bank Examiner Graham.

The bank's officers state that it will be able to pay depositors in full, and from 75 to 90 cents on the dollar to stockholders. The capital is $200,000. The bank succeeded the First National Bank in 1883, the latter having been organized in 1863. The run on the bank began several days ago, when a prominent citizen fell dead near the bank's doors, and the rumor which was circulated that the crowd that assembled was making a run on the bank precipitated an actual run.

Daniel Klock, Jr., President of the bank, said to-day that the depositors of the bank would be paid in full, and that if the assets were properly managed the stockholders would not suffer loss. He said that the bank was in better condition than at any other time since 1893, and that the closing was occasioned solely by the depositors drawing out their money on account of a rumor which had been circulated that the bank had failed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The capital of the National Bank of Troy, N. Y., which failed to-day, was $200,000. The last report of its condition, made July 14 last, showed surplus and profits to be $25,000; liabilities to individual depositors, $449,000, and borrowed money, $45,000.

ROBBED AT ASBURY PARK.

Police Looking for a Man Who Stole $400 from a Hotel Guest.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 19.—Capt. Lewis, a retired army officer of Philadelphia, who is said to be quite wealthy, was robbed of $400 in gold last night at his hotel, on Second Avenue, this place. The money was kept in a little bag, which he had placed in the top of his trunk. The thief, who evidently had a complete knowledge of the surroundings, gained an entrance through a second-story rear window. He carried passkeys, which admitted him to the Captain's room. Here he took the trunk keys from the bureau drawer and easily located the booty.

Investigation showed that an attempt had also been made to rob the apartments occupied by Mrs. Edward Blythe, a wealthy New-York lady, who has been stopping at the same house. Owing to the fact that her goods were all packed away in her trunk the burglar secured nothing from her room.

The robbery was reported to the police, who began an investigation. Suspicion rests upon a man who had been stopping at a house adjoining the one robbed, and whose bedroom window overlooked that of Capt. Lewis. This person departed about an hour after the robbery occurred, after paying his board bill with a twenty-dollar gold piece. Burned matches found in the room of Capt. Lewis correspond with those used by the stranger in his own room. The police are now on his trail.

ROBBERY AT RICHMOND HILL.

Augustus Weillers Robbed of $500 Worth of Silverware, &c.

JAMAICA, L. I., Sept. 19.—The police of Richmond Hill were notified to-day of a robbery that occurred in daylight yesterday at the home of Augustus Weillers, at Richmond Hill Terrace. Mr. Weillers was in the city on business, and his wife was out shopping. She was gone but a short time, and when she returned she discovered that $500 worth of silverware, jewelry, and clothing had been stolen. The thief got into the house by forcing open a cellar window. It is believed he was familiar with the apartments, as he went to the room up stairs where the valuables were kept. Some of the neighbors say a colored man was seen about Mr. Weillers's house, and he is suspected of having committed the theft.

Mrs. Elizabeth Squires Robbed.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Sept. 19.—Two men, supposed to be river thieves, early this morning smashed the front windows in the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Squires, on Nineteenth Street. Constable Hickey saw the thieves leave the house with a large bundle and go toward the shore. Supposing that the men would return, he went home and armed himself. On arriving at the house he saw the men going away with a large roll of Brussels carpet. As soon as the men saw the constable they dropped their burden and ran. They were not captured. Mrs. Squires and her family have been absent during the Summer, and the extent of her loss cannot be learned.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are for fair and much colder weather; the northwesterly gales diminishing.

A storm developed over the St. Lawrence Valley yesterday and was central over Maine last night. A second storm appeared to be developing north of Montana. The area of high pressure had moved from Eastern Montana to Nebraska, increasing in magnitude.

Rain had fallen from the Mississippi Valley eastward to the Atlantic, except in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, also in the Red River of the South Valley.

The temperature had risen in the extreme Northwest, remained stationary in the Atlantic and Gulf States, and fallen decidedly elsewhere, a fall of 32° occurring in Northern Texas and Southern Missouri.

Showers are indicated for to-day, followed by clearing, in the Gulf and South Atlantic States and New-England, fair elsewhere. The temperature will fall decidedly in the Atlantic and in the Gulf States, the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		Times.
	1895.	1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	72	63	67
6 A. M.	67	64	68
9 A. M.	67	65	67
12 M.	72	74	76
4 P. M.	76	80	80
6 P. M.	71	64	73
9 P. M.	67	61	65
12 P. M.	66	58	62

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	69.75
Weather Bureau	71.00
Corresponding date 1895	70.00
Corresponding date for last twenty years	66.00

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 2, Column 7.

BRYAN BRAVES THE STORM

HE MAKES HIS SPEECH IN WASHINGTON UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

Forced to Abandon It at Last on Account of the Pelting Rain—He Makes an Attack on Secretary Carlisle on the Silver Question—The Young Orator Looks Ten Years Older than When He Began His Campaign Tour.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—There were two features in the Bryan meeting to-day in the old baseball grounds, which the late Senator Mahone tried to sell to the United States Government for a printing office, which impressed themselves upon the fifty or more Washington correspondents, who, after being in attendance upon the Chicago Convention and listening to Mr. Bryan's "crown of thorns and cross of gold" speech, were present at this gathering. One was that Mr. Bryan has perceptibly aged at least ten years in appearance through the labors he has imposed upon himself in this campaign. He is no longer, in looks at least, "the boy orator of the Platte."

Another point very noticeable to-day was the loss of the personal magnetism which has hitherto characterized his oratory. It is true that climatic conditions were against him to-day. No one can successfully speak in competition with a local cyclone, even though he bears the nominating badge of three National Conventions. Mr. Bryan labored under this disadvantage. And he was particularly unfortunate in the fact that just as he came to the point where he was going to read George Washington's Farewell Address on the anniversary of the day on which it was published in the long-forgotten Philadelphia newspaper (not the day it was dated, which was Sept. 17,) the winds and the rains of heaven took control of the meeting, and the Popocratic candidate hastened back in a carriage to the Metropolitan Hotel, with two liveried and cockaded menials on the box, and left the Washington public in blissful ignorance as to whether he approved of George Washington's farewell sentiments or condemned them.

Bryan Reaches Washington.

Arriving at Washington at 4:05 o'clock, the train being twenty-five minutes late, Mr. Bryan alighted amid the cheers of his fellow-passengers at the far end of the train shed of the Baltimore and Potomac Station. The fifteen hundred people who were wedged in behind the bars of the train shed took up the cheers, and their echoes were heard from the throats of fully 3,000 people, congregated in the streets outside. It was only with the utmost difficulty that the police force was able to keep back the crowd, every man of whom, and many women, sought to reach and shake the hand of the candidate. Surrounded by the local committee and the delegation of the Congressional Committee, Mr. Bryan was conducted to his carriage and hurriedly driven to the Metropolitan Hotel. After a brief rest and luncheon, carriages were again taken, and the party proceeded to the old baseball park, where it had been preceded some two or three hours by a crowd.

Early in the day the Weather Bureau issued a special bulletin predicting a thunderstorm during the afternoon. As early as 2 o'clock the evidences of this storm began to be apparent, as ominous clouds gathered in the west. This, however, did not diminish the enthusiasm of those who were determined to see and hear Mr. Bryan. His appearance on the platform was the signal for prolonged cheers.

Mr. Bryan began his speech by saying: "Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen: I am grateful to you for the very cordial welcome which you have extended to me as I return to the city in which four years of official life were spent. I see before me the faces of a great many whom I knew as young men. I am glad to speak to the young, because the young, in the course of nature, must live under our Government for many years, and are interested in making that Government good enough to live under.

Two Planks in the Platform.

"I desire to call your attention to two planks in the platform adopted at Chicago, before touching on other matters connected with the campaign. I speak of these two planks because they concern the people who live in this District of Columbia. The Chicago platform contains this plank:

"We favor the admission of the Territories of New-Mexico, Oklahoma, and Arizona into the Union as States, and we favor the early admission of all the Territories having the necessary population and resources to entitle them to Statehood, and, while they remain Territories, we hold that the officials appointed to administer the Government of any Territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the Territory or District in which their duties are to be performed. "The Democratic Party believes in home rule, and that all public lands [illegible]

"I have finished, however, the part which refers to the District of Columbia. I desire to emphasize these words: 'The Democratic Party believes in home rule.' I believe in the platform and in that portion of the plank which I have emphasized. And when I say I believe in home rule, I do not mean that the [illegible] or in the Territories after rulers commence to rule, but that they shall live there before they are appointed.

Let me read another plank.

We are opposed to life tenure in the public service. We favor appointments based upon merit, fixed terms of office, and such an administration of the civil service laws as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of ascertained fitness, except as otherwise provided by the Constitution of the United States.

"We are in favor of a civil service reform that means something, and not a civil service reform that permits a President to sustain the civil service until he can get his friends in [illegible] friends in. We believe in appointments based upon [illegible] of ascertained fitness."

At this point in Mr. Bryan's speech the weather looked very threatening, and clouds of dust [illegible] audience, [illegible]

An Attack on Carlisle.

Proceeding with his speech, after a brief intermission caused by a violent gust of wind, Mr. Bryan said:

"The Secretary of the Treasury informs you that if the greenbacks and Treasury notes were all retired, so there would not be a dollar of paper money to be presented for gold, yet it would be his duty to commence to redeem the silver dollars in gold and to start another endless chain that would drain the Treasury. According to the doctrine laid down by Mr. Carlisle, you cannot stop the drain upon the Treasury until you retire all the silver dollars and leave nothing but gold in the Treasury vaults. I am glad that our opponents are thus compelled to expose to the public eye their heartless, merciless, and criminal policy. I am glad that they have told the public we must have gold alone, and thus have confessed that we are in the hands of two banking syndicates, and must pay them what they want. Talk about monopolies and trusts! And here they propose to establish the most gigantic trust—a money trust—and to let the men who own the gold dole it out to the other 70,000,000 of American citizens. I denounce that policy as more cruel and heartless than would be the domination of any foreign power."

"I would rather, as has been said, put our army in the hands of a foreign General, or our navy in command of a foreign Admiral, than to put the Treasury Department in the hands of a Secretary who would barter it away to a syndicate. I would resist such a financial policy with as much earnestness as I would the progress of an invading army.

"Once, when Mr. Lincoln was a candidate for office, some one said to him: 'I hope the Lord is on your side.' Mr. Lincoln replied that he was more anxious to be on the Lord's side. I am glad that in this campaign we have so many evidences that an overruling Providence is on our side, and in no one instance that I know of is that overruling Providence so distinctly and clearly manifested as in the recent letter of the Secretary of the Treasury. Let me ask you a question. Did the Administration, when it recommended the repeal of the Sherman law, believe it would cure our troubles? If it did, then the Administration was so absolutely mistaken that you have the right to disregard and distrust the knowledge of the Administration on this question. If the Administration knew that the repeal of the Sherman law would not bring relief, then you have the right to distrust the honesty of the Administration which would thus recommend one policy and pursue another."

Here the threatening clouds began to discharge their contents upon the audience and the bunting shed its colors upon the honored spectators on the platform, dyeing them red and blue indiscriminately. A forest of umbrellas rose in the audience, and one chivalric spectator, emulating Sir Walter Raleigh, took off his coat and threw it about Mr. Bryan's shoulders, standing himself in bare sleeves in the pelting rain. This elicited cheers from the crowd, but nevertheless the grounds began rapidly to be divested of spectators.

Interrupted by the Storm.

Shouts were raised for Mr. Bryan to go on, and, disregarding all the inconveniences, he continued: "If the Administration knew when it recommended the retirement of the greenbacks and Treasury notes as means of stopping the drain on the gold of the public Treasury that after they were retired a policy would be proposed such as the Secretary now recommends, it was dishonest in not taking the people into its confidence at the time. If it did not know that, then let it confess its ignorance of finances and of the laws of the country. Does the Administration know now that when it starts to redeem the silver dollars in gold it will start another endless chain which will drain the Treasury—an endless chain which will continue until they retire all the silver dollars and substitute bonds in their stead? Now, don't think my language is harsh. These men are the public servants of the American people, and they have no more right to betray the people into the hands of the Shylocks of London than Benedict Arnold had to attempt to betray the American Army."

The rain became still more intense at this point, and, notwithstanding cries from the audience of "Hit 'em again!" a general run for shelter was started. Mr. Bryan continued:

"That's all I have to say about the Secretary's letter at this time. Now, in the few moments left me, let me call your attention to the language used by the Father of His Country in the message given to the world one hundred years ago to-day. Washington said in that message: 'There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.'

"Those who were expecting foreign nations, dominated by the creditor class, who profit by a rising dollar, to join with us in stopping the rise in the dollar are doomed to disappointment, and it is difficult to see how any person can expect silver to be restored to its rightful place by foreign aid, when we have waited for twenty years, only to find our opponents more hostile than ever. Aye, they covertly threaten that they will use the notes which they hold to control our financial policy. If relief is to come to the American people, it must come from the American people themselves, and on this day, when we celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of Washington's Farewell Address, we may resolve to achieve our financial independence without the aid of any other nation."

At this point the storm took possession of the meeting, and an indiscriminate and indecorous exit was begun, although cries were raised by the crowd of "Go on! Rain won't hurt you. Give it to Mark Hanna," &c.

Carriages were in waiting for Mr. Bryan and other distinguished guests, and they all took their departure without having an opportunity of listening to a speech of Mr. Grady's, which was supposed to be an effective answer to the recent addresses of Mr. Bourke Cockran.

AT MARY WASHINGTON'S TOMB.

Mr. Bryan Pays a Fine Tribute to Motherhood.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Sept. 19.—William J. Bryan reached here this morning. Mr. Bryan was accompanied from Richmond by a Reception Committee, headed by Capt. Terence McCracken. Several stops were made along the route. Ashland, the seat of the Randolph-Macon College, had Mr. Bryan two minutes, and most of those who heard him there were students. To them he said:

"I believe this county claims the honor of being the birthplace of two of America's greatest men—Henry Clay and Patrick Henry. I believe the policy for which I stand in this campaign in some respects revives the memories of both men. Henry Clay in 1845 described the effects of contracting the currency, and Patrick Henry was in favor of an American policy." [Applause.]

The streets of Fredericksburg were too muddy for the marching escort of the candidate to proceed with comfort, so that part of the procession walked along the pavements while a number of mounted men rode beside his carriage. A brass band led the parade, which proceeded to the Exchange Hotel. At 11 Mr. Bryan was taken to the monument erected to the memory of Mary Washington, the mother of George Washington, who lived here with her distinguished son for many years. Here a stand had been erected, and the candidate addressed a large gathering of Virginians.

Congressman Jones introduced Mr. Bryan, who spoke as follows:

"Fredericksburg is not a large city, and yet it is rich in incident of great historic value. Here the women of America have reared a monument to Mary, the mother of George Washington. [Great applause.] I am glad to stand on this spot. I am glad to feel the influences which surround her grave. In a campaign, especially a campaign like this, there is bitterness and sometimes abuse leveled against the candidates for public office, but, my friends, there is one character, the mother, the candidate for the affections of all mankind, against whom no true man ever uttered a word of abuse. [Great applause.] And there is one name, 'Mother,' which is never found upon the tongue of the slanderer. In her presence all criticism is silent. The painter has with his brush transferred the landscape to the canvas so that you almost believe that the trees and the grasses are real, rather than imitations. The painter has even transferred to the canvas the face of the maiden until its beauty and purity almost speak forth, but there is one picture which no painter has even been able to faithfully portray, and that is the picture of a mother holding in her arms her babe. [Great applause.] Within the shadow of this monument reared to her who in her love and loyalty was the mother of each one of us, I bow in humble reverence to motherhood. [Great applause.]

"I am glad to visit this historic place. They say that here George Washington once came and threw a silver dollar across the river, but remember, my friends, that when he threw the silver dollar across the river, it lit, it fell, and remained on American soil. [Great cheering.] They thought that it was a great feat then, but we have developed so rapidly in the last hundred years that we have financiers now who can leave George Washington's achievement far behind. We have financiers who have been able to throw gold dollars all the way across the Atlantic and then bring them back by an issue of bonds. [Great cheering.] Would you believe, my friends, that a silver dollar which was good enough to be handled by the Father of His Country is now so mean a thing as to excite the contempt of many of our so-called financiers? ["No. No!"] Well, it is. It is so mean that they don't like it. Why, our opponents tell us that they want a dollar that will go all over the world. We have had dollars which have gone over the world so rapidly that we want a dollar that will stay at home without a curfew law.

"People can have just as good a dollar as they want because dollars are creatures of law, and you can determine the purchasing power of a dollar when you determine the number of dollars. If you want dollars dear, make them scarce, and they will be dear. If our dollars are not good enough now, when a dollar will buy ten bushels of oats, you can make it good enough, so good it will buy 100 bushels of oats. [A voice: "We don't want that kind of a dollar!"] If anybody here has been raising farm products and complaining because they are not cheap enough, you can make them cheaper if you vote the Republican ticket this Fall."

FUSION IN KENTUCKY.

Silver Democrats and Populists Get Together.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 19.—The silver Democrats and Populists have at last fused in Kentucky. The Populists are to be given Bryan and Watson Electors in the Second and Third Districts and the Democratic nominees for Congress in those districts are to be indorsed by the Populists. There is a strong jealousy between the silver Democrats and the Populists in the western end of the State, the territory expected to be benefited most by the fusion, and the Palmer and Buckner leaders think the fusion will drive away hundreds from Bryan.

BRYAN WEAK IN TENNESSEE.

F. S. Fletcher Thinks He Will Run Behind the State Ticket.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—F. S. Fletcher, a Bryan man, has made himself very unpopular around the silver Democratic headquarters by saying that the Democratic Presidential nominee would run 30,000 votes behind the regular Democratic nominee for Governor of Tennessee, ex-Gov. Taylor. Mr. Fletcher ascribes Candidate Bryan's weakness to his advocacy of free silver.

"The gold sentiment in the Democratic Party of Tennessee is very strong and growing in popularity all the time," said Mr. Fletcher. "In the Memphis district Congressman Josiah Patterson, the regular Democratic nominee, is supporting Bryan, but talking for gold on the stump. And he will undoubtedly be elected, and run ahead of Bryan in the district."

Mr. Fletcher thinks Bryan will carry Tennessee by 20,000, while the State ticket will have 50,000.

INVESTORS AFRAID OF ALTGELD.

If He Is Re-elected They Will Divert Funds from Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—E. M. Snow, a prominent real estate man, said to-day: "I have just made a tour of the Eastern States. One thing that struck me very forcibly while I was away was the importance attached to the result in the State of Illinois, not so much as to whether the State goes for McKinley as to the defeat of Altgeld. Investors everywhere said to me: 'We do not like that man Altgeld.' I am thoroughly convinced that the election of Gov. Altgeld means the diversion of a very large amount of investment funds from Chicago for the next four years. Investors are afraid of what Altgeld may do in case he is re-elected, and they will invest their money elsewhere."

INDEPENDENT KANSAS POPULISTS.

Put a Bryan and Watson Electoral Ticket in the Field.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 19.—The Bryan and Watson Middle of the Road Populists today selected ten names for Presidential Electors and sent petitions into all parts of the State for signatures. The nominations are to be made in that way. Chairman Butler will not recognize the Bryan and Watson committee. The canvass will be made independently of the Populist National Commitee.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

Called to Meet Tuesday Evening at the Hoffman House.

ALBANY, Sept. 19.—Elliot F. Danforth, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, has issued a call for a meeting of the committee, to be held at the Hoffman House, in New-York City, Tuesday evening next, at 8 o'clock. It is expected that the work of the campaign in this State will then, in a measure, be outlined.

THE WEST PLEASED COCKRAN.

"It's Going to Surprise the Silverites," He Says.

W. Bourke Cockran returned to this city last night from his Western speaking tour. To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, who saw him at the Reform Club, he said:

"I found the situation in the West far brighter and better than I had expected. The cause of sound money is gaining ground out there. I feel greatly encouraged by my experience and observation among the people of the West."

"How were your audiences?" he was asked.

"They were large and enthusiastic," he replied. "In Chicago I had a tremendous audience; in Omaha, Neb., I had as great a crowd to speak to as I had at Madison Square Garden. There will be some big surprises in the West. The sound-money sentiment is growing, and political conditions are improving daily."

Mr. Cockran said he would not be able to attend the Palmer-Buckner meeting, though he would much like to do so. He will leave to-morrow on another speaking tour, going probably to the South.

Debt of a Populist Journal.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 19.—James Butler to-day filed a suit in the courts that will attract National attention. He garnisheed the Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer of the Republican State Central Committee for a debt of $300 owed him by The Co-Operator, a Populist daily paper, which failed here a month since. Recently P. N. Gish, a Bryan and Watson Populist, revived The Co-Operator, and has plenty of money to run it. The paper is fighting the Bryan and Sewall Electoral ticket, and rumors are current that Republican money is back of the enterprise. Believing this, Butler proposes to stop future payments by the Republican State Committee until his claim for labor is paid.

Sewall to Meet Bryan.

BATH, Me., Sept. 19.—Arthur Sewall will go to Boston next week to meet Mr. Bryan and accompany him to Bath.

A Newark Fall Opening.

A Fall opening of especial interest to residents of Newark is announced by the well-known retail firm of Hahne & Co. of that city, whose annual Fall opening is now in progress. Their store is a large department institution, and everything, from a shoelace to a complete outfit for a man, woman, or child, can be obtained under their roof. In the line of house furnishings everything, from a stovelifter to a complete outfitting for a house, can also be had of them. The furniture department of the firm is an especially large and complete one.

American Institute Fair.

The American Institute Fair will open Monday, Sept. 28, in Madison Square Garden. The managers have decided that the admission to the fair shall be 25 cents, which includes the flower and fruit show in the concert hall, the exhibits in the assembly room, and every other part of the exhibition.

Great

Nerve and bodily strength is given by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies, vitalizes, and enriches the blood and builds up the whole system.

Hood's
Sarsaparilla

Is the Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

SENATOR JAMES SMITH RESIGNS

Leaves New-Jersey's Democratic Committee—Mr. Bryan's Itinerary.

The Bryan and Sewall Free Silver Democratic State Committee of New-Jersey met at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, yesterday, but transacted very little business.

Senator James Smith was present and formally resigned. His speech was brief, and was mainly a reiteration of the salient points of the letter he sent out from Long Branch Friday afternoon. He said the speeches he had delivered in the United States Senate and in subsequent speeches at the Chicago Convention in opposition to the platform adopted precluded his serving on the State Committee. In order to be consistent he felt constrained to surrender his position as Chairman of the committee. He would, however, he said, aid the committee in any way he could, either with counsel or money.

Senator Smith then withdrew in order that the committee might freely discuss the situation, pleading a business engagement in New-York.

Ex-Congressman Samuel Fowler was called to the chair.

State Senator Richard H. Kuhl said if Senator Smith wished to resign he should certainly be permitted to do so. He then offered a formal resolution accepting the resignation.

A general discussion followed, a majority of the speakers opposing the resolution.

In the meanwhile Col. E. L. Price hurried after Senator Smith, whom he overtook in one of the corridors, and they held a brief consultation.

What passed between them is not known, but when Col. Price returned he offered a resolution briefly reciting the obligations of the committee and of the party to Senator Smith, and authorizing the temporary Chairman to appoint a committee to consult with Senator Smith and endeavor to induce him to withdraw his resignation and resume his position as Chairman of the committee, such committee to report to the State Committee at its next meeing.

This was adoped. Mr. Fowler will appoint the committee at his leisure, and notify its members by mail of their appointment and of the time and place for meeting.

One of the committee, speaking of this matter afterward, said he did not wish to be quoted by name, but he knew that if Senator Smith had been able to attend the recent State Convention he would not have approved the action of that convention in pracically expelling from the party men who had been lifelong Democrats.

William Devereaux was appointed permanent Secretary of the committee and A. B. Naar Sergeant at Arms.

The committee decided to establish its headquarters in the rooms of the Democratic Club, at Trenton. The next meeting will be held there Sept. 24.

The itinerary of Mr. Bryan, who is to make a hurried tour of the State on Sept. 23, was announced.

It will be a rear-platform tour, Mr. Bryan speaking briefly from the car at each stopping place. He will begin at Trenton at 4 A. M. His car will then be attached to a train on the Belvidere branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad and run to Lambertville, Frenchtown, Philipsburg, and Manunka Chunk, Penn., where the Pennsylvania branch ends.

At this point Mr. Bryan will be transferred to a train of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. He will go first to Oxford, and thence to Washington, Hackettstown, Dover, and Morristown. From there he will go to Hoboken, and thence to Brooklyn. This tour, it may be noted, is almost wholly confined to the Fourth Congressional District, the only portion of New-Jersey in which free silver is thought to have obtained a foothold.

The South Jersey end of the tour will be directed by State Committeeman Henry B. Paul of Camden. Johnson B. Cornish of Warren will have charge of the North Jersey end.

BRYAN TO SPEAK IN BROOKLYN.

Justice W. J. Gaynor Will Preside at Academy of Music Meeting.

The regular Brooklyn Democratic organization expects to have great meetings next Wednesday, at which William J. Bryan will be the attraction. He will speak at the Academy of Music and at the Brooklyn Rink.

The Campaign Committee yesterday announced that it had succeeded in getting Justice William J. Gaynor to preside at the Academy of Music meeting.

When it became known in Brooklyn yesterday that Justice Gaynor was to preside at this meeting, many persons said it was not becoming for a Justice of the Supreme Court to preside at a political gathering.

"The men who are supporting Bryan and Sewall," said a prominent politician yesterday, "are the same men who supported John Y. McKane in 1893, and at that time Justice Gaynor did all in his power to defeat that crowd. It is surprising to find the Justice now giving his support to the very crowd that he was opposed to then. Bryan and Sewall are being supported by the Willoughby Street machine. It's a nice crowd for the Justice to be identified with."

The regular Campaign Committee will have charge of both meetings, but the announcement is made that the Rink meeting will be held under the auspices of the labor unions.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

—A McKinley and Hobart sound-money flag was hung across Washington Street near Park Place at noon yesterday by the salesmen of the tea house of Edwin J. Gillies & Co. Edwin J. Gillies made a brief address to a crowd of commission merchants, salesmen, and packers in the middle of the street. J. C. Shenck, editor of The Dry Goods Economist, Rutherford, N. J., and J. J. Lindley, a Republican leader in the Nineteenth Assembly District, New-York, also spoke.

The employes of the Cook & Bernheimer Company, wholesale liquor dealers, at 146 Franklin Street, unfurled a McKinley-Hobart banner yesterday in front of Fishel & Levy's wholesale liquor warehouse, at 149 and 151 Franklin Street. A large crowd was present at the unfurling, but there was no speechmaking or music.

—Gen. Powell Clayton, who has charge of the speakers at Republican National Headquarters, has assigned Gen. Cyrus Bussey of Washington to accompany Gen. Daniel E. Sickles to join Gen. Russell A. Alger and Corp. Tanner in the extended tour which has been projected for them.

—Timothy L. Woodruff, George N. Southwick of Albany, and T. W. Lansing of Michigan will be among the speakers at a Republican mass meeting to be held at 17 and 19 West Twenty-fourth Street next Thursday night, under the auspices of the Blaine Republican Club.

—The Leaf Tobacco Sound Money Club has been organized with the following officers: President—Joseph Cullman; Vice President—Edward A. Schroeder; Treasurer—Harry Rothschild; Secretary—A. Bijur. The club will have a flag raising next Tuesday.

—The Washington Republican Club, One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue, hold meetings every Monday evening. Ex-Police Commissioner Murray will address the meeting to-morrow night.

—The firm of Edwin J. Gillies & Co. contemplates inaugurating a series of campaign meetings to be held at noon every Saturday at its mills, in the commission district.

CANTON IS AGAIN CROWDED

MANY DELEGATIONS OF WAGE WORKERS GREET McKINLEY.

They Come from All Over the Country and Include Many Men Who Have Heretofore Voted the Democratic Ticket—5,000 Railroad Men from Chicago in One Party—Iron Workers, Telegraphers, and Commercial Travelers Represented.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 19.—Major McKinley's first speech to-day was to a delegation from Oakmont and Verona, Penn. It was raining, and the visitors went to the Opera House. The delegation numbered 1,000. The spokesmen were Dr. C. P. Campbell and Gen. A. C. Litchfield, who made some remarks in behalf of the Grand Army present.

Gen. Litchfield, who was Consul to Calcutta for eight years, told some of the difficulties of living in a country which was on the silver basis.

Major McKinley was tumultuously cheered when he arose to respond. He said:

"I am one of those Americans who believe that the American workshop should be protected against foreign workshops. [Tremendous applause.] I believe that the American workingman should be defended by a wise and judicious protective policy against the workingmen of the Old World. [Renewed cheering.] In a word, I believe that this country is ours. [Applause.] And we, first of all, are entitled to enjoy its privileges and blessings. The first thing we want in this country is plenty to do, and when we have that then we want to be paid in good money for what we do. [Tremendous applause.] We neither want short work nor short dollars in the United States. [Cries of "You are right."] We neither want free trade nor free silver in the United States. [Applause and tooting of horns.] We want an opportunity to work and we want to be paid when we have improved that opportunity. We want to be paid in dollars that are worth as much the week after they are received as the day of their receipt. [Applause.] Free trade has cheated your wages, [cries of "You're right, it has,"] and we do not propose to permit free silver to cheat us in our pay." [Applause.]

Carnegie Mill Workers.

While McKinley was speaking, a big delegation of steel workers from the Carnegie Mills, Pittsburg, arrived, and was interrupted for a few minutes. When Major McKinley finished, he introduced Senator Cullom, who made a ringing speech. E. J. Noble of Chicago spoke while the Carnegie delegation was being seated. The spokesman for the steel workers was L. T. Brown. He told Major McKinley that the workingmen were enthusiastically for him. When Major McKinley stepped forward to speak, the cheering lasted several minutes. He said:

"We have presented to us a very dangerous peril to the country—a proposition to enter upon the free and independent and unlimited coinage of silver, and the issuance of irredeemable paper money. That proposition simply means that as our labor has been degraded by free trade, so the wages of our countrymen shall be degraded by free silver and inflated currency, and as we are against free trade, we will be against free silver. [Applause.]

"What we want in this country is that every man who wants to work shall have an opportunity to work. [Cries of "You're right."] And then, when he has performed an honest day's work for his employer we mean that he shall be paid in honest dollars." [Tremendous applause.]

At 1 o'clock the delegation of more than 5,000 railway employes from Chicago marched up to the McKinley residence. It is the largest delegation that has visited Canton. The railway employes were accompanied by a delegation of about 150 commercial telegraphers of Chicago. M. G. Burke acted as spokesman for the telegraphers. In his address to Major McKinley Mr. Burke said:

Not a Political Question.

"These are some among us who have hitherto maintained allegiance to other political faiths, but we have resolved that this is a time when party fidelity must be cast aside, and all patriotic citizens must stand shoulder to shoulder in rescuing our country from threatened disaster, dishonor, and ultimate destruction.

"You are here to-day—men of all parties and creeds—because you want to defeat the effort which is now being assiduously made to destroy the credit and currency of the country, and also because, loving law and order, you want to stamp out the spirit of lawlessness and repudiation which now threatens it. [Applause and cries of "That's what we will do."]

Half Dollars Half Wages.

"No body of Americans has greater interests at stake in the pending political campaign than the railroad men, who are everywhere taking the liveliest interest in the proper settlement of the great principles involved in it. [Applause.] The triumph of free silver would mean to you, as the adoption by Mexico has meant to the railroad employes of that country, a decrease in the purchasing power of the money in which they are paid of fully one-half, with comparatively no increase in wages. [Cries of "We don't want it, and we will not have it."] Not only that, but it would mean inevitable decreased employment and general distress. A fifty-cent dollar, employes of the railroad companies, will no more add to your earnings than the railroads would add to their traffic by diminishing the size of their cars. [Great cheering and cries of "Good enough!"]

"The railway men are deeply interested in the prosperity of the country. [Cries of "You bet we are!"] They know from experience that when the country is prosperous, railroads are prosperous, [cries of "Yes, we do!"] and when railroads are prosperous, they have steady work and remunerative employment. [Applause and cries of "That's right!"] They know when the business of the country is poor the business of railroads is poor, and the employes suffer both in time and pay. [Cries of "That's right, Major!"] They are interested, too, in good money, [cheers,] and they are in favor of law and order. [Great applause and cries of "Yes, yes. Hurrah for McKinley!"] They want to perpetuate our free institutions for their children, forever and forevermore. [Tremendous cheering.] They are zealous, like all good citizens, for the honor of their country, [cries of "We are!"] and they mean to maintain, unsullied, the proud name of America. [Great cheering.] They do not believe either in public or private dishonesty. [Applause and cries of "No, no!"] They want the Government to pay its debts in the best currency known to the commercial world, [applause and cries of "That's right!"] and they want the railroad companies to pay them in the best currency of the world. [Great cheering and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley!"] Currency that will not be questioned and that will pass current everywhere for its face value without discount or depreciation. [Renewed cheering and cries of "That's what we want!"]

A Victory for Patriots.

"The contest this year, my countrymen, if it results in a victory for the Republican Party, will not be a mere party victory, but a victory deeper and broader and more significant than that, for it will represent the votes of men of all parties, who unite with the Republican Party in the patriotic purpose to preserve the honor of the country." [Applause and cries of "You are right."]

Major McKinley then turned to the telegraph operators and made another short speech.

The delegations from Butler and Mercer Counties, Penn., were just behind the Chicago men. As soon as they could find room they took their places near the stand. There were 1,700 in the two delegations.

A delegation of Pittsburg and Western Railroad men from Foxburg, Penn., were the next callers. They all carried tin buckets. Mr. McKinley addressed all these delegations.

At 3 o'clock the Commercial Travelers of Cincinnati called. Mayor John A. Caldwell accompanied them. They brought the First Regiment Band of the Ohio National Guard. Levi C. Goodale was spokesman. Major McKinley was most heartily cheered.

Following closely upon the Commercial Travelers of Cincinnati came a delegation of 1,500 from Pittsburg and vicinity, also commercial travelers. They made an excellent appearance, and their spokesmen, W. H. Reed and Percy F. Smith, were happy in their remarks to Major McKinley.

Charles G. Dawes of the National Executive Committee and Dr. Jamison, the Illinois member of the Republican National Committee, are here.

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Boys' Hats

Should suit their faces as well as fit their heads. Color, shape and contour are all to be considered.

You are never sure of finding exactly the right one except at the only place where children's outfitting is the exclusive business.

And the advantage of selecting from the largest assortment, adds nothing to the cost—for instance:

Bicycle and Eton Caps, of fine mixed tweeds, cassimeres and serge, satin lined, 69c.

"Jack Tar" Tam 'O Shanters, of cloth, serge, corduroy and boucle cloth, plain silk and novelty bands, with fancy woven names, satin lined, $1.35.

Derby's, $1.90 to $3.00;
Alpines, $2.00 to $2.75; in all the new shades.

Children's Silk Toques, fancy Roman stripes, $1.25.

60-62 West 23d St.

GUESSES ON THE RESULT.

Mark Hanna Refuses to Make Any Ante-Election Estimates.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Times have sadly changed with the Republicans since the days when old Zach Chandler wired to his lieutenants to "claim everything." Under a united force, Democracy, four years ago, wrested from the Republicans some of their most powerful States, and several others wavered so toward Cleveland that for the first time in their history they were considered doubtful. Even in the brief period since then there have been other changes. The elections of 1892 gave a different cast to the local conditions for the time being, and between then and now other forces have been at work to disintegrate the solid front which Democracy once showed to its old enemy.

But these more recent changes have threatened the Republican Party as well as the Democrats, and the McKinley leaders are not in their hearts at all sanguine of certain States, although they do not admit it. When the silver Democratic bureau this week issued its official guess concerning the States it pretended Bryan would carry, the figures were submitted to Mr. Hanna by THE TIMES's correspondent, but the Chairman refused to discuss the figures. Nor would he say which States he expected McKinley to carry, and he likewise refused to talk majorities, not even in New-York.

Mr. Hanna said he did not propose to give out any figures till he had the returns on election night, nor did he want any of his subordinates to do any guessing for publication. "Let the other fellows do the guesswork," he said. This rule has been strictly adhered to by Mr. Hanna's lieutenants, but there is, nevertheless, a list of the States on which the boys around headquarters are quietly betting. One of the officials showed his list to-night to THE TIMES man, and it contained the following: All the New-England States, New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Oregon, Washington, and California.

The owner of this list acknowledged that it was much longer than others about headquarters, but expressed himself as betting sure of all the States mentioned. The conservative list, however, is one which omits the States of West Virginia, Nebraska, the Dakotas, California, Oregon, Washington, and Kentucky. This latter list gives McKinley the election with five Electoral votes to spare.

But they do not talk of majorities at Republican headquarters with the reckless mathematical abandon of Senator Jones's bureau. When speaking of doubtful States such as Wisconsin and Illinois they designate them as safe, and are content with that. New-York is the only exception. They freely say they will be disappointed if their majority there since the Buffalo Convention is not over 200,000. That is, they all say so with the exception of Hanna. He says nothing, and as a consequence his pile of cut wood is the largest in the world. His subordinates are always careful to tell one that their list is not official, that, in fact, there is no official guess.

HANNA LEAVES FOR NEW-YORK.

Will Stop at Cleveland on His Way Here.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Chairman Hanna left to-night for Cleveland, where he will remain over Sunday and then go on to New-York. He will return to Chicago in ten days and put in most of his time here until election day. Among those who called upon him to-day were National Committeeman Kerens of Missouri, Col. Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland, and William Pollock, ex-Superintendent of the free-delivery service of the Post Office Department. Kerens came to ask that several Union soldiers, including Sickles, Alger, and Tanner, be sent to help Missouri McKinleyites. Col. Herrick said Bryan's speeches had done him more harm than good in Northern Ohio. Mr. Pollock said the letter carriers were generally for sound money.

FIXED BY HETTY GREEN'S SON.

McKinley to Have Texas's Electoral Votes, Says Ned.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Ned Green, son of Hetty Green, has it all fixed up. McKinley is to have all the Electoral votes from Texas. Green is Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee in the Lone Star State, and is supposed to know what he is talking about. The Democrats are to have all the Congressional districts, and the Populists are to have the State offices, and the Republicans the fifteen Electoral votes. Green is said to be reasonably sure that he will be made a foreign Minister of some sort, or get something that will do to hand down to future generations of the Green family.

Buffalo Men to Visit Canton.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 19.—The Real Estate Exchange to-day decided to visit Canton, Ohio, in a body next Saturday and pay their respects to Major McKinley.

The lumbermen of Buffalo and Tonawanda and the real estate men of Niagara Falls will be invited to go.

ALTGELD ANSWERS SCHURZ

ILLINOIS'S GOVERNOR OPENS THE FREE-COINAGE CAMPAIGN.

He Was Advertised to Make a Rabid Attack on the Sound-Money Representative, but His Speech Was Tame and Inconclusive, and His Hearers Went Away Disappointed—Board of Trade Broker Introduces the Friend of Anarchists.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Before an audience which packed Central Music Hall to its utmost capacity, Gov. Altgeld to-night delivered his much-advertised speech. The speech was primarily a reply to one recently delivered by Carl Schurz at the Auditorium, but the Governor also went outside the limits and advanced reasons of his own why silver coinage would cure the ills under which he said the country had been groaning for years.

It was an Altgeld audience and applauded all the points he made. Aside from the Labor Day speech of Mr. Bryan, which contained but few allusions to politics, Gov. Altgeld's speech was really the opening gun of the campaign in Illinois for the Popocrats.

Local labor and political organizations were scheduled to escort him to the hall, but the former were not so numerous. Of the latter the Cook County Marching Club and the Carter Harrison Association were the most prominent. Headed by a band, they brought Altgeld and Chairman Jones from the annex headquarters. There were about 2,000 men in line.

A Broker Presides.

Robert Lindbloom, a Board of Trade broker, presided at the meeting and introduced the speaker. The Governor's friends had said that he would skin Schurz alive. As a matter of fact he did nothing of the kind. The address was very mild for Altgeld, and his hearers on coming out plainly showed that they thought he had not done the job in the usual Altgeld fashion. A good many who could not get into the hall went to hear Coin Harvey, who spoke in the Auditorium.

In opening, Gov. Altgeld took up the speech made two weeks ago by Carl Schurz and the speech made a week ago by W. Bourke Cockran. Referring to these speeches, he said, among other things:

"The gold-standard advocates speak of them as containing Moses and the prophets, the law and the gospel of the money question. From the manner in which these people speak of them we are warranted in concluding that every argument and every fact that can be marshaled upon that side of the question is contained in these speeches. This being the case, we naturally examine them with the deepest interest, for if the gold standard is to be maintained we want to know what we may reasonably hope from it.

"It would have given great relief to the minds of thousands of patriotic men to have had presented some balm for the ills of our land, and, as I love my country more than party or honors, I am sorry to have to say to you that in these long speeches, containing, as we are told, the law and the gospel of the gold standard, there is not a line, not a sentence, not a syllable that offers any hope to the American people. That we are in distress is not denied in either speech, but there is no suggestion of a remedy. The substance of the whole argument is that we will be better off and suffer less if we keep quiet, and that the remedy proposed by the Chicago platform would only make matters worse instead of better.

McKinley Has a Panacea.

"The straight-out adherents of McKinley have a panacea. They feel that some hope must be offered to the American people, and having nothing else to present they ask us again to try the idea of increasing the tariff tax.

"Both Mr. Schurz and Mr. Cockran have been avowed enemies of this tariff. They cannot and they do not offer it as a remedy for any of the ills of the land, and, having no other remedy to offer, and seeing no prospect of a change for the better under existing policies, they simply tell the patient that if he will only lie still he will suffer less than if he attempts to bestir himself.

Gold Has Risen in Value.

"Silver occupies the same relation to the products of the earth, and to labor to-day that it did before. It is gold that has gone up. The law, by striking down the competition, has given gold a monopoly.

"Therefore, we say that opening the mints to silver will add to the stock of primary or legal-tender money, and this will again be loaded with credits which will make possible an increase of business twenty times as great as the increase in money.

Mr. Schurz's Queer Ideas.

"But perhaps the strangest part of the speech is that which emphatically indorses and commends the bond-issuing policy of the present Administration. I ask you to consider this a moment. During times of profound peace, in less than four years the National debt of this country has been increased $260,000,000; not to support the Government, for President Cleveland declared expressly that this was not needed to support the Government, as it had money in the Treasury to meet the current expenses. It was done for the sole purpose of maintaining the gold standard by the Government and of paying gold on obligations which on their face were payable not in gold, but in coin, which meant that they could be paid in other metal which the debtor—that is, the Government—might select. This has been the law and the practice for centuries, and the Governments of Europe always act upon it. Mr. Schurz suggests no change of policy, and he offers no remedy; therefore, the existing conditions are to be continued, and if it was necessary to issue $260,000,000 of bonds in the last three years, we are warranted in assuming that it will be necessary to issue a similar amount in the next three years, and that this will continue to go on. Do you think that this is the right policy for our Government to pursue? Every time a bond is issued the oppression of the men who toil is increased. The interest on these bonds is not produced in the banks or in the offices of the cities. It has to come out of the industry of the country.

"Mr. Cockran argues that you cannot change values, and then he uses this language: 'A man may change prices by legislation.' That sentence admits the charge made by the bimetallists and is in harmony with the views of the greatest European statesmen, who claim with the bimetallists that when the Governments of the world demonetize silver they by legislation reduce the supply of money in the world, and when they adopt a single gold standard they by legislation increase the demand for gold, so that by legislation the law of supply and demand was in such a manner interfered with as to force up the purchasing power of gold to twice what it formerly was. If our committee were not so poor, I should recommend that they give Mr. Cockran a check for traveling a thousand miles to make that admission.

"The gold-standard people find that the facts are against them. They are obliged to resort to deception and sophistry to prevent the people from putting an end to this policy; therefore, they deprecate discussion. Unwilling to confess the truth, they talk about rousing the masses, &c. The fight is as old as human greed; as old as human selfishness.

Smith Carpet Mills to Resume.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 19.—The worsted spinning mills and other shops of the Smith Carpet Works here, which closed down about three weeks ago, because of the overstocking of the market, will resume again Monday morning. About 700 hands were laid off at the time of the closing. They will be returned to their old positions. They were very jubilant to-day over the good news.

WHAT I CLAIM.

The system of Crown-work and Bridge-work is mine. I taught it to dentists from '81 to '85, and have twenty-eight patents that make every dentist my debtor.

Crown-work is setting a gold tooth with a porcelain front on a ferruled natural root. It is permanently cemented and is immovable.

A Crown tooth looks like a natural tooth, is equally strong, and lasts for life if properly cared for.

Bridge-work is filling an empty space with teeth as good as natural teeth.

Crowns on roots or teeth are used as the abutments; sometimes four roots or teeth are enough to bridge a full set on.

Good Bridge-work looks, and feels, and acts like natural teeth; it is the best operation in all dentistry.

Bridge-work requires the most skillful workmanship, and precious metals only should be used in its construction.

By my new invention I can make Bridge-work at a lower cost than ever before.

I do all ordinary work, such as filling and plate-work, and it would pay you to come to me to be well served.

Cost as low as consistent with good work.

Call, have examination, get an opinion and estimate, or send for my little book that tells all about Crown and Bridge work, and has 300 references—the best in New-York; for this no charge.

L. T. SHEFFIELD, D.M.D.
26 West 32d St., N. Y.

Use Dr. Sheffield's Crême Dentifrice. For sale everywhere.

THE POLITICIANS MAY SHOUT,

OLD CROW
RYE
H. B. Kirk & Co.

swop lies, talk gold or silver, but the sun will rise and set as of old. Keep a level head, use

OLD CROW RYE

daily, which will keep you in good health. Of course you must see that you get the genuine, which has the word RYE in large red letters on the label and our firm name on case, cork, capsule and label.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

H. B. KIRK & CO.,
(ESTABLISHED 1853,)
69 Fulton St., N. Y.
Also Broadway and 27th Street.

THE BEST BREADS,
the best biscuits, the best flours, the best cereals, served by our wagons daily.
HEALTH FOOD COMPANY,
61 5th Ave., cor. 13th St.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19—8 P. M.—Forecast for Sunday:

NEW-ENGLAND and EASTERN NEW-YORK, rain to-night, fair Sunday, much colder, prospects of frosts Monday morning, northwesterly gales diminishing.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, and VIRGINIA, fair Sunday, colder, with frosts, except on the coast Monday morning, northwesterly winds diminishing. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, rain, clearing Sunday afternoon, much colder, with frosts Monday morning in western portions, variable winds, becoming northwesterly. GEORGIA, showers, clearing Sunday afternoon, decidedly colder, with frosts in extreme northern portion Monday morning, northwesterly gales. EASTERN FLORIDA, showers, variable winds. WESTERN FLORIDA and ALABAMA, showers, clearing Sunday, much colder, northerly winds. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, showers, clearing Sunday, much colder, northerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, rain, clearing Sunday afternoon in northern portion, much colder, northerly gales. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, rain, northeasterly winds, colder in southern portion. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, northerly winds. ARKANSAS, fair, preceded by showers in southeast portion early Sunday morning, colder, northerly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair till Monday night, colder, northwesterly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN NEW-YORK, OHIO, and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair till Tuesday morning, colder, frosts Sunday night, northwesterly gales diminishing. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, fair, northerly winds, becoming variable. UPPER MICHIGAN and WISCONSIN, fair, warmer, fresh to brisk southwesterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, fresh to brisk northwesterly winds, becoming westerly. MINNESOTA, fair, warmer, southerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer in eastern portion, southerly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, IOWA, and NEBRASKA, fair, warmer, southerly winds. MISSOURI and KANSAS, fair, warmer in northern portions, variable winds. COLORADO and WYOMING, fair, warmer, southerly winds. MONTANA, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds.

Signals are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Eastport to Wilmington and section, on the Gulf from Corpus Christi to Port Eads, and at all lake stations except Duluth.

SOUND MONEY'S BIG RALLY

EX-GOV. FLOWER TO PRESIDE AT TUESDAY'S MEETING.

Arrangements Completed and the Managers Feel Sure of Success—Secretary Carlisle Says He Cannot Make an Address, but It Is Hoped His Determination May Be Changed—Vice Presidents Who Have Accepted.

The arrangements for the Palmer-Buckner meeting in Madison Square Garden Tuesday night were completed yesterday.

Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower will preside and will make a brief speech. He will introduce Gen. Palmer and Gen. Buckner.

A dispatch was received from Mr. Carlisle yesterday that he would not be able to make an address. The State Committee, however, is still confident that it will secure him for the big meeting. The Secretary of the Treasury will be in the city to-day, and the committee will see him and urge him to speak.

Gen. Palmer telegraphed to the State Committee yesterday that he would reach this city to-morrow night. He will arrive about 6:30, and will stop at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mrs. Palmer will be with him.

The Reception Committee, consisting of Charles S. Fairchild, ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, John De Witt Warner, Simon Sterne, Perry Belmont, and Edward M. Shepard, will meet Gen. and Mrs. Palmer at the Grand Central Station and escort them to the hotel, where an informal reception will be held.

Gen. Buckner will not reach the city till Tuesday morning. He and Col. John R. Fellows, who have been campaigning together, will come on the same train. The Reception Committee will also meet him at the station and escort him to the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The responses to invitations sent to prominent sound-money Democrats to serve as Vice Presidents are coming in rapidly. A large number was received yesterday, and it is expected that several hundred more will reply favorably to-day and to-morrow. There will probably be 300 Vice Presidents on the stage

The Vice Presidents.

The following is the list of Vice Presidents who have accepted the committee's invitation to attend the meeting, those where no place is given after the name being from this city:

E. Ellery Anderson,
John T. Agnew,
John A. Agar,
P. Chauncey Anderson,
Edwin Allen, Oswego;
Franklin Bartlett,
Perry Belmont,
Howard R. Bayne,
Frank A. Bryant,
Oliver P. Buell,
James Byrne,
R. R. Bowker,
John A. Beall,
David Banks,
Henry Bischoff, Jr.,
J. B. Bishop,
F. C. Babcock, Hornellsville;
George Bleistein, Buffalo;
Wilson S. Bissell, Buffalo;
Charles F. Bishop, Buffalo;
William Bookstaver, Dunkirk;
E. Prentiss Bailey Utica;
John A. Barry, Oswego,
George B. Bradley, Corning;
T. L. Bunting, Hamburg;
John N. Beckley, Rochester;
Thomas Costigan,
John D. Crimmins,
Charles J. Canda,
Edward Cooper,
William J. Coombs,
Louis L. Coudert,
William J. Curtis,
George R. Crawford,
Thomas E. Crimmins,
Hugh L. Cole,
A. A. Healy,
F. W. Hinrichs,
J. C. Hendrix,
Abram S. Hewitt,
Daniel P. Hays,
R. M. Henry,
J. Hebel,
Russell Headley, Newburg,
David Hoyt, Rochester,
Albert Hessburg, Albany,
Matthew Hall, Albany,
Charles D. Haines, Kinderhook,
C. D. Ingersoll,
Edward F. Jones, Binghamton,
James T. Kilbreth,
T. F. Keating,
W. B. Kurnhardt,
Edward S. Kaufmann,
J. S. Kelly,
C. G. Kidder,
T. Laflin Kellogg,
A. C. Kessinger, Rome,
Daniel S. Lamont, Washington,
Joseph Larocque,
John Brooks Leavitt,
James Loeb,
E. B. Loew,
William H. Low,
J. J. Luistine, Kingston,
W. E. Leffingwell, Watkins,
R. G. Monroe,
Walter Mendelsohn,
Simon Sterne,
Oscar S. Straus,
Theodore Sutro,
James Speyer,
H. D. Steers,
F. L. Stetson,
John B. Searing, Kingston;
L. Nathan Sweet, Albany;
Charles H. Smyth, Clinton;
Herbert B. Turner,
William L. Turner,
William L. Trenholm,
Calvin Tomkins,
Walter M. Taussig,
Seth S. Terry,
Spencer Trask,
E. W. Chamberlain, Belmont;
Michael Cardozo,
W. W. Cook,
W. C. Chappell, Oneida;
Erastus Corning, Albany;
E. J. Dunphy,
H. F. Dimock,
James R. Ely,
A. J. Elkies,
Charles J. Edwals,
George C. Eggleston,
Franklin Edson,
Robert Early, Herkimer;
William Caryl Ely, Niagara Falls;
Roger Foster,
John Frankenheimer,
Paul Fuller,
Ashbel P. Fitch,
Charles S. Fairchild,
Roswell P. Flower,
G. Fensterer,
Edwin Fleming, Buffalo;
George S. Field, Buffalo;
Michael Gross,
Hugh R. Garden,
John A. Gwynne,
William R. Grace,
George F. Gantz,
Edward Grosse,
Samuel Greenbaum,
E. L. Godkin,
Lloyd McKim Garrison,
Charles W. Goodyear, Buffalo;
Henry D. Graves, Geneva;
P. J. Gleason, Long Island City;
J. A. Hand,
John Hayes,
W. B. Hornblower,
Charles R. Miller,
Wallace Macfarlane,
Jacob F. Miller,
Theodore W. Myers,
W. McBride,
Theodore W. Morris,
John E. Mulford, Havana,
Daniel Magone, Ogdensburg,
F. O. Mason, Geneva,
Henry J. Mowry, Syracuse,
James McCredie, Albany,
Robert A. Maxwell, Batavia,
De Lancey Nicoll,
W. E. Northrup,
Peter B. Olney,
William F. Owens,
William C. Osborne
Thomas M. Osborne,
Darius A. Ogden,
A. Walker Otis,
Wheeler H. Peckham,
Rufus W. Peckham, Jr.,
Franklin Pierce,
M. Warley Platzek,
George H. Putnam,
F. H. Parker,
J. D. Probst,
Charles J. Patterson, Brooklyn,
Charles E. Patterson, Troy,
De Merville Page, Hornellsville,
Charles Roe, Rochester;
Charles Tracey, Albany;
Eben H. Treman, Ithaca;
D. W. Tomlinson, Batavia;
George W. Van Slyck,
Seymour Van Santvoord, Troy;
John H. Van Antwerp, Albany;
John De Witt Warner,
George Flint Warner,
E. P. Wheeler,
Benjamin I. Wheeler,
R. M. Stewart Wortley,
Ansley Wilcox, Buffalo;
John H. Ward, Batavia;
S. M. Weed, Plattsburg;
John W. Yale, Syracuse.

The Campaign Textbook.

The first appearance of the "National Democratic Campaign Text Book" is expected to be one of the features of Tuesday night's meeting. This work is being prepared under direction of R. R. Bowker, the writer on economic questions and the author of "Economics for the People," one of the standard works on its subject.

Mr. Bowker was seen yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and was asked about the progress and scope of the book.

"The National Democratic Party is pushing along rapidly the preparation of its 'Campaign Text Book,'" he said. "It will be readily recognized that opportunity for making an exceptionally strong book on the issues of the campaign is given by the nature of the Indianapolis platform and the character of the candidates. Every advantage has been taken of this fact, and in the preparation of the work some of the best experts in the journalistic profession and on economic subjects have been associated. It is intended in this way to make a campaign book that will be of an unusual character, and that will be serviceable not only in the campaign, but for permanent preservation."

THE STATE COMMITTEE.

First Meeting and Completion of the List of Committeemen.

The State Committee of the National Democratic Party met last night in the Reform Club.

The committee discussed legal questions touching the effect of the new ballot law, and the best course to pursue in calling Congressional and other conventions.

Railroad rates for delegates attending the convention were announced by Robert A. Widenmann. Notice was mailed to all delegates giving these rates and information concerning hotels, &c., in Brooklyn. The rate secured over the railways is two-thirds of the regular fare. Delegates on their arrival in Brooklyn are requested to report to Robert J. McManus, at 319 Washington Street.

The full State Committee as completed last night is as follows:

District.
1....HOWARD R. BAYNE.
2....P. J. GLEASON.
3....JOHN A. HENNESSEY.
4....J. HERBERT WATSON.
5....W. V. B. BENNETT.
6....HERMAN A. METZ.
7....JOHN H. SCHEIDT.
8....CHARLES JERMOE EDWARDS.
9....PETER KINSEY.
10....DANIEL E. DOWLING.
11....JOHN FENNEL.
12....F. M. SCOTT.
13....THEODORE SUTRO.
14....M. J. POWER.
15....L. E. SEXTON.
16....THOMAS COSTIGAN.
17....JOHN DE WITT WARNER.
18....CALVIN TOMKINS.
19....DANIEL O'CONNELL.
20....JOHN A. HENNEBERRY.
21....EDWARD McCUE.
22....GEORGE R. CRAWFORD.
23....R. A. WIDENMANN.
24....GUY C. BAYLEY.
25....JOHN J. LINSON.
26....F. B. MAYHAM.
27....JAMES W. GREEN.
28....H. O. BAILEY.
29....SIMEON H. HOLROYD.
30....ISAAC McCOHNIE.
31....GEORGE S. WEED.
32....JOHN N. WEBB.
33....A. BEECKMAN COX.
34....CHARLES H. SMYTHE.
35....DANIEL G. GRIFFIN.
36....WILLIAM A. BEACH.
37....WILLIAM A. POUCHER.
38....IRVING H. PALMER.
39....THOMAS M. OSBORNE.
40....JOHN E. MULFORD.
41....GEORGE W. DRAKE.
42....FRANCIS O. MASON.
43....CHARLES ROE.
44....HENRY B. HATHAWAY.
45....DAVID MILLER.
46....JOHN M. HASTINGS.
47....FRANKLIN D. LOCKE.
48....JOHN FEIST.
49....THOMAS L. BUNTING.
50....FREDERICK A. FULLER, Jr.

The committee adjourned until 11 o'clock next Thursday morning, when it will meet at the National Democratic Headquarters, 39 East Twenty-third Street. The committee also approved of the fixing of 8 o'clock on the evening of Sept. 24, at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, as the time and place for holding the adjourned session of the convention.

EX-SURROGATE A. H. DAILEY BOLTS.

As a Democrat He Cannot Support Bryan, Sewall, and Free Silver.

Ex-Surrogate Abram H. Dailey is one of the best-known lawyers in Brooklyn. He is the senior member of the law firm of Dailey, Bell & Crane. Mr. Crane is an Assistant District Attorney, and Mr. Bell is Chairman of the Democratic General Committee and favors the Chicago platform and nominees.

Although Mr. Dailey is a Democrat, he cannot support the Chicago platform and Bryan and Sewall. He yesterday gave out a letter, in which he said, among other things, that he would oppose the ticket of the silverites. He said:

"The violence attending present developments seems to indicate speedy and perhaps heroic solutions of at least some of the great problems. Those who are now posing as leaders in the silver free-coinage party have naturally attracted the attention of that class of persons which, from various causes, has become restless, many of whom either fail to or cannot correctly discern the causes which have produced suffering or breed discontent. With the poorer classes all philanthropists are in sympathy. Who would not rejoice to add to their happiness?

"In no fifty years since the birth of the Nation has so much been accomplished for the general welfare of our people as during the last. Changes so rapid and startling have necessarily affected people and enterprises unlike. That the progressive spirit of the age shall be checked because of these results cannot be expected. The most that can be done is, while looking for the general good, to palliate as much as possible any suffering which may come to those affected by changed methods and overproduction. That the free coinage of silver by our Government is going to produce anything but increased suffering to the classes it is claimed by Mr Bryan and his followers to benefit, and, if successful, dishonor to the Nation, I feel confident. With those convictions coming from mature deliberation, how can a good citizen sacrifice his duty to his country in order to be loyal to a party whose avowed principles are depreciated and condemned by its very leaders? For one I cannot; and, having for the last twenty years been identified with the Democratic Party in a more or less public manner, I hereby make known my purpose to oppose the success of the platform and ticket adopted by it at Chicago."

R. M. McLANE FOR McKINLEY.

Calls the Chicago Convention a Fools' Paradise.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 19.—Ex-Gov. R. M. McLane, who has held a number of missions abroad under Democratic Administrations, in a letter to his brother says he will not be able to vote at the coming Presidential election, and adds:

"I must say that I do not consider the late Democratic Convention entitled to my respect, and I am only deterred by a feeling of courtesy to many of the individuals composing it from terming it a fools' paradise, where the Anarchists and Communists of the South and West sired with nonsensical figures of speech and bad grammar the revolutionary ideas now prevailing in Europe.

"I owe it to my self-respect to say to you that if I could vote I would cast my ballot for the candidates most likely to defeat Bryan and Sewall, and this, as I see it, is Gov. McKinley."

SOUND-MONEY ELECTORS IN KANSAS.

National Democrats Will Not Nominate a State Ticket.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 19.—The Executive Committee of the National Democratic Organization held a meeting yesterday and placed Presidential Electors in nomination in behalf of Palmer and Buckner, but, for reasons which were not made public, the names will be kept secret until next Tuesday, when the certificate will be filed with the Secretary of State. It is supposed the reason for secrecy lies in the fact that consent to run has not yet been secured from all of the nominees.

It is understood the committee will assume that it has the power to nominate, and therefore no petitions will be circulated. There was a long discussion over the propriety of nominating a State ticket, but it was decided not to do it.

Will Not Support Bryan.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 19.—Gov. O'Ferrall of Virginia, in an interview to-night, says that he not only refuses to support Bryan and the Chicago ticket, but if it is the last act of his life he will vote for Palmer and Buckner. "I am opposed," said the Governor, "to any plank in the Chicago platform. The National Democratic Party," he continued, "is the only genuine Democratic party now in the country."

Gov. O'Ferrall, who is one of the most fearless speakers in Virginia, will, it is believed, take the stump for the sound-money ticket. There is already an ex-Governor (Cameron) who is speaking on that side.

National Democrats of Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 19.—The State Committee of the National Democrats of Missouri and some of the candidates on the State ticket held a meeting yesterday at headquarters, in the Rialto Building. About fifty representative National Democrats were present. It was decided to make an aggressive campaign in the interest of the National, State, Congressional, and legislative Democratic tickets. In all close districts which elect representatives to the State General Assembly, the National Democrats will name candidates, while in other districts, regarded as safely Republican, the National Democrats will indorse the Republican nominees.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN

POND'S EXTRACT—The Bicycler's Necessity.

FOR THE BICYCLE. DON'T RIDE WITHOUT A REPAIR KIT. For YOU.

POND'S EXTRACT is unequaled for quickly healing all kinds of WOUNDS, BRUISES, LAMENESS or SORENESS of MUSCLES, ABRASIONS, RHEUMATISM.

Rub thoroughly with POND'S EXTRACT after every ride to keep the muscles supple, pliant, strong. Try POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT for PILES.

AVOID SUBSTITUTES—Weak, Watery, Worthless.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Ave., New York.

LIGHTNING AND GALE'S FURY

Continued from Page 1.

in the mills stood aghast at the windows as they watched the cloud settle down outside.

It was necessary to turn on lights in the mills as well as in houses. The edge of the cloud was lighted up intermittently by lightning, and the thunder pealed heavily. When the cloud seemed to have reached a point in the zenith, it began to hail terrifically, the stones being as large as marbles. Horses ran away in all parts of the city, and in the middle of the storm the lightning began striking near-by places. At Capt. Desmond's house, on Linden Street, a bolt entered and exploded like a bomb. The only trace of it was a hole in the plastering. On Conanicut Street, just across the border line, a house was completely shattered, the sides being blown out as if an explosion had taken place inside. On Main Street, in Mr. Daley's tea store, the electric-light wires started a fire, and the members of the Metacomet Hose Company were called to extinguish it.

The hail gradually lessened its force, but was quickly followed by a deluge of rain. In three-quarters of an hour an inch of rain fell. The first great storm was followed by a series of lesser ones, until the elements spent themselves. Mary Burns, aged fifty-five, residing on Short Street, became so frightened that she was stricken with apoplexy and died.

A BOLT FROM A TELEPHONE.

A Young Man Killed by Lightning in a Railroad Station.

BEDFORD, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Edward Brown, the nineteen-year-old son of Lewis J. Brown, of Tuckahoe, who is a Harlem Railroad trainman, was instantly killed by a bolt of lightning at the Union Station about 5:30 o'clock this evening.

The young man had taken shelter from a terrific storm, and, with a party of young people, was about to sit down on a barrel directly in front of a telephone instrument. A flash of lightning shot out of the mouth-piece of the telephone. Brown fell over dead on the floor.

Four other persons, two young women and two young men, were badly stunned by the lightning, but recovered in a short time. A doctor was summoned to attend Brown, but the physician found that the young man's death was instantaneous.

RAIN, WIND, AND LIGHTNING.

The Gale Yesterday Afternoon Particularly Strong on the Bay.

The weather observed a moodish flightiness yesterday. It began to manifest its irritability at a very early hour, (4:45 A. M.,) and for half an hour, while it rained a downpour, the heavens were split with shafts of lightning and the innocent sleeper was rudely awakened to a realizing sense of the elemental emotions by the terrific crashing of thunder.

The Weather Bureau takes no account of the spectacular performances of the electric fluid. It measured the waterfall, however, and recorded it at only .04 of an inch.

Perhaps out of consideration for the venerable adage "Rain before seven, clear before eleven," the weather dried its face and presented a cheerful countenance to the first couriers of dawn, but a lingering depression of spirits manifested itself, and the humidity ranged at high percentage throughout the day, while the mercury, which was lowest at 61° early in the morning, ran up to 81° at 3 o'clock.

And that was the temper of the weather which brought on a deluging rain at 4:15 P. M. The storm traveled from the southwest to the northeast, chased by a cool wave. Condensation followed its contact with the belt of humid, hot air on the coast, and the accompanying inrush of cool air manifested itself in the form of intermittent squalls, that first raised the dust in the city streets, and then kicked up whitecaps on the bay.

Seen from the Battery, the approaching storm presented a magnificent spectacle. The waters of the bay reflected the blackness of the low-lying clouds that scudded beneath the higher flying tiers of smoky vapor. The heavy atmosphere gave Staten Island and the Jersey hills the appearance of cloudbanks. A fluttering breeze at first, the wind gained breath as it swept over the bay, and the threatening aspect made boatmen discreet. Then came a puff, and another, and then a blast that almost took one off his feet.

Small sailing craft in the harbor lowered their sails, save a steadying jib, and industrious tugs were impeded by the strength of the opposing blow. Big drops heralded the approach of the rainstorm, which already veiled in steely crystal the majestic figure of Liberty on Bedloe's Island.

Then, as the drops came quicker and smaller, a shivering flash reflected on the falling water with the sparkling effect of the sunburst against a cliff of quartz. Then came the blinding flashes, and the reverberating thunder that marked the opening of the flood gates.

There was a lull in the downpour when the wind hauled a point or two to the west, and opened a patch of fair blue sky in the murky pall, but it lasted for only a few minutes, a premature darkness followed that made it necessary to turn on the lights in down-town offices, and the wind returned to its onslaught. It blew fiercely till it had spent its force, and then gave place to a settled determined downfall, continued into the night.

During the storm the sloop yacht Kathleen was struck by a squall in the Ship Channel near the Romer Shoal and was dismasted. She was picked up by the steam yacht Theresa and towed to Stapleton, S. I. None of the crew was injured.

The naphtha launch Colonel J., owned by Col. Johnson of Fort Hamilton, was swamped in the Ship Channel. The United States tug Engineer fortunately happened to be passing at the time on her way from Sandy Hook to the city, and went to her assistance. A boat was lowered, and the occupants of the launch were safely transferred to the Engineer. She was then taken in tow to Fort Hamilton in safety.

The Kittie B., a sloop yacht, capsized about 5:30 o'clock yesterday during the gale in the middle of the Hudson River, opposite One Hundred and Thirtieth Street. Harry Schultz, a member of the Hudson Boat Club, put out from the clubhouse in a skiff after the occupant, who was clinging to the bottom of his capsized boat.

On approaching, Schultz saw a strange launch making for the yacht, and also noticed that a four-oared gig coming down the river from the Waverly Boat Club was sinking. Turning his boat, he drew alongside and pulled William Simpson into his boat. The remainder of the crew were towed in the shell to the One Hundred and Thirty-first Street dock. The Kittie B. was towed down stream by the launch.

ACCIDENTS CAUSED IN BROOKLYN.

Roofs Blown Away, Trees and Wires Torn Down—Yachts Capsized.

The storm reached Brooklyn late yesterday afternoon. It was furious, and very few persons ventured out. It did very little damage in the city proper, but in the suburbs considerable damage was reported. Trees were uprooted and wires were blown down in the city.

The following catastrophes were reported to the police and through other sources:

Capt. Harry Franklin of Bensonhurst went sailing in the catboat Lester shortly before the storm arrived. In the boat at the time were Daniel Ferguson of 356 Pacific Street and Peter F. Egan of 187 Eighteenth Street. The boat was owned by Cornelius Ferguson of Bath Beach.

When the vessel was off Brighton Beach a squall struck her, and she was capsized. The men were thrown into the water, but they managed to get into the skiff that was in tow, and they rowed to the beach. The catboat was subsequently secured and towed to the beach.

The flagpole on the police station at Bath Beach was blown away.

The half-rater Ethelwynne, owned by Crosby Leonard, which was lying at anchor off Bath Beach, was capsized during the storm.

The sloop yacht Alidia of the Gravesend Bay Yacht Club was capsized, and went down before the vessel could be secured.

The yacht Arrow, owned by H. W. Brecht, was capsized off Bath Beach.

The forty-five-footer Pirate broke away from her moorings and ran into the pier at Ulmer Park. She was smashed in and then went to the bottom. The loss is not known.

The schooner Vidette, in charge of Capt. Laflin, started out with a party of five men on board yesterday. She had not been heard from later than 7 o'clock last night. James Terry of the Crescent Athletic Club, who was out in a small boat, and was compelled to put in, said he saw the Vidette off Fort Hamilton with her sails torn and one of her masts gone.

The music pavilion at Brighton Beach was damaged by the storm, and was careened over on one side.

A roof fifty feet long, which was over the pier at the foot of Seventeenth Street, Bath Beach, was lifted by the wind and carried a distance of 400 feet. The damage is estimated at $300.

The toboggan slide at Coney Island, the property of J. L. Rankin of Sacket's Harbor, N. Y., was destroyed by the storm. The damage is estimated at $6,000. The toboggan slide was situated at Sea Beach and Surf Avenues.

While one of the frequenters at Coney Island was walking along the beach yesterday he picked up a piece of paper on which was written: "Sept. 1, 1896. The sloop Henry C. of Broad Channel is wrecked 15 miles S. E. of Rockaway Inlet. Capt. H. Carpenter, Broad Channel, Jamaica Bay, L. I."

The storm presented a novel sight on the Brooklyn Bridge. When it was at its height the rain came down in such a volume that it resembled a fog, and the gripmen on the cars had to keep a sharp lookout in order to prevent damage through collisions.

One of the policemen said that a number of hailstones fell. They were not very large, but they fell upon the walks and bounded back. It was the most severe storm that has been witnessed on the bridge in some time.

HAILSTONES ON STATEN ISLAND.

Windows Broken, Boats Blown Overboard, and Streets Flooded.

A severe thunderstorm passed over Staten Island at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The wind blew with cyclonic fury. At Gifford's, where the storm spent its force, hailstones which measured two and a half inches in circumference, fell. The hailstones struck the windows of Fitzgerald's Hotel, and broke a number of panes of glass.

Trees were uprooted and telephone and telegraph poles were blown down. The wind picked up several rowboats that were lying on a float at the Great Kills, and carried them overboard.

The streets on the east and north shores were flooded with water that delayed the trolley cars, the rails being submerged.

Lightning's Ravages Near Newark.

NEWARK, Sept. 19.—The rain and lightning storm that visited this section early this morning did no damage in the city, but caused considerable loss on the outskirts. Henry Ball's barn, at South Orange, was destroyed by fire, a bolt of lightning having set it afire. The loss is $3,000, uninsured. Thomas Stewart's residence, on Searing Avenue, Arlington, was struck by lightning. The bolt went down the chimney. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart were in bed, and the force of the shock threw them out on the floor. The room was filled with a blue flame, and Stewart says that the house rocked like a cradle. Mr. Stewart and his wife were partly paralyzed for a time, but have fully recovered. Trees, posts, telephone and telegraph wires were blown down in great profusion.

The Judges' Stand Blown Over.

RAHWAY, N. J., Sept. 19.—During a severe thunderstorm this afternoon, the judges' stand at the Walbridge and Rahway Driving Club's track was blown over while nine persons were in it. They were more or less injured. The roof of the new reformatory was blown away. At Woodbridge much damage was done by hail.

L. E. Brown Killed by Lightning.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Louis Edward Brown, aged twenty-three years, a clerk in the New-York Dry Goods Company's store here, was killed by lightning at Unionville this afternoon during a severe storm. He was in Alfred Cox's general store at the time, talking to several persons. The shock affected all present, two women becoming unconscious. Brown's family lives at Tuckahoe.

FOUR KILLED IN A TUNNEL.

Premature Explosion of a Dynamite Charge Near Worcester.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 19.—Four men were killed and one was fatally injured by an explosion of dynamite in the tunnel of Shaft 2 of the Metropolitan Water Works aqueduct at Clinton late this afternoon. The dead are:

BURDEN, SPENCER, colored, aged thirty, from Mississippi.

GREEN, WILLIAM, colored, aged twenty-seven, Apple Grove, Va.

KELLEY, ANDREW, aged thirty-five, Jersey City.

PERRY, JAMES, colored, aged thirty, from North Carolina.

The only injured man is James Foley, thirty-eight, Homestead, Penn.

Kelley, Perry, and Green were instantly killed. Burden lived three hours. Foley has a bad fracture of the skull and a deep wound in the abdomen.

Peter Gaynor Missing.

Peter Gaynor of King's Bridge has been missing since Sept. 8. He was troubled with malarial indigestion, and went to see his physician that day.

Mr. Gaynor was fifty years old, 5 feet 10 inches in height. His beard was gray, and some teeth were missing. He wore a light, grayish coat and dark waistcoat and trousers, and brown derby hat. He had a stoop in his walk.

COMMERCIAL MEN IN LINE

ASSURE MR. HOBART THEY ARE FIRM FOR SOUND MONEY.

The Republican Nominee for Vice President Thanks a Delegation for Work in the Campaign—A Clock Presented to Him—The Committee Also Calls on Mr. Platt with Compliments for the Work He Did at St. Louis.

Garret A. Hobart, Republican candidate for Vice President, received a delegation of commercial travelers at his room in the National Headquarters, 1 Madison Avenue, yesterday forenoon. The delegation included James Drummond, Thomas P. Henry, R. A. Bigelow, W. C. Horn, John Hovendon, Charles McLaughlin, James Clarke, C. B. Braxmar, and C. K. Urquhart, of this city; Horace L. Ridings, Gerald Buckman, and Jonas Langfield, of Philadelphia; C. W. Cook of Holyoke, Mass.; W. J. Bogart of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, and H. B. McClellan of the Wabash system.

Col. John H. Black, President of the Chicago Sound-Money League, in introducing the delegation to Mr. Hobart, said that it was the first time that the commercial travelers, as a body, had taken part in any campaign, and that it gave him great pleasure to head the delegation. "With your permission," said Col. Black, "I would now like to introduce these gentlemen personally to the next Vice President of the United States."

After the introductions, Mr. Hobart said:

"I am very happy to meet you, gentlemen. I do not propose to make a speech this morning, but I would do an injustice to myself and would be ungracious to your kindness if I did not thank you heartily and generously for the beautiful words of welcome and cheer which you have proffered. I know that this enthusiasm is born of your love, your loyalty, and your enthusiasm for the ticket which I have the honor to represent.

"When I think of the commercial travelers, I think of them as a class of men who have never been 'bunkoed,' or, if any one of them ever has been, history has failed to record it. And so, whenever since the nominations were made I have thought of the commercial travelers as an independent class of citizens, I have regarded them as a class of men who, I knew, would not be 'bunkoed' by any platform like the Chicago platform, embracing as it does false political doctrines and policies inimical to the honor and the integrity of this Nation and favoring a debased and dishonest dollar.

"Your organization has been a great help to this committee in a great many ways, all of which we fully appreciate and are quick to recognize. Your membership reaches all over this wide and growing country, and there is from each one of you a continual stream of influence radiating wherever you go.

"Another reason why your organization is so all-powerful and at the same time so satisfactory to the committee is that, whereas the time of the committee is taken up with instructions to volunteers, we realize that the commercial travelers are accustomed to make sentiment wherever they go, and they know as well as the National Committeemen know what to do, where to do, and how to do the important work laid out for this campaign."

Mr. Hobart's visitors then presented to him a handsome gilt clock made in the form of a commercial traveler's handbag. On one side of the timepiece was an illuminated portrait of Mr. Hobart, and on the other the dial.

Senator Quay, Joseph H. Manley, N. B. Scott, and Gen. Powell were all present at the reception. The Diamond Quartet, led by William A. Powers, sang several campaign songs, including "The Honest Little Dollar We All Love So Well."

After the reception at Mr. Hobart's office, the commercial travelers called on Mr. Hackett, at the Republican State Headquarters, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Col. Black did the honors of the occasion, and Mr. Hackett made a brief speech thanking the traveling men for calling upon him, and assured them that the leaders of the Republican Party fully appreciated the great work being done by the Commercial Travelers' Sound Money League in behalf of McKinley and Hobart.

From the Fifth Avenue Hotel the committee drove to Mr. Platt's office, at 59 Broadway. Mr. Platt was somewhat surprised. Col. Black, in introducing the delegation, explained that the commercial travelers, irrespective of party, considered that the work done by Mr. Platt at the St. Louis Convention in behalf of a sound currency was of the greatest importance to every business interest in the country. Col. Black said that he had been instructed to present to Mr. Platt the compliments of the National League of Commercial Travelers' Clubs.

Mr. Platt replied that he was deeply sensible of the honor conferred upon him by the traveling men of this country, and said that the work he had done in St. Louis was merely the work that any patriotic citizen would do, and he fully realized the distress and misery that would follow in the wake of free silver.

"I appreciate," said Mr. Platt, "to the fullest extent the importance of the commercial travelers in this country. In putting aside party ties and standing in a solid phalanx for an honest currency and the honor of our country they are setting an example that could be well emulated by the leaders of every individual business in the country."

Mr. Platt shook hands with all of the visitors.

GREETING AT SING SING GATE.

Mrs. Ballington Booth's Design to Help Convicts Be Good.

Mrs. Ballington Booth proposes to have a steam launch as soon as one can be bought conveniently, that will run between Sing Sing Prison and the landing near "Hope Hall," the name of a home on the Hudson managed by Mrs. Booth.

The launch will be manned by ex-convicts, and commanded by a Volunteer lassie. The little vessel will be called Omar Sage, after the Warden of Sing Sing. Mrs. Booth will be notified of the release of a prisoner in time for the launch to reach the prison. The ex-convict will be met at the gate with offers of temporary home, friends, and employment.

If an ex-prisoner is not obliged to go alone by train with chances of recognition and arrest on landing or exposed to immediate temptations of drink, Mrs. Booth thinks that he can more easily lead a better life.

Goggins Broken Down.

There was a hearing yesterday in the Yorkville Police Court in the case of Patrick Goggins, twenty-two years old, of 211 East Forty-first Street, charged with causing the death of Mamie Bryan, twelve years old, of 315 East Eighteenth Street, by striking her last Monday. The prisoner has, apparently, lost from ten to fifteen pounds in weight, and his features are pinched and ghastly. His eyes have a glassy look and are fixed in a vacant stare. Goggins paid no attention whatever to anything.

Misses Maggie and Mamie Hunter testified to the striking of the little girl, and Charles Wielmann of 103 South Second Street, Brooklyn, a coal dealer, doing business at 299 Avenue A, identified the prisoner.

Goggins made no statement, and he was committed by Magistrate Flammer without bail to answer. The defense will be insanity.

Michael Lehr Held for Larceny.

Michael Lehr, sixteen years old, was arraigned before Magistrate Wentworth, in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday, on a charge of larceny and held in $1,000 bail for examination Sept. 28. The complainant was Frederick Meyer of Leopold Meyer & Brother, wholesale jewelers, at 48 Maiden Lane, who says that Lehr obtained two watches and a chain from him on Aug. 2, representing that they were for a customer of the firm.

MACY'S

MAIN STORE—Sixth Avenue, 13th to 14th Street.

NEW ANNEX—53, 55, and 57 West 14th Street, running through to 15th Street.

The crowds that thronged our two enormous stores, and the burdens that weighted down our hundreds of delivery wagons all last week, attested anew the indisputable fact that we stand first in the regard of the people and lead all in selling goods that the people want at prices that the people like.

We have done some PHENOMENAL PRICE-CUTTING in our history, but prices at this sale are from 25 to 50 per cent. lower than any of our previous offerings, and in most instances about ONE-HALF THE PRICES PREVAILING ELSEWHERE. This entire paper would not suffice to print a list of the bargains we offer.

We sell goods cheaper than any other house in the world, but for cash only.

FURNITURE

OPENING

IN THE NEW ANNEX.

COMPLETE STOCK.

CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.

EVERYBODY'S TASTE AND EVERYBODY'S MEANS CONSIDERED.

The finest goods and the most inexpensive with every grade between are here.

REMEMBER that we went into a dull market with cash to buy a NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK. Note further that we cleaned out the ENTIRE STOCK of TWO LARGE FACTORIES. Consider the times and try to imagine the LOWEST PRICES POSSIBLE to be made under all these conditions. Then come and see the goods and be astonished. You will find them marked below your lowest estimate.

The QUALITIES will be found SO EXCELLENT—the MATERIALS, MODELS, and MAKING so THOROUGHLY HIGH CLASS that your surprise at the low prices will be intensified with each step you take, with each new article that you examine, with each new figure that you read.

Parlor Furniture,
Library Furniture,
Hall Furniture,
Dining Room Furniture,
Sets and Odd Pieces,
Everything.

The VERY BEST DOMESTIC MANUFACTURERS are represented in this stock and FINE IMPORTED FURNITURE is also a feature. Among the latter is a full line of VENETIAN CARVED FURNITURE, of which we are the sole agents in this city. It includes EXQUISITELY CARVED and ARTISTIC TABLES, DESKS, SIDEBOARDS, BOOKCASES, BEDROOM PIECES, ROMAN CHAIRS, and PEDESTALS.

The carving and designs in this lot show examples of the daintiest CHERUBIC BEAUTY as well as of the most interesting quaintness.

Like all the rest of the new furniture this IMPORTED ART LINE is offered at astoundingly low prices.

OPENING Imported Millinery.

We are showing some foreign creations of great beauty and interest, also examples of our own manufacture, which cannot be surpassed in design or workmanship.

Our line of TRIMMED HATS for early Autumn wear is very full, and includes an extremely fine assortment for misses and children.

We can absolutely rely upon our ability to satisfy the most fastidious taste. In many instances these goods are being sold on the avenue at double our prices.

HATS AND TRIMMINGS

AT ABOUT HALF VALUES.

FELT DRESS SHAPES, with velvet edge, in black and colors, worth .50	.29
FELT AND FANCY CLOTH ALPINES, in black and colors	.39
FELT DRESS SHAPES, in black and colors, edged with twisted ribbon, worth .75	.53
FANCY CHENILLE HATS, with velvet crowns, in black and colors, worth 1.00	.66
FANCY CLOTH TAM O'SHANTERS, velvet trim and quills, worth 1.00	.71
FINE VELVET VIOLETS, ¼ gross in bunch	.21
SHADED FAN WINGS	.21
GREEN PARROTS, full size	.24
BLACK PARROTS, small and fine	.27
FANCY CUT STEEL BUCKLES, from 2 to 5 inches long, worth from 25 to 50 cents each, at	.14
FINE AMERICAN BEAUTY ROSES, with velvet foliage attached	.17

SILKS—SILKS.

15,000 yards FANCY TAFFETA, magnificent quality, 50 different styles, colorings, and combinations, suitable for waists and entire dresses; these goods are generally sold at $1.00 a yard; SPECIAL SALE at	.49
4,000 yards ALL-SILK BLACK BROCADED TAFFETA, 27 inches wide, manufactured to sell at $1.00 a yard; SPECIAL SALE at	.49

Everything a Man or Boy Wears on sale in our New Annex at prices that are astonishing. We simply invite Inspection and Comparison.

MEN'S CLOTHING.

IN NEW ANNEX.

THIS DEPARTMENT, IN LIGHT AND SPACIOUS QUARTERS, ON THE MAIN FLOOR OF THE NEW ANNEX, IS FULL OF ATTRACTIONS. YOU CAN RELY UPON SAVING FROM $2 TO $10 ON THE SUITS AND OVERCOATS WE OFFER.

Men's Pure WORSTED SACK SUITS, new patterns, made and trimmed in the best manner, and sold by exclusive dealers for $20.00	14.49

SHEETS & PILLOW CASES

Goods made to our own order—quality of muslin selected especially for us.

PILLOW CASES.

45x36	.04

Very superior grade, perfectly bleached and finished:

	Hemmed.	Hemstitched.
42x36	.06	.09
45x36	.07	.10
50x36	.08	.11
54x36	.09	.12

SHEETS.

Extra heavy grade. Our own brand. Equal in every respect to best goods ever made:

	Hemmed.	Hemstitched.
54x90	.24	.32
63x90	.29	.36
72x90	.34	.38
81x90	.39	.41
90x90	.43	.44
90x99	.48	.49

In addition to above, to close balance of stock, SPECIAL LOT, which cannot be duplicated, as follows:

54x90	.19	81x90	.29
63x90	.24	90x90	.29
72x90	.24	90x99	.37

GROCERIES.

THREE DAYS ONLY.

GRANULATED SUGAR, 10 lb. package	.39

(One package only to a customer; no mail orders filled.)

CRACKERS.

(Finest quality, baked fresh every day especially for us.)

Cream Soda WAFERS, lb. package	.07
GINGER SNAPS, lb. package	.08
Water Thin CRACKERS, lb package	.15
GINGER WAFERS	.15

PURE FRUIT JAMS.

(1896 packing, from fresh fruit, one lb. glass jars.)

RASPBERRY,
BLACKBERRY,
RED CURRANT,
RASPBERRY and RED CURRANT,
DAMSON,
GREEN GAGE,
BLACK RASPBERRY: Per Jar .14

PIPES.

SPECIAL REDUCTION 25 TO 50 PER CENT.

FRENCH BRIAR AND MEERSCHAUM.

FRENCH BRIAR, Bull Dog and Egg shapes, bone and celluloid mouthpiece; regular price 19c.	.10
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FRENCH BRIAR, six different shapes, 1½ to 2 inches, ambers; worth 45c.	.29
FRENCH BRIAR, English and Bull Dog, 2 to 3 inch ambers; regular price 64 to 84c.	.47
GENUINE MEERSCHAUM, ten different shapes, straight and bent stems, 2 to 3 inch ambers, in leather cases; worth $2.00	1.24

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GENUINE OLD CROW,
GENUINE MT. VERNON RYE,
GENUINE GIBSON'S RYE,
WHISKIES, PER BOTTLE, .74

Men's and Boys' Shoes.

IN NEW ANNEX.

THIS IS A NEW DEPARTMENT, AND IT HAS MADE A WONDERFUL SUCCESS. OUR LINE OF $1.44 SHOES MADE A GREAT SENSATION. THERE ARE SOME BLACKS AND RUSSETS LEFT.

MEN'S SATIN CALF LACE SHOES, in narrow and round toes; usual price $2.50	1.99
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The following offering represents a very recent purchase, made directly from the mills, and the prices were positively never before equaled by our own or any other

11-4 BLANKETS, full weight and size	.69
15 cases 11-4 BLANKETS, extra large, California finish, assorted borders	.99
8 cases 11-4 BLANKETS, largest size and heaviest weight	1.99

Also selected line CALIFORNIA BLANKETS, with assortment of pink, blue, red, and gold borders, full size, extra heavy weight,

10-4	3.91, 4.21
11-4	2.59, 4.81, 5.63, 5.71
12-4	6.61

Rich Cut Glass.

500 SALAD BOWLS, round, triangular, or square shape, cut strawberry, diamond, and other patterns	3.87

The above measure 10 inches, of perfect brilliancy, and cannot be duplicated elsewhere for 7.50.

Decorated China and Glassware.

THIS DEPARTMENT COVERS IN AREA A SPACE GREATER THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER HOUSE. THE FOLLOWING ARE SELECTED AS A GUIDE TO THE PRICES PREVAILING THROUGHOUT:

DINNER SERVICE, real China, handsomely decorated, complete service	11.87
DINNER SERVICE, English China, brown or blue, complete set	5.97
TEA SET, English China, brown or blue, 56 pieces, complete	1.97
CHAMBER SET, English style, under-glaze decoration, complete	1.44

LAMPS.

Basement.

READING LAMPS, nickel and brass, complete, with dome shade	.49
BANQUET LAMPS, gold and silver finish, with silk shade	1.23

All with central draught burners and worth double.

HOUSEFURNISHINGS.

Basement.

AGATE IRON WEAR.

Tea and Coffee Pots, 2-quart	.39
Tea Kettles, 7-inch	.69
Dish Pans, 14-quart	.54

HEAVY POLISHED TINWARE.

Wash Boiler, copper bottom, 8-inch	.89
Milk or Rice Boiler, 3-quart	.29
Grater, one-quarter sheet	.03

Japanned Sugar Boxes,

4-lb.	5-lb.
.34	.36

GALVANIZED ASH CANS, 15x26.	.99

Only two to a customer.

GRAY STEEL ENAMELLED WARE.

Rice or Milk Boilers, 2-quart	.34
Tea and Coffee Pots, 2-quart	.34
Tea Kettles, 7-inch	.49
Lipped Preserve Kettles, 8-quart	.26
Straight Sauce Pan and Cover, 2-qt.	.15
Wash Basins	.12 and .11

TINWARE.

Buckets, enamelled handle, 4-qt.	.07
Dish Pans, 14-quart	.14
Bread Raiser, 14-quart	.34
Lipped Preserve Kettle, 8-quart	.11
Japanned Dust Pans, half-covered	.07
Japanned Bread and Cake Boxes	.23
Japanned Tea and Coffee Canisters, 2-lb	.09

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CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

ALL SOULS', UNITARIAN, Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street—The Rev. D. W. Morehouse, 11 A. M.

ALL SOULS', PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Madison Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street—The Rev. A. N. Henshaw, 11 A. M.

BRICK, PRESBYTERIAN, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street—The Rev. M. Woolsey Stryker, 11 A. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, CONGREGATIONAL, Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street—The Rev. F. F. Emerson, Worcester, Mass., 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST, Fifty-seventh Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues—The Rev. Robert S. MacArthur, morning and evening.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN, West Fifty-seventh Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue—The Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, UNIVERSALIST, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street—The Rev. Charles H. Eaton, 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Fifth Avenue, near Forty-fifth Street—Holy communion, 8 A. M., sermon by the Rev. John Williams, 11 A. M.; choral service, 4 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, Second Avenue and Seventh Street—The Rev. John C. Fagg, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street—The Rev. Alfred E. Meyers, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street—The Rev. James M. Farr, Jr., 11 A. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street—The Rev. Henry E. Cobb, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, Harlem, (First Church,) One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, near Third Avenue—The Rev. J. Elmendorf, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, Harlem, (Second Church,) One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Lenox Avenue—The Rev. William Justin Harsha, 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST, West Forty-sixth Street—The Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, 11 A. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street—The Rev. John Hall, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street—The Rev. Howard Duffield, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street—The Rev. John R. Davies, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

LEXINGTON AVENUE BAPTIST, Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street—The Rev. J. L. Campbell, morning.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST, Madison Avenue and Thirty-first Street—The Rev. Henry M. Sanders, 11 A. M.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN, Madison Avenue and Fifty-third Street—The Rev. Chas. L. Thompson, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, Washington Square South—The Rev. Edward Judson, 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street—The Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, 8 P. M.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL—The Rev. Henry A. Stimson, 11 A. M., in Leslie's Rooms, southwest corner of Boulevard and Eighty-third Street.

NEW JERUSALEM, SWEDENBORGIAN, East Thirty-fifth Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues—The Rev. S. S. Seward, 11 A. M.

PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL, Orange Street, Brooklyn—The Rev. Lyman Abbott, morning and evening.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL, West Seventy-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue—The Rev. J. O. Wilson, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street—The Rev. David H. Greer, 11 A. M.

ST. MARK'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Tenth Street and Second Avenue—The Rev. Joseph H. Rylance, 11 A. M. in the church, 4 P. M. in the chapel.

ST. MATTHEW'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL West Eighty-fourth Street, near Central Park—The Rev. Henry Chamberlaine, 8 A. M., 11 A. M., and 8 P. M.

SOUTH REFORMED, Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street—The Rev. Roderick Terry, 11 A. M.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST, Lexington Avenue and Twenty-third Street—The Rev. B. B. Bosworth, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN, University Place and Tenth Street—The Rev. George Alexander, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN, Forty-second Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

TWENTY PAGES
WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 20, 1896.

Readers of the Sunday Times should make sure that they receive the illustrated Magazine Supplement with each copy.

BRYAN SHOWS ALARM.

The bitterness with which Mr. BRYAN in his Richmond speech referred to the Indianapolis nominations shows that he is getting angry and alarmed. It also indicates a characteristic defect in reasoning. He says:

> "Why is it that some Democrats or some people who used to be Democrats spend the day in telling how the election of the Chicago ticket would ruin this country, and then refuse to cast their votes for the only man who can defeat the Chicago nominee? I will tell you why. It is because they have not the courage to bear the odium of being Republicans."

It might occur to a man of calm temper that withholding a sufficient number of votes of "people who used to be Democrats" from the Chicago ticket will defeat it, whatever is done with the votes. There are plenty of Republicans to elect MCKINLEY if enough Democrats refuse to vote for BRYAN. There is another possible reason why these annoying people will not vote for MCKINLEY besides dread of the "odium of being Republicans," and that is the simple fact that they are not Republicans, but Democrats. For the same reason they will not vote for BRYAN. He professes a sudden regard for "regularity," but only a few months ago he was declaring that he would not support the Democratic ticket unless a platform was adopted that suited him.

Mr. BRYAN further remarked: "Those who are not for us are against us." The sound-money Democrats will cheerfully admit that. Whether they vote for MCKINLEY or PALMER or do not vote at all, they are against the Chicago ticket, and Mr. BRYAN's threat to brand them as traitors and keep them from "coming back" will pass them by as the idle wind. The gentleman is indiscreet in showing so much anger and alarm. It deprives him of that confident air which has hitherto cheered his followers. It carries him so far that he admits a possibility of defeat, for he says: "Whether we win now or not, we have begun a warfare against the gold standard which shall continue until the gold standard is driven from our shores back to England."

Almost in the same breath he claims that his mere "nomination" two months and a half ago has been "bringing gold to this country for the past two weeks." When the gold standard has been driven to England and the gold has been brought to this country, we shall no doubt be happy, but evidently Mr. BRYAN is getting excited and in danger of losing the receptacle which was designed to hold a brain.

THE CZAR IN ENGLAND.

The London Spectator says that if Russian and Austrian interests were satisfied it would be possible to "terminate the awful tyranny [of the Sultan] without a shot of one European against another." This is, in effect, what was pointed out in these columns some days ago. Russia, Austria, and England are the powers chiefly concerned in the questions of the custody of Constantinople and the control of the east and of the Mediterranean. Though France and Italy are Mediterranean powers, their interests are secondary and chiefly sentimental. France is not likely to object to what Russia may agree to, while the interest of Germany is too remote to be made the ground of hostile action.

This situation, as we pointed out yesterday, may make the visit of the Czar to England of the first importance. The "burning question" of course is that of Turkish misrule. It is not possible to resist the force of the showing made by Sir CHARLES DILKE and other English publicists that action by England alone to save the Armenians would bring on a general European war. Great Britain, according to Mr. BRYAN, is a very big and greedy power, but she is not powerful enough to discipline the Turk "without the aid or consent of any other nation on earth." With the aid and consent of Russia she may do it, if the terms upon which the two agree commend themselves to the public opinion of Europe by their obvious justness.

But it is not alone the burning question of Armenia that might and should be settled by the Autocrat of Russia and the Prime Minister of England. It is the outstanding question, or group of questions, relating to Asia, including the Indian frontier and the Far East. It is inconceivable that Russia should mean to invade British India. On the other hand, there is no reason why the British should desire any further extension of the Indian Empire. Between two fair-minded negotiators, desiring no more than their respective rights, the question of the Afghan frontier ought to be settled in a manner which should secure the expansion of Russia without endangering the interests of England.

In North Asia the case is the same. The desire of Russia for an open port is a legitimate desire which ought to be satisfied. She seems to have gained the consent of China to satisfying it at the expense of that power. The enormous trading interests of England in the East are, however, such as the Government is bound to protect. Here, too, there is no irreconcilable conflict. If the Czar is intelligent and fair minded, and meets the same qualities, his visit to England will be what it ought to be—a very great event for the peace and progress of the world.

THINGS IN MEXICO.

Consul General CRITTENDEN publishes in The Journal of the 17th an extremely interesting article about Mexico. It is not directed solely to the question of the effect of free silver coinage in that country, but it throws a good deal of light on that subject.

First as to the wages of labor. These differ widely for skilled and unskilled labor. The latter is almost incredibly cheap. The hours of daily labor are from 11 to 12, or from 10 per cent. to 50 per cent. longer than in this country. "Laborers in large cities get 37½ cents to 67½ cents per day," or an average of 52½ cents. This is at best less than one-half of what is earned for less time in this country where wages are lowest. Taking the average in this country to be 12½ cents per hour, that in Mexico is not more than 5 cents per hour. In the country the laborers get 19 cents, with food, or an allowance for food of from 10 cents to 15 cents, say from 29 cents to 34 cents, up to 50 cents, (without food.) The highest average in the country would be 44 cents, (without food.) It would, of course, be impossible for a laborer to live in this country on any such wages. How they manage to do it in Mexico is explained by Mr. CRITTENDEN. "The average laborer will live and be in good strength on 10 to 12 cents per day, and support his family on about 18 cents. Of course, he will have a little patch of corn and beans planted near his hut"—they live in huts, not houses—"and these will constitute the largest part of his daily bill of fare."

Skilled labor, which is necessarily employed almost wholly in the cities and on the railroads between them, is very much better paid. Mechanics in factories and machinists in railway shops get from $3.50 per day to $5; plumbers from $2 to $2.50, American plumbers from $6 to $8; blacksmiths from $3.50 to $4.50; carpenters from $2.50 to $4.75. On the railroads, the monthly wages for freight brakemen are from $60 to $75; for conductors $125 to $200; passenger conductors $160; firemen $75 to $100; engineers $150 to $250. In business offices, clerks get from $40 to $200 per month; stenographers an average of $125; traveling men from $125 to $200, with expenses. Few of these figures are below, most of them are above, those of the United States. When we come to what these wages will buy, the difference is very marked. Take, for instance, what on the above statement would be the high average daily pay of $4.50. In Mexico that would buy 30 pounds of American flour and 64 pounds of native flour; in the United States it would buy 196 pounds. In Mexico it would buy 10 pounds of salt fish; in the United States 90 pounds; 16 pounds ham against 50 pounds; 45 pounds sugar against 100 pounds; 9 pounds coffee against 15 pounds; 3½ pounds tea against 15 pounds, and so on.

In other words, while skilled labor is fairly well paid, the things into which skilled labor enters either in production or marketing, or which are imported, are very much more costly.

We may add that the gold value of the Mexican dollar is 53 cents, and that this acts, in effect, to double the duties on imported goods—a fact which free traders like Mr. BRYAN prefer to ignore.

AGITATION BY DYNAMITE.

The Saturday Review discredits the Scotland Yard "theory" of an alliance between the Irish dynamiters and the Russian Nihilists. This it does upon the sensible ground that "Irish servant girls and day laborers do not give dollars to pay people to murder Czars." As a matter of fact the collection of revenue from these sources for the benefit of Irishmen unwilling to work has for some years been in a very languishing condition. At one time it was important enough to furnish comfortable subsistence for a considerable number of Irish exiles who desired to be thought more criminal than they were, or rather criminals of a different order from that to which they belonged. They pretended that their crimes were massacre and assassination. In point of fact, the offense they committed was the obtaining of money by trick and device.

It was necessary for these interesting agitators in the line of their business to make a show of killing somebody, or at least of destroying some property. This was the return the contributors sought upon their investment. If no crimes were committed, and there was not even a demolished building to show for their money, the servant girls and day laborers would have ceased to contribute. Accordingly, the agitators used to "claim everything in sight" in the way of crime—provided the crime was directed against English people or property, and their claims included a number of crimes with which they had nothing whatever to do.

What the plot discovered by the London detectives amounts to, if there really has been a plot, is a demonstration that the collectors of dynamite funds are at their old tricks. It is one of the chief claims to honor of PARNELL that he put a stop to all this miserable business and substituted Parliamentary agitation for agitation by outrages, real or pretended. After his death, or rather after he lost his hold upon the Nationalist Party, the supporters of the old method, and those who were supported by it, took courage to resume their old ways. They began again the attempt to make a living through the obtaining of money by false pretenses, or at most by furnishing a minimum of outrage for a maximum of contribution. It is odd that they should have called themselves Parnellites and invoked in behalf of their methods the name of the man who had succeeded in putting down those methods.

The acephalous condition of the Irish party is a matter of regret on many accounts, but on no account more than because it gives scope not only for the real assassins to ply their "dreadful trade," but for the sham assassins to ply their contemptible trade. If the factions cannot combine, they must be content to see the cause of Irish home rule discredited not only in England, but all the world over, by a little gang of assassins and a much larger number of swindlers and dead-beats. TYNAN, about whom the British police is making so much of a pother, seems pretty clearly to belong to the latter class.

WEAK IN POLITICAL HISTORY.

Down in North Carolina the other day Mr. BRYAN struck soil which he said was "made sacred by the hero of New-Orleans." Thereupon he took occasion to remark:

> "The principles for which I stand before the people are the principles taught by JACKSON when he was the idol, not of Democracy alone, but of the great common people whom he at all times defended. When JACKSON was President, his greatest fight was against the United States National banks. Those connected with that great banking influence denounced him and applied to him just as abusive epithets as the money owning and changing class applied to THOMAS JEFFERSON before him, and have applied to every one since who did not bow the knee to Baal and worship the golden calf."

Now this is really deplorable in a Presidential candidate. The "great banking influence" of JACKSON's time was not "National banks," but "the United States Bank," and it was the chief opponent of the Coinage act of 1834 by which silver was practically demonetized and the gold standard established by the deliberate and intentional undervaluing of silver in the ratio.

That act was a great Democratic measure, sustained by JACKSON and all the great leaders of his time, and the United States Bank against which JACKSON had "his greatest fight" was for the retention of the old ratio and the silver standard, because it made the notes of the bank more acceptable. BRYAN should overhaul his Benton, and "when found make a note of." The debates of those times would be illuminating to his mind on the subject of the "principles taught by JACKSON"—the real Democratic principles on the subject of currency—and he would find them quite different from what he calls "the principles for which I now stand before the people." It is not safe for one to quote history without knowing something about it.

Mr. LAUTERBACH is on record now as "the first man who nominated 'the fearless TOM PLATT' for Senator." He has not only done this, but in doing it has managed to insult the Republican candidate for President. PLATT, LAUTERBACH declares, "is the man who, by undaunted courage and sheer will power at St. Louis, forced the gold plank into the Republican platform and stamped out a straddle, and forced hypocrisy to take a back seat." LAUTERBACH's mission in politics is to stir up the enmities in his own party whenever they seem to be getting languid. If Mr. MCKINLEY be elected to the White House and Mr. PLATT to the Senate, it will not be Mr. LAUTERBACH's fault if they are not in hot water, and the hotter the merrier.

The Republican committees in Chicago are accused of trying to levy political assessments on the employés of the City Government. The allegations are indefinite and not supported by any published evidence. The only thing remarkable about the incident is that it excites comment and criticism. Even a dozen years ago political committees were expected to do this sort of thing. Offices were regarded as the spoils of politics. From very near the highest to the lowest, those who got the spoils were required to give money to the party through which the spoils were got. The first serious stand against this corrupting and disgusting practice was made in the Federal Civil Service act of 1883. New-York followed with a more stringent law in 1884. Then came Massachusetts. But more powerful than legislation has been the influence of public opinion, which has grown more and more indignant against what was often robbery, both of the office holder and the Government. This, in turn, has been strongly aided by the extension of the merit system, under which those in the service were free from all obligations to politicians, and required only to do their duty to the public. As this is a year in which issues are important and feeling runs high, all political assessments should be most firmly suppressed.

Mr. JOHN BOYD THACHER seems to be in hot pursuit of what in the language of the Bowery is called "notority."

Yesterday Mr. JAMES D. BELL, Chairman of the Democratic General Committee of Kings County, announced that he felt obliged to support BRYAN because of his regular nomination, though he disapproves of the platform on which Mr. BRYAN stands. This morning Mr. BELL's senior partner, ex-Surrogate ABRAM H. DAILEY—highly respected as citizen and Judge—announces exactly the opposite course. He says:

> "That the free coinage of silver by our Government is going to produce anything but increased suffering to the classes it is claimed by Mr. BRYAN and his followers to benefit, and, if successful, dishonor to the Nation, I feel confident. With these convictions coming from mature deliberation, how can a good citizen sacrifice his duty to his country in order to be loyal to a party whose avowed principles are deprecated and condemned by its very leaders? For one, I cannot; and, having for the last twenty years been identified with the Democratic Party in a more or less public manner, I hereby make known my purpose to oppose the success of the platform and ticket adopted by it at Chicago."

It seems to us that it would be very hard for Mr. BELL to answer his partner's question. Is it not better to repudiate mere "regularity" than to be "regular" with the repudiators?

> "I am glad to visit this historic place. They say that here GEORGE WASHINGTON once came and threw a silver dollar across the river; but remember, my friends, that when he threw the silver dollar across the river, it lit, it fell, and remained on American soil." [Mr. BRYAN at Fredericksburg.]

Mr. BRYAN's patriotic comment would be equally true of a twenty-dollar gold piece or a copper cent or an oyster shell. The important point is that WASHINGTON's dollar and the twenty-dollar gold piece would have been worth just as much in any other country—just as much if thrown across the Niagara, for instance—as on our own soil, while the dollar Mr. BRYAN would like to force on the workingman would be worth only 53 cents here or anywhere else.

A story good enough to be always young is for the thousandth time revived of how LINCOLN, being told that Gen. GRANT drank too much whisky, replied that if he knew the brand he would send some to the other Generals. The point of the story was very likely lodged in LINCOLN's mind—he was a great reader of history, with a strong and discriminating memory—by the remark of GEORGE III. when told by an officer that Gen. WOLFE was "crazy": "I wish to GOD he would bite some of the rest of you." LINCOLN was also, no doubt, familiar with the analogy between WOLFE and GRANT in their calm fidelity, their steadfast unselfishness, and their capacity for instant and splendid decision.

It is not often that men in public office favor the abolition of the places which they hold, and when Police Commissioners ROOSEVELT, ANDREWS, and GRANT agree that the department ought to be made single-headed, their experience must have furnished strong reasons for such a conclusion. If it should be done, not more than one of them could continue to be a Commissioner, and there would be no assurance that any one of them would be chosen for the place. These three gentlemen have devoted themselves zealously to efforts to improve the administration and service of the Police Department, and have been greatly hindered by the composition of the board. Any one of them alone could have accomplished much better results. The argument in favor of single-headed departments is not only sound theoretically, but is sustained by practical experience. The present arrangement is like having four Secretaries of War at a time when the whole army is in active service.

We are glad to learn from the news columns of our energetic contemporary The World that it has had a "fight" for better service on the Third Avenue Elevated Road, resulting in the through trains over the Harlem River, and that it has long urged the Manhattan Company to grant this blessing to the northsiders. THE TIMES has had something of a fight on that score, and has been rather persistent in it, and its service has been duly and sufficiently recognized by the public concerned. We are pleased to know that The World has been in the fight all the while. The fact had been generally overlooked.

Mr. ARTHUR SEWALL of Maine does not propose to relieve the embarrassment of other people. He may not be a Populist or a Democrat, but he is a candidate with the same badge of "regularity" that BRYAN bears. The Populists say that if he does not withdraw the ticket will be defeated, and he says that if he does withdraw it will be defeated. We are inclined to think that both are right, but whether the ticket would lose more votes from the presence or the absence of Mr. SEWALL's name we would not undertake to conjecture. It is a puzzle to which there is no answer that can ever be verified, but a "combine" that has a ticket with one head and two tails, each of which is believed to have a sting fatal to the whole thing, is in a bad way.

According to the Anzeiger of Bremen, Herr DORMANN, a gifted physicist of that city, in the course of experiments with the X rays, has made discoveries that surpass those of ROENTGEN. With his apparatus, DORMANN has been able to take photographs through an iron plate thirty-two centimeters in thickness. With an instrument of that penetration it might be possible to find out whether Mr. HILL has a backbone.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It seems timely to remind many free-silver newspapers that an act of Congress which was approved Feb. 10, 1891, prohibits any person, under penalty of a fine not to exceed $100, from making or causing or procuring to be made, or to "have in possession with intent to sell, give away, or in any manner use any business or professional card, notice, placard, token, device, print, or impression, or any other thing whatsoever, in likeness or similitude as to design, color, or the inscription thereon, of any of the coins of the United States or of any foreign Government, that have been or hereafter may be issued as money, either under the authority of the United States or under the authority of any foreign Government." Possibly the prohibition may be regarded as broad enough to include the act of the Bryan Democratic State Committee of Michigan, which has selected as the party emblem to be placed on the official ballot a representation of a silver dollar, but with BRYAN's head substituted for the effigy on the United States coin and the inscription changed to read: "Democratic-People's Union Silver Ticket."

—The Boston Transcript felicitates the country upon the fact that China, Japan, France, England, Prussia, and Russia are sending their great men here to learn the lessons of our newer civilization, and it says: "It is very complimentary to have the nations of the Old World sitting at our feet and taking lessons from our later and more advanced development, and they can all find enough to interest and instruct them, but all this should have a broader and better effect than just to tickle our vanity. The general, even if tacit, acknowledgment of our leadership in industrial progress, never so marked as this year, ought to shame those who are trying to prove that this country's distress is so great that she would be justified in an attempt to escape from it by the remedy of repudiation and dishonor. For, adds The Transcript, if we adopt a debased money standard confidence in us will be seriously shattered, if not destroyed, and from being a leader among nations we shall degenerate to a horrible example.

—The unsatisfactory condition of the business of the iron and steel manufacturers of the country is rather dolefully set forth by The Iron Age. Merchants and manufacturers, it says, would prefer to have at least fair stocks of goods, so as to meet the demands of their customers satisfactorily and promptly, but the country is, comparatively speaking, bare of stocks in many lines of manufactured goods. Merchants are carrying the smallest quantities possible to meet the requirements of their customers, and seldom place an order without a request for hurried shipment. In trade centres they draw from each other's stocks rather than lay in full assortments. Manufacturers of finished products have almost no stocks of material on hand, and their warehouses are equally bare. They run spasmodically, when orders accumulate to warrant it, and when shipments cannot be made as desired by a customer the order is passed." "All are looking for results in November that will restore confidence and give a new impetus to their business as well as all others."

—The Railroad Gazette can see no valid reason why railway officials should not frankly show to railway employes the absurdity of any attempt to better their condition by the substitution of fifty-cent dollars for the one-hundred-cent dollars we now have. It says: "With no foundation that we have been able to discover, many of the newspapers and the speakers who advocate the free coinage of silver make charges of coercion against corporation officers who have publicly given information and advice to their employes. The ill effect of such charges proceeds entirely from the making of them and the creation of an impression that the prosperity of the employer is not essential to the ability to pay salaries and wages. This impression is to be feared so long as there are demagogues and reckless writers; but it must not be feared to the extent of preventing any corporation officer or any patriotic man from speaking and writing temperate advice to those who have a right to expect it from him."

—The single taxers of Delaware held a State Convention in Dover on Thursday, 17th inst., and after a long wrangle over the selection of Presidential Electors got rid of the matter by referring it to the State Committee, authorizing it to do as it saw fit. Similar action was taken concerning the choice of a candidate for Congressman, but the convention formally nominated Dr. LEWIS N. SLAUGHTER of Seaford for Governor. A platform was adopted, of which a correspondent of The Philadelphia Times writes: "It proclaimed as its fundamental doctrine the equal right of all men to the use of the earth, and as the tax is the simplest plan prepared to establish the right, the platform demands that all taxes in Delaware except a tax on the real value of land be at once and inevitably repealed. The platform extends sympathy to the Popocrats of the Nation, and hails with pleasure the nomination of WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN as the representative of the common people in the battle against plutocracy."

—The Glens Falls Times tells a little story. There are in that town a tailor and a lawyer, both ardent Democrats, who have argued all the campaign on the relative merits of gold and silver, and the lawyer has been the free silverite. Finally the lawyer thought to get an ally, and so he wrote to the senior Senator from this State telling him that he was making a great mistake and losing a great many Democratic votes in that section by not coming out flatly and declaring in favor of Bryan. In a little while he called again on the tailor and boasted that he had received a reply from the Senator. He claimed great things for that reply in support of his own contentions in the arguments he and the tailor still had, but a prominent Democrat of the town who has seen the letter says it reads: "Dear Sir: Your favor at hand and contents duly noted. Yours respectfully,

"DAVID B. HILL."

—The idea that, by the nomination of a gold-standard man for Governor, the Buffalo Convention opened the way for limiting the State campaign to State issues is regarded by The Buffalo Courier (Dem.) as a delusion. "Senator HILL," it says, "made the greatest effort of his life to bring about conditions favorable to a State campaign on State issues. But he was thwarted by the radical, misguided elements, that insisted upon abandoning principles over and over proclaimed by the Democracy of New-York, and upon affirmatively approving fundamental propositions which had been condemned as recently as June by the party in State convention assembled! In the face of this fatuous course," it asks, "how is it possible to bring Democrats together in support of a ticket representing such extraordinary stultification, such unparalleled surrender of convictions?"

PERSONAL.

—A remarkable and versatile journalist has just passed away at Melbourne in the person of JULIAN THOMAS, popularly known as "The Vagabond," a pen name he had borne for the past tweny years. A native of Virginia, he fought on the Confederate side during the civil war. He subsequently went through the Franco-German war as the correspondent of a New-York journal. He was an eye witness of the horrors of the Commune, and narrowly escaped being shot as a Communist when Marshal MACMAHON's troops fought their way into the flaming City of Paris. For reasons of health he sailed for Australia in 1874, "sick in body and mind and broken in fortune," to quote his own words. He soon began contributing to The Melbourne Argus, and for years his articles on colonial life and public institutions were the most attractive feature of that journal. They were racy, novel, graphic, and intensely realistic. They were subsequently collected and published under the title of "The Vagabond Papers, Sketches of Melbourne Life in Light and Shade." He also wrote "Cannibals and Convicts," "Occident and Orient," and several plays. Of late years he had been on the staff of The Melbourne Age.

—There was a picturesque scene in Cettinje when the betrothal of Princess HELENE and the Prince of Naples was announced by the old King from the balcony of his palace. The piazza in front was thronged with Montenegrins, who had gathered to hear the news from the lips of their "father." Princess HELENE stood beside her father, her betrothed near at hand. She was pale with emotion. A solemn Te Deum followed in church, the Prince and his fiancée walking arm in arm. When the royal party left the church a salute was fired, amid deafening cheers from the crowds assembled. The rain came down in torrents. This, however, is considered in Montenegro a happy omen. The Prince of Naples, like his father, King HUMBERT, has a horror of holding up an umbrella, and will stay for hours in drenching rain rather than use one.

—Queen VICTORIA has signified her willingness to receive the petition, signed in forty-four languages by her women subjects in all parts of the world, praying for increased protection against the liquor traffic and the opium trade. The petition contains over 7,000,000 signatures and indorsements, and has been gathered during the last few years by the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union. As it is impossible to present the immense roll which contains the names to the Queen, the pages have been photographed and magnificently bound in two large volumes. The title pages are beautifully illuminated. The names of Miss FRANCES WILLARD, President of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union, and Lady HENRY SOMERSET, Vice President, head the list.

—The State Committee of the Jeffersonian (sound money) Party of Pennsylvania has nominated BENJAMIN C. POTTS of Delaware County and HAY WALKER, Jr., of Allegheny County for Congressmen at Large. Mr. POTTS is a lawyer, residing in Media, who was nominated by the Democratic State Convention at Allentown for the same office, and subsequently resigned the nomination because of his opposition to the Chicago platform. Mr. WALKER is a manufacturer of Allegheny City, and was a delegate to the Chicago Convention, and one of the earliest to declare his opposition to the Bryan-Sewall platform. Vacancies on the Jeffersonian ticket for Presidential Electors were also filled by the State Committee.

—At the beginning of next month will be published the first volume of VICTOR HUGO's correspondence. This is a literary event which is looked forward to with no little interest. M. PAUL MEURICE, the editor, explains that he has taken extreme care in his selection of the letters which are to appear in print, and that his task was by no means light, as he had to examine an immense number of missives. The principal correspondents of the poet, whose epistles are in this first volume, were LAMARTINE, ALFRED DE VIGNY, LAMENNAIS, ARMAND CARREL, and SAINTE-BEUVE. M. MEURICE adds that all the letters which are not given in these volumes will eventually find their way to the National Library of France.

—An epidemic of golden weddings is reported from the rural districts surrounding Lille, France. In the village of Wazemmes an old couple named DELRUE celebrated this somewhat unusual ceremony amid the rejoicings of their neighbors. Although the husband has turned eighty, he is still hale and hearty, and works assiduously at his trade of spinning. At Nantes no less than three couples can show a record of fifty years of married life, while a fourth have placed a diamond wedding to their credit.

—Mrs. SUSAN B. BLANCHARD of Worcester, Mass., who has just celebrated her ninetieth birthday, took pleasure in informing friends who called to congratulate her that the most notable event in her life, in her estimation, was her shaking hands with Gen. LAFAYETTE on his last visit to this country, by invitation of Congress, in 1824. She said that the women in her village seemed awed by the name and venerable appearance of the famous Frenchman, until she stepped forward and grasped his hand.

—It is an open secret in California that JESSE GRANT, son of Gen. U. S. GRANT, who has suddenly turned Populist, is an aspirant for a seat in the United States Senate, and The Oakland Enquirer would like to know from what State he hopes to secure an election, for, it says, though "a very jejune politician, he ought to know that there is but one Populist who is allowed to be a Senatorial candidate in California, and his name is CATOR."

—The Emperor and Empress of Russia will not have time while in France to accept the Duc D'AUMALE's invitation to Chantilly. Their ancestors, PAUL and his wife, MARIE FEODOROWNA, went there in 1782 when visiting Paris as Comte and Comtesse DU NORD, and were splendidly entertained by that Prince DE CONDE who was destined to head the army of noble refugees at Coblenz.

—The Providence Journal asks: "Can anybody tell who EDWARD W. STAPLES, ATWOOD KEVENSALER, MELVIN SMITH HOLWAY, and ANDREW J. CHASE are? Probably not. And yet they are entitled to honorable mention as conspicuously courageous individuals. They ran for Congress last Monday against Messrs. REED, DINGLEY, MILLIKEN, and BOUTELLE."

—Speaker THOMAS B. REED left the scene of his triumph in Maine on Tuesday and quietly crept into Boston to affix his signature to the papers that made him referee under the agreement of twenty-eight insurance companies, the position having been left vacant by the recent death of ex-Gov. WILLIAM E. RUSSELL of Massachusetts.

—The death is announced of the Rev. D. K. GUTHRIE, senior minister of Liberton Free Church, near Edinburgh, the eldest son of the famous Dr. GUTHRIE, whose name is still a household word in Scotland as one of the "heroes of the Disruption."

—Lord Chief Justice RUSSELL told the Philadelphians on Tuesday that their city was "a very wide-awake place." If anything uncommonly pleasant occurs to the Philadelphian mind it ought certainly to be said to the Lord Chief Justice.

AMERICAN FARM PROFITS.

Mr. Robert M. Benson writes to The London Economist in defense of the statement of Mr. Powers, Statistician of Minnesota, that the American farmer is not so badly off as the silver men would have us believe:

"Mr. Powers takes four States west of the Mississippi as the centre of production. In 1895 they produced thrice as much wheat as Great Britain, and their surplus exercises a preponderating influence on prices. Therefore he lays stress on the farm prices of those States and the position of farmers there. He shows, as to wheat, that between 1871-4 and 1891-4 the fall amounted to only 13 1-3 cents per bushel, and that was not enough to stop farmers' profits, while in 1891-4 they got nearly as much in gold (viz., 59.3 cents) as they did in the war times, 1862-5, (61.2 cents.) Even the low price of 1895 is not the lowest, viz.: 1895, 43.9 cents; 1869, 41.6 cents; 1865, 28.8 cents, (gold.)

"On the other hand, Mr. Bear [a writer criticising Mr. Powers] lumps all States. The American surplus for sale of wheat or flour is largely determined by the flour States enumerated by Mr. Powers. Therefore lumping the figures for all the States of the Union vitiates them for the purpose of the inquiry into the relation between gold, silver, and wheat. Again, for the purpose of the general inquiry into farmers' solvency, the lumped figures would be valid premises only if the farmers produced wheat alone. But their maize is a factor of twice the importance of wheat, not to speak of oats, barley, rye, flax, hay, live stock, and dairy produce. And as to gold prices for maize, oats, and silver up to 1894, (excluding the subsequent period of liquidation,) they did not fall, but rose, as follows:

	Maize, Per Bushel.	Oats, Per Bushel.	Silver, Per Ounce.
1870-79	$0.30	$0.265	$1.24
1890-94	.364	.299	.83

"Having dealt with Western farmers, having received rent from them in kind, having examined their position and loaned them money, having slept the night occasionally in their homes, I am satisfied that, hard though their lot be, on the whole they make money. Where else do they get the savings to buy land? And why else has the price of land in settled districts like Northwestern Iowa and Southern Minnesota kept rising, till it is now 100 per cent. higher than twelve to fifteen years ago?"

The Response of Western New-York.

From The Buffalo Courier, (Dem.)

With the aid of honest-money Democrats of this State an honest-money National Democratic ticket has been put in the field; but with profound regret The Courier is compelled to record the fact that a State convention held in the name of the Democratic Party of New-York has repudiated the declarations and the public pledges made in June by the State convention of the party, has repudiated the Democratic National Administration which in June was strongly commended, has taken the mad plunge into Populism by "unreservedly indorsing" the platform adopted at Chicago, and has deliberately made the Populistic doctrines of that platform the foremost issues in the State campaign. At the time of the adoption of the Chicago platform The Courier did not hesitate as to its own course. It does not hesitate now. It appeals to the honest-money Democrats of the State to put in the field a State ticket on a platform antagonizing the financial heresies and the dangerous doctrines of the Chicago platform, which has been "unreservedly indorsed" by the Buffalo Convention.

Candidate and Platform at Odds.

From The Utica Observer, (Dem.)

There could be method in the madness of even a convention that could stultify the party of the State by the adoption of a platform reversing the declaration of the party at the Saratoga Convention no longer than the 24th of June last. For a large majority of the convention realize the fact that a free-silver man would stand not the ghost of a chance of an election. So they nominated a man for Governor who has held sound-money views and holds them to-day. His record and his position were known to the delegates. A convention of Democrats who could turn a somersault on the money question between June and September found no difficulty in turning a smaller flip-flap yesterday and nominating a sound-money man on a fifty-three-cent platform in almost the same hour!

THE SOUDAN EXPEDITION

KERMA, THE DERVISH OUTPOST ON THE NILE, OCCUPIED.

Progress of the Anglo-Egyptian Operations in the Soudan—Kerma Abandoned by the Dervishes on the Approach of the Army—Dongola the Objective Point of the British—The Plan, No Doubt, Is to Reconquer the Entire Territory.

CAIRO, Sept. 19.—Gen. Kitchener, commanding the Anglo-Egyptian expedition into the Soudan, with Dongola as its objective point, has wired to the Government that his forces occupied Kerma, the dervish outpost on the Nile, at dawn today. The Khalifa's forces evacuated the place upon the approach of the expedition, and, consequently, the town was occupied without opposition.

Three of the expedition's gunboats passed up the river toward Dongola and were fired upon by a steamer belonging to the enemy. The gunboats returned the fire and quickly sank the dervishes' steamer.

The loss to the dervishes in killed and wounded was heavy, many of those on board the dervish steamer being drowned. The Egyptians had one officer and three men wounded.

After retiring from Kerma the dervishes retreated to El Hafir, some ten miles south of Abu Fatmeh, and about thirty miles north of Dongola. They were dislodged from this place by the Egyptian batteries and the gunboats, which advanced up the river under cover of shells from the batteries. The Egyptians will occupy El Hafir, and will rapidly advance from there upon Dongola.

The British Government very soon will be forced to show more clearly what will be its policy in the Soudan.

The force under Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener, which was sent from Wady Halfa early this year, under pretense that it was merely to make an advance to Dongola, to prevent a northward movement of the dervishes, is now near its supposed destination. Kerma, the dervish town occupied by the Egyptian troops yesterday, is near the third, or Hannik, cataract, forty miles north of New-Dongola.

An important battle may be expected very soon, as thousands of dervishes have been gathering at Dongola during the Summer, to oppose the advance of the expedition. Those that retired before the Egyptian troops yesterday were only part of the army that must soon be met by Gen. Kitchener.

Only one great battle has been fought thus far in the advance. It was the battle of Ferket, June 7, in which the dervishes were routed, with a loss of 2,000 of their best warriors. This loss disheartened them somewhat, but it is believed their force at Dongola is sufficient to make it certain that they will give battle.

The Egyptian force will undoubtedly be delayed for a time, as the gunboats must be taken over the second cataract. This will require the exercise of much ingenuity. Besides, the troops have been building a railroad and telegraph line as they marched, and under the most favorable conditions their progress must be slow. It may be two weeks or more before they come to their objective point.

Gen. Kitchener is known to wish for a heavy battle at Dongola, as he wants to administer such a defeat to the dervishes that their fellows in the south will be discouraged. He is well prepared for such a battle.

The Egyptian Army is small, but the men composing it are brave and trustworthy. English officers learned much in the terrible massacres that marked the triumph of El Mahdi, and this time only soldiers of proved valor were sent up the Nile. Gen. Kitchener has a camel corps of over 1,000 men, a cavalry force of 900 men, and an infantry force of 15,000. With these are several thousand friendly Arabs, as wild as the dervishes, to whom they will be opposed, armed with the best weapons that England could supply, and animated by a profound hatred of the present tyrant of the Soudan. The troops are all armed with the best modern weapons.

The force is provided with terrible Maxim rapid-fire guns, which were recently used with great effect against the Matabele warriors in South Africa. These are for close range work. For long range the army has a number of heavy Krupp siege guns. The transports have been armed and are really gunboats, carrying heavy guns, that have proved useful in shelling villages and towns where the enemy was ensconced.

Almost three-fourths of the troops are Egyptians, officered by Englishmen, generally young men anxious to gain a reputation. The rest are Soudanese, determined and fierce fighters in close quarters, and capable marksmen. The Egyptian troops have far better discipline than those that were slaughtered in 1885.

Few believe the Egyptian advance will stop at Dongola. The British Government has always deplored the loss of the Soudan. Its reconquest has been the dream of many English statesmen and soldiers. With Khartoum once more in its control, and with it the command of the Nile, the stretch of British territory through the length of Africa will be stopped only by the Congo Free State and German East Africa. Germany has been giving evidence of a desire to conquer the Soudan from the south, and the Congo Free State has been driving the dervishes north. If the English do not take the country now, they may find serious opposition in the future.

That England is prepared now to make the conquest of the Soudan is apparent from its strengthening of Gen. Kitchener and its concentration of Suakin, on the Red Sea, whence they can march over the desert 200 miles to Berber, which is about 200 miles north of Khartoum. It is probable Gen. Kitchener will advance up the river about 200 miles to El Dukayet, and then march across the desert 150 miles to Berber.

HIS RESIGNATION REFUSED.

Fruitless Offer to Provide for Armenians in Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 19.—It is learned that yesterday the Grand Vizier, Halil Rifat Pasha, had an audience with the Sultan, when he requested permission of his Majesty to resign his office unless the Chief of the Constantinople police should be at once dismissed. The Sultan refused to permit the Grand Vizier to resign, nor would he consent to the dismissal of the Chief of Police.

An English merchant here has offered to provide free transportation to the Island of Cyprus for 500 Armenians, guaranteeing to provide them with food for a month. Upon the strength of this offer, Sir Philip Currie, British Ambassador, wired the Cyprus authorities explaining the situation, but received a reply that the authorities would be unable to allow the Armenians to land there, as there would be no work for them, and therefore they would soon become public charges.

Sixteen members of the Armenian Revolutionary Committee, including two of its leaders, have been arrested in connection with the discovery of bombs in Scutari, across the Bosphorus from Constantinople. Some of the prisoners confessed, and this led to the further finding of six large and twenty small bombs, together with many papers, seals, and printing machines, in the house of an Armenian. The inmates of the house had apparently received warning, for when the police entered the place they found it deserted.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Weekly Dispatch will to-morrow publish reservedly an undated rumor that the Sultan has been assassinated.

The Dispatch is not a reliable newspaper, and it is thought that the rumor was concocted from the Vienna dispatch published by The Daily Mail this morning to the effect that seven men had been killed within the last few days while attempting to reach the Sultan's apartments in the Yildiz kiosk with the object of assassinating him.

EUROPE WATCHING OUR ELECTION.

Englishmen Advised Not to Invest in American Securities.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Statist, in an article on the political and financial situation in the United States, says that, although the prospects of Bryan's election to the Presidency are lessening, it is still advisable that Englishmen should not invest in American securites.

"How great is the distrust that exists in New-York," the Statist adds, "is evident in the small number of applications which have been made this week for the City of New-York loan. For the first city in the United States to be unable to raise money at 3½ per cent., repayable in gold, is striking, to say the least."

Tynan's Extradition Demanded.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—The French Government has received a formal demand from Great Britain for the extradition of Patrick J. Tynan, the leader of the alleged dynamite conspiracy against Queen Victoria and the Czar of Russia, who was arrested at Boulogne-sur-Mer early last Sunday morning.

KILLED BY A TROLLEY CAR.

A Supposed New-York Butcher Meets Death in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 19.—A well-dressed man, who is believed to be Lewis Reid of 63 Hudson Street, Hoboken, and a member of the firm of Reid & Co., wholesale butchers of Washington Market, New-York, was instantly killed to-night by a trolley car on Broad Street near the station of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. The car passed over the man's stomach, disemboweling him, and he died almost instantly.

The man was crossing Broad Street with the intention, it is believed, of taking a train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad to go to his home, in Hoboken. Rain was pouring down at the time, and the man held an umbrella in such a position as to shield his face from the storm. On account of the umbrella he did not notice the approach of the trolley car. He was in the centre of the track when the car struck him. He was thrown down and the car passed entirely over him.

The body was removed to Mullins's morgue. It is that of a man about thirty-five years old. He carried a handsome gold watch and chain, and in one of his trousers pockets a large sum of money was found. On a tag attached to a ring bearing a number of keys was the name and address given above, and there is little doubt as to the man's identity. The motorman of the car, Isaac June, and the conductor, Charles E. Brown, were both arrested.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Charles F. Norton, U. S. N.

Lieut. Charles F. Norton, United States Navy, died in Chicago Friday at the home of his brother-in-law, Prof. E. G. Webster, 4,738 Evans Avenue. Although retired about a year ago on account of ill health, Lieut. Norton was not quite forty-nine years old. He had a long career of thirty-two years in the service. When fourteen years old he enlisted as a drummer boy in his father's company of volunteers in the Second Colorado Regiment. Six months later he was discharged to accept an appointment to the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

After his graduation at Annapolis young Norton saw eighteen years of almost continuous sea service. He was made Lieutenant in 1875. His first cruise as an officer was to South America, in 1869. Later he spent much time in Mediterranean and Chinese ports. His land duty consisted chiefly of four years in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and a period on board the training ship Minnesota, in New-York Harbor. At the time of the Hawaiian trouble Lieut. Norton was ordered to the warship Adams as executive officer.

Following this cruise, his health suddenly failed, and the last eighteen months of his life were spent in patient waiting for the end, which his affliction was sure to bring.

Thomas A. Howell.

Thomas A. Howell of the firm of B. H. Howell, Son & Co., sugar refiners, 109 Wall Street, died yesterday of pleurisy, in his apartments, at 49 Fifth Avenue. He had been unwell all Summer. Mr. Howell was fifty-two years old. Until recently he took great interest in yachting. He had been a member of the New-York and Atlantic Yacht Clubs, and at the time of his death belonged to the Shelter Island Yacht Club. He was also a member of the Union Club. Mr. Howell owned a fine country place at East Marion, L. I. He leaves no family. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon from the Church of the Ascension.

Walter L. Kane.

Walter L. Kane died at his Newport villa at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. His illness of Bright's disease and heart trouble was long and painful. A year ago he sought relief abroad, but in vain. He was a son of the late Delancy Kane of this city. His mother was a Miss Langdon, and an uncle was the late Walter Langdon, who left a very large estate. Walter Kane was related to the Chandlers, Astors, and other prominent Knickerbocker families. He leaves a wife and two daughters and four brothers. Funeral services will be held in Trinity Church, Newport, next Tuesday.

Obituary Notes.

—The Rev. Father Point, of the Society of Jesus, Dean of the regular and secular Catholic clergy of Canada, died in Montreal yesterday. He was in the ninety-sixth year of his age. He was born in France in the year 1800, and was one of the Deacons at the coronation of Charles X., King of France, which occurred in 1826.

—The Right Rev. Bishop Martin Marty of the diocese of St. Cloud, Minn., died yesterday morning. Although in delicate health for some time, his death was very sudden.

An Aged Woman's Defiance.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—"I'll stay here till judgment day, and it will cost them $3.50 a week until I get out," was the threat of Mrs. Maria Leby, seventy-one years old, who was sent to the county jail for refusing to pay a two hundred and fifty-dollar judgment in a slander case which was decided against her three months ago in Judge Clifford's court. The suit was for $10,000 damages, and the jury thought $250 would be about enough for Mrs. Leby to pay. "I'm in better company here," she added, "than near them, and they can't pay my board long. Can get out of here on a habeas corpus writ any time I want to, but I'll stay, I'll stay, and let them pay my board. It don't cost me anything to live here."

One of the Bank Robbers Arrested.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 19.—The first arrest among the confederates of the crooked bookkeepers of the Union National Bank was made at 3 o'clock this afternoon. United States Marshal Guillotte arrested Louis Gallot, formerly an employe in a cotton concern. He is charged with acting in collusion with Bookkeeper Colomb in robbing the bank of $203,000. In 1891 he deposited $5,000 in the bank, but made no subsequent deposits. He drew out almost daily from $250 to $300 until 1894, making $208,000 in all which he withdrew. It is supposed that most of the money was spent on cotton futures. More arrests are expected.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Friday night to 12 o'clock Saturday night.

—6:30 P. M.—61 Hudson Street; slight damage.

—7:30 P. M.—208 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Hamilton Storage Warehouse; damage slight.

—8:15 P. M.—812 West Forty-seventh Street; tenement; Mrs. Arthur Kimman; damage, $5.

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL

ITS CENTENARY COMMEMORATED AT CHICKERING HALL.

The Lessons of His Career and His Address Dwelt On by Drs. Waite and Thompson and Col. Walter S. Logan—Patriotic Songs and Exercises by School Children—A Fine Drill by the Boys of the American Guards.

The centenary of Washington's farewell address was fittingly celebrated last night at Chickering Hall, under the auspices of the American Institute of Civics.

While the plans of the Citizens' Committee were marred by the storm, those who attended congratulated themselves because of the excellence of addresses made by Henry Randall Waite, Ph. D., President of the institute; the Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., and Col. Walter S. Logan; some delightful exercises by boys and girls of the Rhinelander School, and a fine drill by the American Guards—boys of the public schools.

Edward Payson Cone, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, which arranged the meeting, called it to order, and introduced Dr. Waite as Chairman of the meeting and the first speaker.

Referring to the object of the gathering, Dr. White said that all good citizens were bound to recognize anew the debt the country owes to its founder. A thousand years will not dim the lustre of the memory of George Washington. Those who were with him were only permitted to see the splendors of the future United States in visions. Better than empty panegyric is living gratitude.

"Had the founders of our liberty," said the speaker, "been other than God-fearing men, they would not have worn the 'battle-wrought and blood-bought crown of liberty.' The battles of freedom are not ended. Civic virtue depends on the determination of citizens to know and be the best. We should never forget that every citizen, whether by birth or option, is but a trustee of this precious legacy. There is no better way for a citizen to be brought to the standard of the heroes of '76 than by taking them as examples."

After eulogizing Washington, the speaker said that all had come not only to pay tribute to his memory, but to the greatness of the words with which he bade farewell to public life.

Dr. Thompson said that there are two addresses in the history of our country that are prophetic, Lincoln's at Gettysburg and Washington's farewell address. Lincoln's was born in the rare inspiration of the hour, Washington's was the fruit of experience and reflection. It is not remarkable, the speaker said, that Washington's address has pertinence in the present condition of the country. He had suffered from the perils to which he pointed; it came out of the agony of his soul. The address comes to us to-day tremulous with significance, if we consider its insistence on National unity. He pleads for the unity of the East and the West. He talks of the perils of parties, and is as true to-day as he was to his own times.

"God grant," exclaimed Dr. Thompson, "that Washington's prayer to subordinate party ties to National honor may this Fall have a response from the people."

Dr. Thompson, in pleading for the teaching of civics in our schools, said that ethical studies had suffered in giving natural science the place of primary importance. A fundamental aim in teaching should be to make good citizens.

In conclusion, Dr. Thompson said that the Farewell Address had the moral force of an amendment to the Constitution, and it should be constantly read in our public schools.

Under the direction of Miss Margaret P. Pascal, forty children of the Rhinelander School went through an interesting programme according to the ritual of the late Col. G. T. Balch. They saluted the Stars and Stripes, then saluted the flags of other nations, sang "America," and answered questions testing their knowledge of National and municipal government and the history of the country.

On a motion put by Col. M. Martin, the audience passed a vote of thanks to Miss Pascal and the children.

After an address by Col. Walter S. Logan, Prof. David E. Gaddis, Principal of Grammar School No. 54, introduced a squad of forty boys of the public schools belonging to the American Guards. They gave an exhibition drill to illustrate the work now conducted in 5,000 schools in the United States, under the direction of Col. H. H. Adams of the Executive Committee of the American Institute of Civics. They were cordially applauded.

ON WALLACE HOUSE GROUNDS.

Celebration by the Revolutionary Society of New-Jersey.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Sept. 19.—The One hundredth anniversary of Washington's Farewell Address was fittingly celebrated this afternoon by the Revolutionary Society of New-Jersey on the historic Wallace House grounds here. There were members from all parts of the State in attendance, many coming on a special train over the Central Railroad of New-Jersey that left Elizabeth at 1 o'clock.

President Richard F. Stevens, Louis Anderson, James J. Bergen, J. B. Cornell, George Le Mont, Robert F. Stockton, E. E. Batcheller, A. L. C. Hardwicke, F. B. Lee, P. C. Van Nuys, J. W. Ballantine, Caroline J. Otis, Emily G. Stevens, John Whitehead, Ernest E. Coe, and Mary N. Putnam were the committee who had the arrangements in charge, and through their efforts much of the success of the meeting was attained. The exercises were presided over by the President of the society, and opned with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Reed. Then the singing by the Somerville Quartet of the song "America" followed, which aroused much enthusiasm. The President delivered an address and was folowed by E. A. Lewis, a descendant of Washington, who read the farewell address of the first President. "Vive l'America" was next sung, after which Richard Wayne Parker and James J. Bergen delivered addresses. The exercises closed with the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner."

Plans for Tammany's Big Meeting.

Tammany's Committee on Ratification, which has in charge the Bryan meeting Sept. 29, met at the wigwam yesterday and arranged minor details of their celebration. Chairman Thomas S. Brennan was empowered to select sub-committees to carry out the work. The Academy of Music cannot be had, and it has been practically decided to hold the meetings in Tammany Hall, Tony Pastor's, and Union Square, with two smaller outdoor meetings on Fourteenth Street. Each Assembly district is to be called on to furnish from 200 to 750 men each to march to Union Square.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—HOLLAND—Thomas W. Hyde of Bath, Me.

—HOFFMAN—Col. John F. Gaynor of Fayetteville, N. Y.

—NETHERLAND—Congressman Robert R. Hitt of Illinois.

—MURRAY HILL—Ex-Gov. John W. Stewart of Vermont.

—PARK AVENUE—O. L. Pruden, assistant private secretary to the President.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Gov. Henry C. Warmoth of Louisiana, John H. Holliday of Indianapolis, and William Plankinton of Milwaukee.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Marsala, (Ger.,) Lenz, Hamburg Sept. 2 and Havre 6, with mdse. and 228 steerage passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

SS Tallahassee, Askins, from Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company, passed in at Sandy Hook at 12:20 A. M.

SAILED.—SS Georgia, (Ger.,) Stettin; Bergen, (Nor.,) Kingston, Jamaica; Benefactor, Philadelphia.

IDENTITY OF MRS. ATWOOD.

The Woman in Whose Rooms Herman Feilman Committed Suicide.

WATERBURY, Conn., Sept. 19.—Mrs. Mamie Atwood, in whose apartments, at 100 West Sixty-seventh Street, New-York, Herman Feilman committed suicide, last Wednesday afternoon, is the wife of Frank J. Atwood of Waterbury, a nephew of L. J. Atwood, President of the Plume & Atwood Manufacturing Company. He was manager of the Manheim Force Draught Company at Bridgeport. After a visit to the Paris Exposition in the interest of that concern, he returned to Asbury Park, where on the famous board walk he met May Jane Carmen, the widow of Dr. Carmen, a surgeon dentist of New-York.

They were married after a three-months' courtship, and soon afterward he became satisfied that his wife was unfaithful to him. Quarrels followed, and Atwood left for Norfolk, Va., without giving his wife any notice. She went to the flat occupied by his aunt, Mrs. Henry Harrison, 663 Eighth Avenue, New-York. There she became hysterical, and was removed to Bellevue Hospital by the police. She caused her husband's arrest for the theft of $1,600 in promissory notes. He was confined for a week in Ludlow Street Jail, and was released last March.

While Superintendent of a typewriting company in Bridgeport Atwood found a letter from a New-York man signed "H.," addressed to his wife, instructing her to meet him that night. A fierce quarrel followed. Atwood threw her out of the Howard Avenue Hotel, and instituted proceedings for divorce. She entered a cross suit, naming Miss Cora Prust of Middletown as co-respondent.

Since Mrs. Atwood left here for New-York her husband has not known her address, and knew nothing of the tragedy until informed by letter from New-York on Friday noon. He is satisfied that "H.," his wife's New-York correspondent, was Herman Feilman. Mr. Atwood expects to sail for Europe next Tuesday.

DIAMONDS IN THE STEERAGE.

Character of a Richly Dressed Woman and Girls Inquired Into.

The Rev. W. R. Herendeen, a passenger on the Hamburg-American Line steamship Columbia, which arrived Friday, visited Ellis Island and told Immigration Inspector Watchhorn that he believed the immigration laws were being violated.

Mr. Herendeen said he had been told that there were merry times in the steerage, referring to conduct not within the bounds of propriety, and reflecting not only on certain steerage passengers, but also on some of the cabin passengers, and on officers of the ship.

The clergyman was unable to present any direct evidence to prove the allegations, but his story led to an investigation by the immigration officials.

The special board of inquiry, accordingly, had before it yesterday afternoon four of the immigrants. They were Mrs. Katrina Braun, expensively dressed for a steerage passenger and the wearer of diamonds, and three young women from Buda-Pesth. They were Emma Sirkl, nineteen years old, of remarkably attractive form and feature; Margaret Lampel, seventeen years old, and her sister, Charlotte, twenty years old, both comely young women.

Mrs. Braun, when questioned, did not attempt to conceal her character. She said that she was going to Cuba, where she knew a wealthy Cuban planter.

As she was simply in transit and did not intend to remain in this country she was allowed to depart. The young women were detained, however, as it was found that a house in Houston Street, to which their baggage had been addressed, was of questionable character.

TWO HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.

One Man Attacked in West Street, Another in Battery Park.

James O'Brien, a 'longshoreman of 36 Washington Street, was attacked by a highwayman, at West and Cedar Streets, yesterday afternoon, and robbed of his watch and week's wages, amounting to $15. Policeman Brennan, who happened along in time, gave chase and captured the robber. The latter gave his name as John Ryan of 96 Washington Street. The watch was found in his possession, but the money could not be found.

While passing through Battery Park last evening about 8 o'clock Charles Olin, who said he was mate of the yacht Trippet, was set upon by two men and two boys, who began to search his pockets. Park Policeman Guidera was attracted by the man's cries. The policeman gave chase, but succeeded in capturing only one of the men. The latter gave his name as James Stevens of 120 Nassau Street, Brooklyn. Olin said he had been robbed of between $60 and $70, but no money was found on the prisoner.

BEREAVED MOTHER'S GRIEF.

Mrs. Altemeyer Commits Suicide to Join Her Boy.

Charles Altemeyer, who lives on the fifth floor of a tenement at 427 East Eighty-first Street, went home at 4:30 yesterday afternoon, having been out since 2 o'clock, and found his wife, Louisa, dead upon her bed. On a piece of paper that lay on a table beside here was scrawled in German:

"With the $700 blood money that I leave you can live happily. I am going to join Charley."

Altemeyer became paralyzed eight years ago, and Mrs. Altemeyer supported the family by working in a cigar factory. Their last child, a nine-year-old son, died eight weeks ago, after an operation for appendicitis. This was a great blow to Mrs. Altemeyer, who wanted her husband to commit suicide with her, but he dissuaded her that time.

A doctor from the Presbyterian Hospital said that she died from poison.

SHOT HIMSELF IN THE HEAD.

Palmer Awakened His Roommate to Witness His Self-Destruction.

A dispatch was received in this city yesterday stating that Raymond Weed Palmer, a son of Mrs. C. L. Steele of 446 West Twenty-third Street, had committed suicide in Springfield, Mass., where he was living under the name of George Palmer. He shot himself in the head Friday night, after awakening his roommate to witness his act.

As soon as Mr. and Mrs. Steele learned of the suicide they started for Springfield. At their home it was said that Palmer's correct name was Weed. His father died several years ago, and his mother married Mr. Steele, a retired business man.

Weed was twenty-four years old. He had not lived with his mother for several years. It was not known why he had assumed the name of Palmer.

Took Cyanide of Potassium.

John Duell, twenty-two years old, who lived at 110 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, and who was a line photographer, employed in the photo-engraving department of The Herald, committed suicide yesterday afternoon in The Herald Building by taking cyanide of potassium.

Former New-Yorker in Trouble.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Nathan Herzog, a tobacco man, formerly of New-York, but now of Chicago, gave bonds before Justice Gibbon, having been arrested at the instance of his wife, who still lives in New-York City. Her brother, David H. Levy, came here at her request and caused Nathan's arrest under circumstances which, it is alleged, will give her cause for divorce.

Augustin Daly Nearly Well.

Mr. Augustin Daly was able to sit up yesterday. He expects to be at his office to-morrow.

A TUNNEL IN DISPUTE

TROUBLE OVER "BRICK" POMEROY'S GREAT PROJECT.

Eastern Stockholders in the $2,000,000 Idea of Tunnelling Mount Kelso, Col., Meet and Accuse A. S. Whitaker and B. F. George, Officials of the Corporation, of Letting Taxes Go Unpaid and then Buying at a Tax Sale.

A meeting of the Eastern stockholders of Atlantic-Pacific Railroad Tunnel Company, a scheme of the late "Brick" Pomeroy, was held in the Hotel Normandie last Friday night for the purpose of preventing the carrying out of what the stockholders think is a fraud on the part of certain officers of the company.

A lawsuit is meditated against these officials and O. L. Snyder of Buffalo, the attorney for the stockholders, has instructed Messrs. Ridell, Starkweller & Dixon, Denver lawyers, to bring suit in the name of Mrs. M. E. Hoyt of this State, and certain other stockholders.

"Brick" Pomeroy, who died in poverty in this city a few months ago, was during much of his life absorbed in various schemes in Western towns. He conceived the idea, while living in Denver, of digging a tunnel through Mount Kelso, in Colorado, about sixty miles from Denver, thereby shortening the route from Denver to Salt Lake City 250 miles. Incidentally, he expected that he and all hands concerned in the scheme would get rich through the mining of ores in the mountain during the progress of the tunnel.

Capitalized for $7,000,000.

He succeeded in organizing a company in 1880, which he called the Atlantic-Pacific Railroad Tunnel Company. It was capitalized at $7,000,000, of which it was claimed about $1,000,000 was subscribed. It was a Denver corporation, but the bulk of the shares was held by Eastern purchasers. Mr. Pomeroy was President of the company, and A. S. Whitaker of Denver was made Secretary and Vice President, while B. F. George of Denver was contractor. The work of digging the tunnel progressed slowly, until about one-fourth of the entire five miles had been dug out. Then the work stopped.

The meeting of the stockholders Friday night was held to devise ways and means to keep the property in the hands of its present owners. According to Mr. Snyder, suspicion that things were not right was aroused when the Eastern stockholders received a circular, dated July 3, marked "confidential," saying that a new tunnel company had been organized in order to preserve the property. The circular stated that certain property of the tunnel company in Mount Kelso had been sold in 1890 for back taxes, and that, as the back taxes had been paid for three consecutive years by the same person, under the laws of Colorado he had received a deed for the property from the County Treasurer.

Asked to Subscribe for Taxes.

The circular stated further that by last August the taxes would have run another three years without being paid, and that, as they covered all the holdings of the company, unless they should be paid the company would lose everything. Each person receiving the circular was requested to subscribe toward paying the taxes and reorganizing the company. The circular was signed by Whitaker & George. When Mrs. Hoyt received it she authorized Mr. Snyder to look into the matter. The result is the current proceedings. Mr. Snyder said last night:

"We found, on investigation, that the reorganization scheme of the Denver officers was nothing but an attempt to steal the property from the stockholders. Their method has been to allow the taxes to run in arrears, allow them to be paid by their agent, and thus permit the property to be sold. The nature of this scheme becomes more patent when it is known that the taxes the non-payment of which caused the most important part of the tunnel to be sold amounted to only $38.

"It was the business of the officials of the company in Denver to see that these taxes were paid.

"The property which was sold for non-payment is the Poposi lode, the Bonn lode, the Sonora lode, and the Great West lode. This property lies at each entrance to the tunnel, and as it is now in the hands of the conspirators, they calculate upon controlling the rest of it by virtue of their advantage.

"These men kept their designs quiet until the death of Mr. Pomeroy. Then they sent out their circular of July 3.

"Another circular was sent out from Denver, dated Aug. 26, explaining that at a meeting in Denver a few days previously the company had been reorganized under the name of the Atlantic-Pacific Railroad Tunnel and Mining Company, with a capitalization of $5,000,000. The circular stated that Messrs. George and Whitaker, in accordance with their saving fund circulars, issued previously, had recovered the properties of the tunnel company (which were lost to us) by a 'purchase of all the lost properties, paying all taxes, liens, and judgments on the East End properties to date.'

Some Questions Put.

"Now, what we desire to know and are trying to discover is why the tunnel was lost in the first place for the sake of a few dollars' worth of taxes, and wny, when the taxes were charged to the tunnel company, they were all paid except those on property controlling the entrance to the tunnel, and why money should have been solicited to buy a tunnel already owned by the officers by virtue of their secret purchase at the tax sale.

"It is expected that the suit, which has been brought by the Denver lawyers, will stop this business and prevent the total loss of all the money invested by Eastern stockholders."

Mrs. Hoyt, who is bringing the suit, is said to possess $50,000 worth of stock in the project. The stockholders who met Friday night represent some half million dollars' worth of stock. Pomeroy sunk all his money in the project. Still, it is claimed that with successful financiering, provided the property can be rescued, it will be a profitable business.

Most of the stockholders are said to be men and women of moderate means. Most of them are of the small investor class. The contract called for the completion of the work in 1883. It was supposed that the company, in addition to the revenue they would derive from the use of the tunnel by railroad companies, would get rich by the discovery of enormous supplies of gold, silver, copper, lead, and almost every other valuable mineral known to man.

Studdiford—Hall.

BAY HEAD, N. J., Sept. 19.—In All Saints' Church, in this place, last Thursday, Dr. William Emery Studdiford of New-York City was married to Miss Maria Emlen Hall by the Rev. George M. Christian, D. D., of Grace Church, Newark. The bride was given away by her cousin, Emlen Trenchard Littell. The maid of honor was Miss Juliana Stevens Baker, the best man was Livingston Farrand, and the wedding music was played by the bride's brother, Emlen Trenchard Hall. The church was beautifully decorated by the residents of the place—friends of the bride and bridegroom, who have had Summer homes here for many years. The decorations of the chancel were palms and white china asters, and at each of the pews were tied great bunches of wild marsh marigolds.

After the ceremony breakfast was served at the home of the bride. Among the guests present were Mr. Edward Hamersley, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Robins, Mr. and Miss Hopkins, Mr. Charles Van Pelt, Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln Wayland, Mr. John Carr of Philadelphia, Dr. Studdiford, Miss Studdiford, Mr. Hervey Studdiford, Dr. and Mrs. Katzenbach, Miss Katzenbach, Vice Chancellor and Mrs. Emery, Mrs. Pierce, Mr. Frederic Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. Brinton, Miss Van Pelt, Mrs. Crowell, Dr. and Mrs. Carlisle, Dr. William Chittenden Lusk, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. A. Huntingdon Downs, the Misses Montgomery, and others.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

It has been in the main a trader's market through the week. Three stocks only record any substantial gain in prices at yesterday's close compared with the prices of a week ago. These were Sugar, Western Union and Manhattan. The rest show fractional gains only. In the interval we had the Maine election, with its astonishing anti-Bryan majority. Instead of the market going up on that event, as it did when Vermont voted, it surprised a good many people by going off. There was a heavy short interest outstanding at the date of the Vermont election, which the bull operators forced to cover, thus sending up prices. But in anticipation of the confidently expected result in Maine, nearly every trader had gone long, and their stocks were for sale as soon as the result was known. Something like a slump resulted; but in the latter part of the week a quick recovery came, led by the three stocks above referred to.

It is tolerably plain that in Manhattan and Western Union there has been for some time a persistent short interest, and the latter stock was quoted at a premium for use on Friday. Considering that there are about $100,000,000 of Western Union, it may reasonably be inferred that there cannot be a great deal of it in the Street, when a premium can be exacted for the use of the stock. In the case of Manhattan, of which there are only $50,000,000, a squeeze of the shorts ought to be an easier matter; and the clique of inside buyers, who took the stock on its recent drop, appear to have the market quotations well in hand—too well for the comfort of the short sellers. The latter, as they see the price marked up on them, have only the cold comfort of reflecting that the company is badly straining itself to keep up its 6 per cent. dividends. Against this, the bull clique give renewed circulation to rumors that "developments" may soon be expected which will make the dividends absolutely secure. These rumors have done duty on several previous occasions.

The continuance of the gold imports does as much as anything to sustain the market and keep up the courage of those who are working for higher prices. It was when the Bank of England failed to further raise its rate of discount on Thursday, and the gold engagements for America were reported at Paris, that both the market in London and the market here, took on a stronger tone. They will, however, have to expect another rise in the rate over there before long, unless something unforeseen comes in to check the drain of gold to New-York. Owing to the severe economies forced on us here, imports have been cut down to a minimum; while the money stringency has compelled the speedy marketing of all things we sell abroad. The double operation has given a trade balance heavily in favor of this side. The outward movement of cotton is now proceeding rapidly, which not only makes exchange but is pulling up the earnings of the railroads which handle this crop. This accounts for the increased earnings of the M. K. and T. road, and even the Texas Pacific is now able to show something better than decreases. But the other road will get the most benefit, as cotton is so large a part of its tonnage. The amount of gold so far arrived is something over $27,000,000. There will be more arrivals next week. The small show this large import makes in the New-York bank returns indicates how big was the hole it had to fill.

Not a little of it has gone to the Pacific coast, where the banks were subjected to a heavy drain soon after the Chicago Convention. It is not generally known that on the Pacific coast the common money in use is gold. The President of a large corporation out there, said that at a store they had which was remote from banks, and where they had to keep between two and three thousand dollars on hand for pay rolls, &c., it was hard to find a five-dollar bill in the lot. Gold was the money in use for sums over a dollar. Consequently, when the drain started on the banks, it was gold that was called for by the depositors; who, it may be said, had made their deposits in the same coin. It is interesting to note the various surmises about this import of gold which are passing current in the silverite portions of the country. The Nebraska correspondent of a Wall Street house wrote that out there the silverites were convinced that the gold was being sent from England to buy votes for McKinley. Mr. Bryan, however, in his speech at Richmond Friday night, solved the mystery. He explained that his nomination on a free-silver platform had started the stream flowing this way.

Some feeling appears to have been stirred up by the remarks made here last week on the 60 per cent. ratio of working expenses reported by the St. Paul Company for its last fiscal year, whereby it was figured to have earned 8 per cent. on its common stock. Many explanations have been offered showing how incorrect those remarks were; but inasmuch as some of these assumed that it had been insinuated that the road had been "skinned" to make this showing, they were wide of the mark. The article stated that while 8 per cent. had been claimed to be earned, only 4 per cent. had been paid. The surplus impliedly had gone into the property. Apart from this, the explanations were convincing. They show conclusively why the St. Paul can be operated properly at 60 per cent. They also make plain the duty of stockholders of other railroad companies to immediately secure some St. Paul managers to run their roads, to the end that net earnings be largely increased. For example, on consulting "Poor's Manual," we find that the C., B. and Q. road has been operated since 1892 at the following ratios: 68.08 per cent., 68.37, 66.02, and 67.18. That the Northwest from the same date, has been operated at 64.22, 68.15, 65.37, 65.86; and be it remarked that the Northwest has always been regarded as a company which reported a rather low rate of operation, and has been occasionally criticised on that account.

But if we look at some other companies which enjoy consideration among investors, we see how imperative it is that their stockholders should bestir themselves. Here is the Lake Shore. Its late President, John Newell, spent his life in bringing the road to such a state of efficiency that it should be able to do business cheaper than any other in the country. Yet we find that in five years past, its working expenses have only once been below 68 per cent., and have been as high as 72¼ per cent. The great Pennsylvania system in 1894 was worked at 68 per cent.; in 1895, at 69% per cent.

That the St. Paul managers have but recently discovered how to work their road more cheaply than any other granger road, and far more cheaply than the Lake Shore road, or the Pennsylvania system, not to speak of other large systems; and that this knowledge has been progressively acquired and applied, will appear from the following brief table:

Year.	Ratio.	Gross Earnings.
1893	66.19	$33,000,000
1894	64.21	31,300,000
1895	62.35	27,300,000
1896	60.21	32,600,000

Now if the St. Paul managers had not acquired this knowledge, and had worked their road in the last fiscal year at 65 per cent., the surplus for the common stock would have been just 4.40 per cent., with 4 per cent. paid as dividends. As they were able to do it for a little over 60, they showed 8 per cent. earned. Thus it appears how advantageous it would be if other corporations had St. Paul managers.

TOOK HIS LIFE WITH GAS

JOHN ROBINSON'S SUICIDE DELIBERATELY PLANNED.

Successful in Business as a Real Estate Broker, and His Home Life Was Apparently Happy—It Is Believed He Had Become Despondent Through Fear of Losing His Mind—His Wife a Niece of ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower.

John S. Robinson, a real estate broker of 145 Broadway, and the husband of a niece of ex-Gov. Flower, committed suicide some time yesterday morning by inhaling gas. The deed was committed in his room at the boarding house 4 West Forty-seventh Street. Mr. Robinson was thirty-nine years of age. He leaves a wife and a son.

Mr. Robinson returned to his lodgings shortly before midnight on Friday. He had been spending the evening with friends down town, and appeared to be in good spirits.

One of the boarders, while going to breakfast, about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, detected the odor of escaping gas, which he thought was from the bathroom in the rear of the second floor. He notified the landlady, who sent her son to investigate. He found that the gas was escaping in Mr. Robinson's rooms. The door was locked from the inside, and loud knocking brought no response. A policeman was summoned, and the door of Mr. Robinson's room was forced open.

The bed in the larger of the two rooms, which Robinson occupied, was empty, but in a small dressing room, leading off the other, the body of Robinson was found lying on the floor, immediately under a gas jet, attached to which was a gas tube, the other end of which was in Robinson's mouth.

All this indicated how carefully he must have planned against failure to end his life. Robinson had only half undressed. It was evident that life had been extinct for several hours.

On the writing table of the larger room was found a sealed envelope, addressed to Mrs. Robinson, who is in Watertown, where she has spent the Summer. The envelope was afterward opened by the Coroner, in the presence of ex-Gov. Flower. It contained a short letter to Mrs. Robinson, begging her and their son's forgiveness for the pain he was about to cause them.

Messages were at once sent to the Coroners' office and to Robinson's friends. Coroner Hoeber and ex-Gov. Flower arrived at the house about the same time. Mr. Flower remained with the Coroner for some time. A Coroner's permit was granted, and following the ex-Governor's instructions, the body was sent to Watertown by the 9 o'clock train last night.

Ex-Gov. Flower said that Robinson's suicide was a great shock to him. He had always supposed that his nephew was happy, for he had no reason to be otherwise, so far as his business and family affairs were concerned.

After being informed of her nephew's death, Mrs. Flower said that Robinson had been subject to fits of despondency. He had a severe attack of the grip in 1894, from which he had never entirely recovered. He spoke of this to Mrs. Flower recently. He said that at times he experienced a feeling of depression about his head which almost distracted him. During these periods he feared that he was losing his mind. Mrs. Flower is probably the only one in whom he had confided. Robinson always appeared cheerful to his uncle.

Mrs. Flower gave no serious thought to what Mr. Robinson said, supposing he had but a temporary fit of despondency caused by the absence of his family, and she did not think to repeat his remarks until informed of the suicide.

In the letter to his wife and son Robinson said he feared insanity, and that to escape it he had decided to take his life.

Mr. Robinson was born in Watertown. He married the daughter of George W. Flower about eighteen years ago. About three years ago Robinson came to New-York and established the business of a real estate broker, and is supposed to have prospered.

Here's a Professional Opinion.

From The Union Printer and American Craftsman.

The new management of THE NEW-YORK TIMES has decided to discontinue the use of solid agate in news matter under all circumstances, and agate in any shape, except in advertisements, as far as possible, and in the future that valuable paper will appear with more leads used between the lines. This state of affairs is beginning to be appreciated by the reading public, and in the near future those who are not blessed with strong eyes, and those with strong eyes who are blessed with sense enough to want to preserve them, will be found getting their news from the pages of THE TIMES—unless some of the other publishers take the hint and follow suit.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The great appetizer, S. G. cocktail flavored with Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters.

Collars. KELETA. **E. & W.** MADAWASKA. **Collars.** ONEONTA.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—At York Harbor, Me., Sept. 17, 1896, suddenly, of heart failure, Henry Hill Anderson of this city.

Funeral from Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, 4th Av. and 21st St., this city, on Monday, Sept. 21, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

Boston, Chicago, and Philadelphia papers please copy.

NOTICE.

ASSOCIATION OF THE BAR OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

No. 43 West 43d St.

The President has appointed the officers and Executive Committee to represent the association at the funeral of Henry H. Anderson, late Vice President of the association, on Monday, 21st inst. They are requested to meet in the vestibule of Calvary Church at 9:45 A. M.

S. B. BROWNELL, Secretary.

GROSSMAYER.—On Sept. 17, Emanuel H. Grossmayer, youngest son of Regina and the late Henry Grossmayer.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 151 East 60th St., on Sunday morning at 9:30. Kindly omit flowers.

HOWELL.—On Saturday, Sept. 19, 1896, at his late residence, 49 5th Av., Thomas A. Howell, eldest son of Benjamin H. Howell, in the 54th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held in the Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St., on Monday, Sept. 21, at 5:30 P. M. Interment at Greenport, L. I., on Tuesday.

LEE.—At Bar Harbor, Me., on Sept. 19, after a brief illness, William Lawrence, infant son of William Henry Lawrence and Katharine Mo-Lane Lee.

Funeral services and interment at Bar Harbor.

MAYER.—On Sept. 19, 1896, Antoinette Mayer, widow of Gabriel Mayer, in her 81st year.

Funeral from 22 West 72d St., on Monday, Sept. 21, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MOLLESON.—At Bedford, N. Y., Anna Louise, wife of George E. Molleson, in the 36th year of her age.

Funeral services at St. Matthew's Church, Bedford, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 21, at 12 o'clock. The 9:06 A. M. Harlem train will stop at Bedford Station. Carriages will meet train.

MURDOCK.—In Brooklyn, Sept. 18, 1896, Abigail Thompson Miller, widow of Warren Murdock.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 33 Garden Place, Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 21, at 2 P. M.

THE KENSICO CEMETERY.—Located on the Harlem Railroad, forty-eight minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 East 42d St.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A LIST OF 50,000 SELECTED NAMES, collected from the leading thoroughfares in New-York and the principal suburban towns and villages within 30 miles of the city in any direction, Jersey included, following the street numbers, so that all the residents worthy of mention on any line of travel are given in the order of their homes; the streets are classified; it is an invaluable work, and more useful for many purposes than the ordinary directory; the price is $8; all booksellers.

GREAT ATHLETIC RECORDS

THREE NEW ONES MADE AT THE KNICKERBOCKER MEETING.

Burke Lowers the World's Time for the 600-Yard Run, and Jerome Buck for the 440-Yard Hurdle—A Gallant Marathon Race over Terrible Country Roads—New Record for Discus Throwing—Big Crowd at Columbia Oval.

Two world's track records were broken, an American record was established, and records made in Greece and Boston were annihilated at the Fall meeting of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, on Columbia Oval, William's Bridge, yesterday afternoon.

Thirty men ran out of Stamford, Conn., and struggled to reach the goal at the oval, in emulation of that young man who, during the famous struggle between the Greeks and Persians, ran from Marathon to Athens with news of Grecian victory. Some of them managed to reach the finish and to trot once around the track, spurred to the best possible conclusion of their effort by the cheers and plaudits of 2,000 persons. But the greater number of those who entered found mud and stones, hills and humidity, too much for them, and, after valiant struggles and combats with breath and strength, came back to New-York in trains.

It was the Knickerbocker Athletic Club's day of days, and, if nothing else had been done but the lowering of the record for the 600-yard run, the meeting would have been sufficiently triumphant. "Tommy" Burke, who wears the colors of the Boston Athletic Association, was never in finer fettle in his running life, and when he breasted the tape in the 600-yard run in 1:11, there was a cheer, even from the judges, timers, and trainers, that proclaimed a supreme event in athletics.

The names of famous "Lon" Myers and of "Billy" Downs had been eclipsed. Myers's record of 1:11 2-5, made in 1882, and tied by Downs in 1890, had been broken, and the slight, graceful, wiry, swift-moving boy from Boston was the amateur champion of the world at the distance, his record two seconds better than that of any professional runner. That was enough honor for him for the day, and, though he was entered in several other events, he contented himself with a single laurel wreath and watched the subsequent struggles.

A New Hurdle Record.

Jerome Buck, the pride of the Knickerbockers, was the other man who became supreme in a track event. He covered 440 yards over ten hurdles, each 2 feet 6 inches high, in 0:56 2-5, putting completely into history the world's amateur record of 0:57 2-5, made by J. Finneran on Holmes Field, Cambridge, Mass., in 1891.

From Greece to America has come the discus, and just as in the Olympic games last April Americans were teachers in the home of athletics, so yesterday they went away in the lead in the famous old test of skill and strength. Boston had till yesterday the record for throwing the discus. Young of the East Boston Athletic Association had sent it whirling 101 feet 9 inches. Three men who are almost novices beat that record yesterday. Big "Dick" Sheldon of Yale threw the weight 111 feet 8 inches. Greek and Bostonian went far into obscurity, and when two more men followed Sheldon in passing the heretofore great work the cheers of the spectators were almost uncontrollable.

The American record was established in a novelty which across-the-water athletes have never tried—running two hops and a jump. Boston in this was the victor, J. B. Connolly of the Suffolk Athletic Club being a winner with over four feet to spare.

Similarity to the forms of athletic Greece was characteristic of the meeting. The discus throwing and the Marathon race seemed to be the points of interest, and absorption in the other events, except where world's records were broken, seemed to be, on the part of everybody, only temporary.

How Burke Made His Record.

The 600-yard run was as pretty a contest of speed and endurance as has ever been seen on a track, and the work of the young Boston sprinter, Burke, can be described by no word better than marvelous. C. M. Carbonnell, a Knickerbocker, was the hope of his clubmates and friends, and only fifty yards from the finish did he disappoint them. Burke was the scratch man, and Carbonnell had a handicap of twenty-five yards. The Knickerbocker set the pace for the four who were with him. Burke seemed not to exert himself, but before 200 yards has been covered, his far-reaching, slender legs were beating fast on the ground not five feet back of the leader.

Carbonnell heard the rumor of defeat, and exerted all his strength. For 200 yards more he strained to hold his place, and then his legs became shaky. Burke was seemingly regarding him as nothing but a pacemaker, and kept steadily along five feet in the rear, but jealous of second position. One hundred yards from the tape it seemed as though Carbonnell must drop, but he kept pluckily on.

Burke passed him there almost at wind speed, and in a few seconds was a world's champion. The Knickerbocker was just strong enough for second place, and then was a charge upon his friends.

The Runners from Stamford.

Several events were being contested at 3:51 o'clock when from the gate came a wild shout: "They're here!" "They're coming!" The cry was taken up in the grand stand. Women who knew only that the first race of its kind ever held in this country was nearing a finish, waved their handkerchiefs and fairly screamed with excitement. Men dashed from their seats and down beside the track to get a look at the Americo-Marathon victor. There was a pandemonium of joy. Judges stopped their work; athletes found time to become spectators. The unmanageable small boy was as masterful as ever and swarmed all over the field.

And, yet, when a bicycle rider and a pale-faced man came slowly in the gate nothing remarkable had been accomplished. The man on the wheel was R. B. Morrison of the Harlem Wheelmen, who had ridden all the way in the van of the racers. The pale-faced man in blue tights at his side was John J. McDermott of the Pastime Athletic Club.

The time for the same distance made by Loues, the Greek, at the Olympic games last April was 2 hours 58 minutes 50 seconds. McDermott came from Stamford in 3 hours, 25 minutes, 55 3-5 seconds.

His failure to make a record, however, is not to his discredit, for the rain of the morning had filled many of the roads with mud, and the ground between Stamford and the oval is one of the many heart-racking hills. There was still speed in the plucky winner, and as he circled the track, while the crowd was howling itself hoarse, he showed that, if anybody had tried to steal the laurel wreath from him when he had it in sight, he could have spurted to victory.

Hamilton Gray of the St. George Athletic Club entered the grounds a little less than three minutes behind McDermott, and there was for him an ovation that must have warmed the heart of an athlete who has tried and failed by only a small margin.

L. Liebgold of the New-Jersey Athletic Club finished third, and his was the last time that was taken. Seven other men came wearily in before the meeting was over.

Those who started were P. H. Christensen, New-Jersey A. C.; James Davis, St. George Field Club; John Hart, Hoboken; Hamilton Gray, St. George A. C.; M. J. McCarthy, Company B, Irish Volunteers; Eugene Estoppey, Jr., Mount Vernon C. C.; E. F. Carlock, Harlem Branch Harriers; A. H. Abels, Harlem Y. M. C. A.; Douglas Huntington, Harlem Y. M. C. A.; John Emslie, N. W. S. A. C.; Walter V. Ash, Irvington, N. J.; Patrick Kennedy, Kirkham A. C.; Richard H. Collins, Varuna Boat Club; John J. McDermott, Pastime A. C.; William Riley, Riverside A. C.; R. Dorgan, Catholic Club, Jersey City; M. J. Flynn, Woodstock A. C.; Sam Walters, Williamsburg A. A.; John Mason, Star A. C.; Fred A. Connor, Oil City, Penn.; John J. Kiernan and J. Flanagan, St. Bartholomew; George P. Sylvester, Harlem Branch Harriers; E. H. Baynes, Kirkham A. C.; L. Liebgold, New-Jersey A. C.; E. Hjertberg, New-Jersey A. C.; Michael Regan, N. W. S. A. C.; J. J. McKinnon, Suffolk A. C.; E. F. Pettee, Peninsula A. A., Boston, and D. C. Hall, Peninsula A. A., Boston.

The first ten who finished were John J. McDermott, 3:25:55 3-5; Hamilton Gray, 3:28:27; L. Liebgold, 3:36:58 4-5; Eugene Estoppey, Jr., E. H. Baynes, R. Dorgan, John J. Kiernan, P. H. Christensen, Walter V. Ash, and James Davis.

The escort of Harlem Wheelmen consisted of Charles G. M. Thomas, R. B. Morrison, Fred W. Donohue, and Philip Schudwachter.

A Long Run Through the Mud.

The runners went to Stamford by train at 10:03 o'clock A. M., and soon after their arrival were photographed outside of the Stamford Armory. The photograph will be the only record that some of them who tried for the wreath will have.

The start was at the word at 12:26. Hjertberg, Gray, Hall, the man on whom Boston placed its reliance, and Regan dashed out at once as pacemakers. For the first eight miles they plowed along through mud and slush, occasionally taking to a hard path by the side of the road. Then all but Hall, the Boston man, fell to the rear.

Hall sprinted fast; the other leaders walked, and so went the struggle over the soggy roads until New-Rochelle was reached. There the Boston man's strength began to wane. At last he fell and lay, seemingly helpless, by the roadside. He breathed hard for a minute, and then, struggling to his feet, put in a slow and torturing mile. He fell again, but his heart was good, and after taking a few sips of water, he was up and away. It was his last effort. In a half mile he completed the wreck of his strength and was finally out of the running.

Regan at this point seemed a likely man to get at least among the first three. Like several of the others, he had a trainer, riding near him on a bicycle, occasionally giving him a sip of water, now and again sponging and rubbing his weary legs. The trainer rode ahead and took the wrong road. He went fast, and when he discovered his error he was ten miles out of the way. When he again found his man Regan had become so exhausted because of lack of attention that he was unable to continue the race.

McDermott kept the lead all the way from New-Rochelle, but the miserable roads made it impossible for him to travel fast. Now and then he walked, but Hamilton Gray seemed to be unable in the last part of the road to get any nearer to him than 200 yards.

A Hard Run Up Hill.

When the time came when the men should be nearing the goal, several wheelmen rode out from the oval, and at the junction of the Mount Vernon and New-Rochelle roads this is the order in which they saw the runners pass: McDermott, Gray, Liebgold, Estoppy, Christensen, Baynes.

The last part of the struggle was perhaps the hardest of all, although there was not a bit of mud in it. It was through Mount Vernon Avenue to the oval—a hill with a tremendous rise, and full of small projecting cobbles. It was almost enough to take the wind out of a fresh runner, not to mention one who was completing twenty-five miles, but both bicyclists and runners valiantly climbed to its top, where the cheers of the crowd were urging them on.

All along the line the men received splendid ovations. In Stamford several thousand persons saw the start and cheered the runners. A few wheelmen accompanied the runners over part of their journey, and were very kind to them, frequently riding ahead to houses and waiting with water for the weary plodders. Crowds lined the streets through which the strugglers passed, and in front of many houses refreshments were served, the men stopping to receive them, or walking while they were being served.

The route was through Riverside, Cos Cob, Greenwich, Port Chester, Rye, Harrison, Mamaroneck, Larchmont, New-Rochelle, East Chester, Woodlawn, and William's Bridge.

The summary of the day's events follows:

50-Yard Run, (Handicap Limit, 3 Yards.)—B. E. Mulligan, Knickerbocker A. C., (8 feet,) won. Time—0:05 2-5. James E. Reilly, Institute A. C., (7 feet,) second.

600-Yard Run, (Handicap Limit, 25 Yards.)—Thomas E. Burke (scratch) won. Time—1:11, a world's record. (Previous record, 1:11 2-5, held by "Lon" Myers and W. C. Downs.) C. M. Carbonnell, Knickerbocker A. C., (25 yards,) second.

100-Yard Sack Hurdle Race.—C. M. Cohen, Knickerbocker A. C., won; J. M. Kinney, Knickerbocker A. C., second.

150-Yard Run, (Handicap Limit, 9 Yards.)—James E. Reilly, Institute A. C., (7 yards,) won. Time—0:15. Harry L. Weisman, Knickerbocker A. C., second.

440-Yard Hurdle Race, (Ten Hurdles, 2 feet 6 inches each.)—Jerome Buck, Knickerbocker A. C., won. Time—0:56 2-5. (Previous world's record, held by J. Fineran, 0:57 2-5.) P. J. McCorby, West Side A. C., second.

One-Mile Run.—A. R. Tomlinson, Knickerbocker A. C., (70 yards,) won. Time—4:31 4-5. Walter E. Grady, Knickerbocker A. C., (65 yards,) second.

Running High Jump.—C. U. Powell, Knickerbocker A. C., won, 5 feet 7⅝ inches. J. B. Connolly, Suffolk A. C., and J. T. Fitzgerald, National A. C., tied for second place, with 5 feet 6⅝c inches.

Pole Vault.—C. F. Hamilton, New-Jersey A. C., won, 10 feet 6 inches; W. Welles Hoyt, Boston A. A., second, 10 feet.

Throwing Discus.—Richard Sheldon, Yale, won, distance, 111 feet 8 inches. (World's record; previous record held by Young, East Boston A. A., 101 feet 9 inches.) George R. Gray, New-York A. C., second, 107 feet 5¾ inches; B. E. Mulligan, Knickerbocker A. C., third, 102 feet 2 inches.

Running Two Hops and Jump.—J. B. Connolly, Suffolk A. A., won, distance, 49 feet ½ inch. (American record.) J. T. Fitzgerald, National A. C., second.

The officials of the meeting were:

Referee—W. B. Curtis. Judges at Finish—B. S. Weeks, N. Y. A. C.; E. J. Wendell, U. A. C.; Wendell Baker, U. A. C.; J. E. Sullivan, N. J. A. C.; H. McMillan, A. C. S. N. Field Judges—W. M. Sage, K. A. C.; John Graham, B. A. A.; L. M. Lawson, Jr., C. A. U.; M. A. Cuming, B. R. A. C.; L. M. Hamburger, C. A. A.; J. A. Atkinson, K. A. C.; H. H. Janeway, K. A. C.; H. C. Du Val, Seventh Regiment A. C.; M. W. Ford, K. A. C.; J. Steil, N. Y. T. V.; G. T. Kirby, C. A. U.; W. J. Swan, N. Y. A. C. Timers—C. C. Hughes, K. A. C.; C. A. Reed, N. Y. A. C.; J. H. Abeel, N. Y. A. C.; S. J. Cornell. Starter—A. A. Jordan, N. Y. A. C. Clerk of Course—J. J. Dixon, Jr., N. A. C. Committee in Charge of Marathon Race—C. P. Whiteman, K. A. C.; E. F. Gray, K. A. C.; T. F. Roe, H. W.

POOR DAY FOR FAVORITES.

Four Were Beaten at the Gravesend Track Races.

Two stake events were decided at the Gravesend track yesterday. They were the Seashore, for two-year-olds, and the Brookwood, for three-year-olds. In each of these events the favorite was beaten. The Seashore Stakes were won by "Jere" Dunn's Sunny Slope, a 7 to 1 chance in the betting. The Friar was the favorite, but could not do better than finish third.

The Brookwood Stakes were won by The Winner. Captive was the favorite at 6 to 5. He finished fourth. The Winner and Ben Eder, the second horse in the race, showed that they had improved wonderfully since they last ran.

It was a poor day for the favorites, Peep o' Day in the third, Zanone in the sixth, and McKee in the seventh being the only ones to win. The attendance was very good. The track was in rather bad shape after the morning's storm. It was dry on top, but wet underneath, and very soft in spots.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; purse $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03½.

1—Xmas, Stockwell Stable's br. c., by Candlemas-Mollie B. B., 112 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Doggett)
2—Arabian, R. W. Walden & Co.'s br. c., 112, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Littlefield)
3—Accordeon, J. R. & F. P. Keene's ch. f., 109, 6 to 1.....(Clayton)

Won by a length; a length and a half between second and third.

Robbie W., 112, 6 to 1, (Ballard;) Altonwood, 109, 10 to 1, (Tuberville;) L. B., 109, 5 to 2, (Griffin;) Simonian, 109, 20 to 1, (Coyle;) Tea Caddy, 112, 30 to 1, (D. Davis;) Myrtle L., 109, 15 to 1, (Sims,) and Chum, 112, 8 to 1, (Lewis,) also ran and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; purse $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:04.

1—Billall, W. C. Daly's br. g., by Rayon d'Or-Sue, 109 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1..(Keefe)
2—Venita, Spinney & Hampton's ch. f., 109, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Hamilton)
3—Valorous, S. S. Howland's b. g., 109, 8 to 1.....(Clayton)

Won by a length; three lengths between second and third.

Sedgwick, 109, 8 to 1, (Hirsch;) Confession, 114, 5 to 2, (McCafferty;) Callibee, 112, 30 to 1, (G. Miller;) Contractor, 114, 8 to 5, (Taral;) Naughty Girl, 109, 20 to 1, (O'Leary;) Robert Boaner, 109, 8 to 1, (Griffin,) and Our Johnny, 113, 15 to 1, (Lewis,) also ran and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; purse $800, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50¾.

1—Peep o' Day, J. H. McCormick's b. c., 3 years, by Ayrshire-Sundown, 100 pounds, 8 to 1 and even money.....(Sloane)
2—Hanwell, M. F. Stephenson's br. c., 4, 107, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Garrigan)
3—Long Beach, P. J. Dwyer's br. h., 8, 100, 15 to 1.....(Coyle)

Won by a head; a length between second and third.

Buck Massie, 125, 5 to 2, (Hill;) Keenan, 114, 5 to 1, (Griffin;) Septour, 96, 10 to 1, (Hirsch;) Urania, 107, 6 to 1, (Martin;) Sir Francis, 108½, 10 to 1, (Ballard,) and Harrington, 108, 15 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

FOURTH RACE.—Seashore Stakes, of $2,000, for two-year-olds, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02½.

1—Sunny Slope, J. Dunn's ch. f., by Esher-Meta, 115 pounds, 8 to 1 and 9 to 5.....(Taral)
2—Box, W. Showalter's b. c., 118, 5 to 2 and 2 to 5.....(Martin)
3—The Friar, A. H. & D. H. Morris's ch. c., 118, 1 to 2.....(Littlefield)

Won by two lengths; a head between second and third.

Celoso, 108, 5 to 1, (Sloane,) and Passover, 111, 30 to 1, (Sims,) also ran and finished as named.

FIFTH RACE.—Brookwood Stakes, of $3,000; for three-year-olds, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:56.

1—The Winner, W. M. Wallace's b. c., by Favor-Happy Sally II., 115 pounds, 11 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Clayton)
2—Ben Eder, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., 115, 8 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Sims)
3—Cassette, A. Clason's ch. f., 104, 6 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Sloane)

Won by a length; a half length between second and third.

Captive, 115, 6 to 5, (Martin,) and Ramiro, 115, 6 to 1, (Taral,) also ran and finished as named.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; purse $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:15½.

1—Zanone, Hamilton Stable's br. g., 3 years, by Black Dean-Arrowgrass, 93 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Hirsch)
2—Tremargo, Sensation Stable's br. c., 3, 92, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Sloane)
3—Rubicon, J. E. McDonald's ch. h., 5, 112, 5 to 1.....(Coady)

Won by a half length; four lengths between second and third.

Runaway, 102, 20 to 1, (Coyle;) Halfling, 102, 6 to 1, (Hewitt;) Declare, 108, 20 to 1, (Sims;) Brisk, 96, 15 to 1, (Coylie;) Cromwell, 107, 12 to 1, (Hill,) and Mormon, 93, 10 to 1, (Powers,) also ran and finished as named.

SEVENTH RACE.—Hurdles; purse $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile and three-quarters. Time—3:26.

1—McKee, J. Shields & Co.'s br. g., 6 years, by Tremont-Sequence, 162 pounds, even money and 2 to 5.....(Dunlap)
2—Flushing, J. Corbett's ch. g., 5, 152, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Mara)
3—April Fool, Broad Hollow Stable's b. g., 4, 142, 4 to 1.....(Brazil)

Won by ten lengths; fifty lengths between second and third.

Aladuma, 132, 4 to 1, (Callahan,) also ran.

WIND HELPED WASHINGTON.

So the Senators Had It Easy Against New-York's Ball Players.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Washington, 8; New-York, 1.
Boston, 3; Brooklyn, 1.
Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 5.
Cleveland, 21; Cincinnati, 2.
Baltimore, 7; Philadelphia, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	87	37	.702
Cleveland	77	45	.631
Cincinnati	75	49	.605
Chicago	71	56	.559
Boston	70	56	.556
Pittsburg	64	60	.516
New-York	61	64	.488
Philadelphia	60	64	.484
Brooklyn	56	69	.448
Washington	55	70	.440
St. Louis	37	89	.294
Louisville	35	89	.282

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The home team to-day won easily, for in the fourth and fifth innings, while the Washingtons were at the bat, the wind blew a gale, and the visiting players were unable to judge the balls batted to them. A severe storm was threatening when Umpire Lynch called the game in Washington's half of the fifth inning. The score:

WASHINGTON.	R	1b	PO	A	E	NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Abbey, rf	2	3	2	0	0	V.H'lt'n, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Demont, ss	1	1	2	4	0	Tiernan, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Selbach, lf	1	0	0	0	0	Gleason, 2b	1	2	1	2	0
Farrell, c	1	2	3	1	0	Joyce, 3b	0	1	2	1	1
Smith, 3b	1	0	0	0	0	Davis, ss	0	1	2	4	1
O'Brien, 2b	1	1	2	8	0	Beckley, 1b	0	0	6	1	0
Brown, cf	1	1	0	0	0	Stafford, lf	0	0	1	1	0
Cart'ght, 1b	0	0	5	1	0	Warner, c	0	0	0	1	0
Mercer, p	0	1	1	1	0	Clark, p	0	0	1	0	0
Total	8	9	15	10	0	Total	1	6	*14	9	2

*Two men out when game was called.

Washington	1	0	0	2	5	—8
New-York	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Washington, 7; New-York, 1. First base by errors—Washington, 1. Left on bases—Washington, 3; New-York, 5. First base on balls—Off Mercer, 2. Struck out—By Mercer, 3. Home run—O'Brien. Two-base hits—Abbey, (2,) Demontreville, Farrell, Brown. Sacrifice hit—Demontreville. Stolen base—Brown. Double play—Farrell and Demontreville. Wild pitch—Clark. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

RAIN STOPPED THE GAME.

The Bostons Had the Lead and Won in Six Innings.

The game at Eastern Park yesterday afternoon between the Brooklyn and Boston baseball teams was stopped at the end of the sixth inning by the rainstorm. The Bostonians then had a lead of two runs, having scored three in the second inning, while the home team had made one in the third.

Payne pitched for Brooklyn, and "Kid" Nichols officiated for the visitors. It was a pitchers' game throughout, and both men did well. They were finely supported by all the players, and not a single error was made. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, rf	1	1	1	0	0	Hamil'n, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Ander'n, 1b	0	1	7	0	0	Tenney, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Griffin, cf	0	0	1	0	0	Duffy, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Bonner, 2b	0	1	2	0	0	Long, ss	1	1	2	3	0
Corcor'n, ss	0	0	2	5	0	Tucker, 1b	1	1	4	1	0
Shindle, 3b	0	0	0	1	0	McGann, 2b	1	0	2	1	0
McCart'y, lf	0	1	0	0	0	Bergen, c	0	1	5	0	0
Grim, c	0	0	5	0	0	Collins, 3b	0	0	0	1	0
Payne, p	0	0	0	2	0	Nichols, p	0	0	1	0	0
Total	1	4	18	8	0	Total	3	4	18	5	0

Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1
Boston	0	3	0	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1; Boston, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 3; Boston, 1. Base on balls—Off Payne, 1; off Nichols, 1. Struck out—By Payne, 1; by Nichols, 2. Two-base hit—Jones. Stolen base—Hamilton. Double play—Long and Tucker. Hit by pitcher—Payne, 1. Umpire—Mr. Hornung.

Other League Games.

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland	1	1	2	2	3	9	3	—21
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—2

Base hits—Cleveland, 22; Cincinnati, 7. Errors—Cleveland, 4; Cincinnati, 5. Batteries—Young and Zimmer; Ehret, Holliday, and Gray and Vaughn. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore	0	5	2	0	0	—7
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	1	—2

Base hits—Baltimore, 9; Philadelphia, 6. Errors—Baltimore, 1. Batteries—Nops and Robinson; Wheeler and Grady. Umpires—Messrs. Clark and Carsey. Called on account of darkness.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	—5
Chicago	1	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	—6

Base hits—St. Louis, 7; Chicago, 6. Errors—St. Louis, 2; Chicago, 3. Batteries—Breitenstein and Murphy; Briggs and Donohue. Umpire—Mr. Lally.

All the other games scheduled were postponed, owing to rain.

COLONIA GOT THE CUP.

Interesting Regatta of the American Yacht Club Off Milton Point.

The American Yacht Club wound up its season yesterday with a rattling good regatta, in which twenty-nine boats started. A fair breeze from the southwest favored the yachts, and good time was made. The three schooners—Colonia, Amorita, and Quissetta—sailed for cups presented by W. R. Hearst. They sailed in one class for one cup worth $250, and the Amorita and Quissetta sailed for another. The Colonia had an easy time winning the big cup, and the Amorita beat the Quissetta.

The victory of the Amorita may have been due to the Quissetta going aground near the Red Springs Buoy mark. After that she got so far behind that she gave it up.

The Regatta Committee watched the races from W. H. and G. P. Butler's steam yacht Forget-Me-Not. The yachts were started at noon, and went over the No. 2 course, which is to Parsonage Point, then to Red Springs Buoy, then to Larchmont, and then to the finishing line, a distance of 10¾ nautical miles. The schooners were sent three times around and the others, except the small boats, twice. The wind was from the southwest. This made it a run to Parsonage Point, a beat to Red Springs Buoy, a reach to Larchmont, and a run home.

The Uvira was the first boat to cross at 12:06:18. Then came Amorita at 12:11:45, Quissetta at 12:12:16, and Colonia at 12:13:52. All these were handicapped. Their booms were off to port, and spinnakers were drawing to starboard. The others followed in this order: Eos, 12:15:24; Paprika, 12:15:34; Scat, 12:16:21; Dolly, 12:16:33; II E. Z., 12:16:41; Dorothy, 12:17:09; Dorsoris II., 12:17:20; Infanta, 12:17:45; Pawnee, 12:17:55; Zelica, 12:18:06; Won or Lose, 12:18:24; Yram, 12:18:52; Oconee, 12:19:17; Sparrow, 12:19:17; Virginia, 12:19:55; Regina, 12:19:59; Starling, 12:20:00; Loyalty, 12:25:00; Osprey, 12:25:00; Musme, 12:25:02; Hera, 12:25:03; Houri, 12:25:28, and Vaquero, 12:25:30.

The Colonia was soon the leading boat, and at the second mark of the course, after having sailed five and one-quarter miles, she was more than 8 minutes ahead of the Amorita. The times taken at the Red Springs Buoy on the first round were: Colonia, 1:09:45; Amorita, 1:08:05; Uvira, 1:25:35; Quissetta, 1:25:49; Yram, 1:31:16; Hera, 1:31:32; Musme, 1:32:10; Pawnee, 1:32:11; Vaquero, 1:41:03; Houri, 1:41:22; Dosoris II., 1:43:00; Infanta, 1:44:45; Scat, 1:46:06; Oconee, 1:46:22; Paprika, 1:47:32, and Eos, 1:52:55.

After this the race was a procession. Colonia finished the second round at 2:51:56, and Amorita at 3:11:35, more than 19 minutes behind. While on the third round, the wind lightened, and then it became evident that a squall was coming. The Colonia finished before it struck. Many of the boats retired when off Larchmont, and went to their moorings. The Amorita, Dosoris, Oconee, Hera, Musme, Pawnee, Yram, and a few others were caught. On board the Amorita everything was dropped except the mainsail, and she sailed in like a big catboat. All the boats got in safely. It was exciting for a time, and made a good finish to a good race.

The finishing times were: Scat, 2:21:20; Paprika, 2:22:51; Win or Lose, 2:24:38; Eos, 2:29:44; Vaquero, 2:32:46; Houri, 2:32:56; Sparrow, 2:35:30; II. E. Z., 2:40:58; Grace, 2:44:39; Edwina, 2:48:37; Zelica, 2:49:39; Regina, 2:50:50; Virginia, 2:51:32; Starling, 2:55:03; Uvira, 4:05:00; Colonia, 4:30:34; Musme, 4:46:10; Pawnee, 4:49:45; Hera, 4:56:10; Amorita, 5:02:49.

There was no competitor for the Paprika, and so she sailed in the twenty-foot class against the Eos, receiving 11 minutes time allowance. The Paprika surprised every one by running away from the Eos, and beating her, boat for boat, by more than 7 minutes. Frank Bowne Jones sailed the Eos. As he crossed the line he caused a laugh by asking: "Is the Paprika in our class."

The table is as follows:

Yacht and Owner.	Length.	Elapsed Time.	Cor'ted Time.
SCHOONERS.			
Colonia, C. A. Postley	93.32	4:20:34	4:20:34
Amorita, W. G. Brokaw	74.82	4:52:49	4:38:46
Quissetta, H. W. Harris		Did not finish.	
SLOOPS, FIFTY-ONE-FOOT CLASS.			
Uvira, E. M. Lockwood		3:58:47	3:58:47
YAWLS, FORTY-THREE-FOOT.			
Pawnee, E. D. M. Waterman	40.05	4:31:50	4:31:50
Yram, T. R. Webber	34.05	Did not finish.	
SLOOPS, THIRTY-SIX-FOOT.			
Infanta, Clifford Brokaw	33.30	Did not finish.	
SLOOPS, TWENTY-FIVE-FOOT.			
Sparrow, R. W. Jackson	23.37	2:16:13	2:16:13
Virginia, S. Furman		2:31:37	n. m.
SLOOPS, TWENTY-FOOT.			
Eos, P. T. Dodge	19.05	2:14:20	2:14:20
II. E. Z., C. S. Towle	16.50	2:24:17	2:17:48
Dolly, —		Did not finish.	
Paprika, C. S. Hoyt	15.00	2:07:17	1:56:00
CABIN CATS, THIRTY-FOOT.			
Dosoris II., S. P. Vail	29.26	4:49:40	4:49:40
Oconee, C. T. Pierce	26.32	4:49:24	4:41:28
Loyalty, F. C. Swan	27.00	Did not finish.	
CABIN CATS, TWENTY-FIVE-FOOT.			
Win or Lose, J. S. Appleby	22.70	2:06:14	2:06:14
Scat, F. M. Randall	22.00	2:05:09	2:03:52
Grace, J. F. Lambden	22.00	2:28:47	2:27:30
OPEN CATS, TWENTY-FIVE-FOOT.			
Osprey, C. H. Holmes	24.47	Did not finish.	
Edwina, J. N. Gould	21.44	2:29:44	2:24:16
Zelica, J. E. Sanborn	20.29	2:31:33	2:23:51
Dorothy, Arthur Clark	20.30	Did not finish.	
OPEN CATS, TWENTY-FOOT.			
Starling, E. Delevante	19.91	2:35:03	2:35:03
Regina, W. R. Searfield	19.50	2:30:51	2:29:50
THIRTY-FOOT SPECIAL.			
Hera, R. N. Ellis	30.00	4:31:35	4:31:35
Musme, J. M. Macdonough	30.00	4:21:10	4:21:10
TWENTY-ONE-FOOT SPECIAL.			
Houri, E. B. Hart	21.00	2:07:56	2:07:56
Vaquero, W. G. Brokaw	21.00	2:07:46	2:07:46

The winners are:

Schooners—Colonia beats Amorita, 18:12.

Sloops—Fifty-one-foot class, Uvira; yawls, Pawnee; twenty-five-foot class, Sparrow beat Virginia, 15:24, elapsed time; twenty-foot class, Paprika beat Eos, 19:11; II. E. Z., 22:39.

Cabin Catboats—Thirty-foot class, Oconee beat Dosoris II., 8:12; twenty-five-foot class, Scat beat Win or Lose, 2:22; Grace, 23:38.

Open Cats—Twenty-five-foot class, Zelica beat Edwina, 0:24; twenty-foot class, Regina beat Starling, 5:13.

Specials—Thirty-foot, Musme beat Hera, 10:25; twenty-one-foot, Vaquero beat Houri, 0:10.

Cock Robin's Fine Windward Work.

BOSTON, Sept. 19.—The last of this season's knock-about races under Eastern Yacht Club auspices was sailed to-day off Marblehead in a fresh southwesterly breeze, and was won by the Herreshoff boat Cock Robin. She had more than 3 minutes to spare over the Jack Tar, the second boat, and once more demonstrated her undoubted superiority over the rest of the fleet.

The first leg of the course was a three-mile windward one. Starting purposely in the middle of the fleet, Cock Robin worked out to windward in splendid style, and had a lead of 1 minute 33 seconds as the first turn was made. This lead she gradually increased on the other legs of the nine-mile course, and at no time were her championship honors in danger. Jack Tar sailed a fine race in second place, and beat out the fast Bo Peep by 15 seconds. Tantor finished fourth, and Sally fifth, but were ruled out because of having been too soon across the starting line. The order of the other boats was: Maria, Water Lily, Dorothy, Bonito, Niks, Mayona, Ruth.

Sporting News Told Briefly.

—Atalanta Boat Club members had one of their enjoyable dances at their clubhouse, Harlem River and One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, on Friday evening. Banners and trophies won during the nearly fifty years of the club's activity on the water decorated the parlors, and attractively arranged lanterns of handsome designs illuminated the house, both in the interior and at the entrance to the house. The last dance of the season will be held next month.

—The Staten Island Ladies' Club will hold its annual lawn tennis tournament on the courts of the Staten Island Cricket Club the coming week. Play will begin on Tuesday and continue until Saturday. Among the players who are to compete are Miss Juliette Anderson, Miss Kathleen Anderson, Miss Helena Hellwig, Miss Adelaide Robinson, and the Misses Ferris.

—Tickets for the cricket match between the Australian players and the New-Jersey Athletic Club eleven, beginning next Wednesday at 11 A. M., can be had at A. G. Spalding & Brothers', 126 to 130 Nassau Street. The clubhouse will be opened to visitors, so that lunch may be had on the grounds.

—On the grounds of the Hollywood Gun Club yesterday, Albert Loening of this city won the principal match, killing all the 25 birds shot at. Edgar Murphy killed 23 and Harper and Bullard 21 each.

—Roger Connor, the big first baseman of the St. Louis Baseball Club, who recently injured his leg, will play no more this season, and left St. Louis yesterday for his home in Waterbury, Conn.

—St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club will hold its annual games for members in the club gymnasium, 209 East Forty-second Street, on Saturday evening, Sept. 26. Exhibitions on the flying rings and at pole vaulting will be given.

—Paterson's Atlantic League Baseball Club defeated the Oritani Field Club at baseball yesterday, 9 to 0.

LEAKY BARK PUTS INTO PORT.

Herlof Herlofsen Struck Ship Island Bar and Drifted Far.

The Norwegian bark Herlof Herlofsen, from Ship Island, Fla., for Buenos Ayres, timber laden, was towed into port yesterday by the tug Leonard Richards in a leaking condition.

Capt. Kroger reported that the vessel touched the bar at Ship Island on Aug. 18 in proceeding to sea, but sustained no apparent damage. A few days later the vessel leaked to a considerable extent, but was kept free by the aid of her pumps.

The bark experienced light, contrary winds, and drifted to the northward, running into a heavy sea, which caused her to labor heavily.

The water continued to gain in the hold, but was kept under control by constant labor at the pumps. It was decided to make for this port for examination and repair.

Bindernagle's Nomination Refused.

Philip Bindernagle, the convicted manager of "Little Monte Carlo," who represents Union Township in the Hudson County Board of Freeholders, yesterday informed the County Committee that he would not accept the renomination given him at the primary election held Thursday night. He said he thought his conviction would insure his defeat at the polls and that it might endanger other candidates on the ticket. The resignation will probably be accepted, and James Bowes nominated in his place.

Capt. Horres Lost in the Gale.

The three-masted schooner Lillian Woodruff came into port last evening. She sailed from Cayenne Aug. 13, loaded with phosphate. Capt. Horres was washed overboard by a great sea in a hurricane Sept. 8. Chief Mate Perkins brought the vessel into port.

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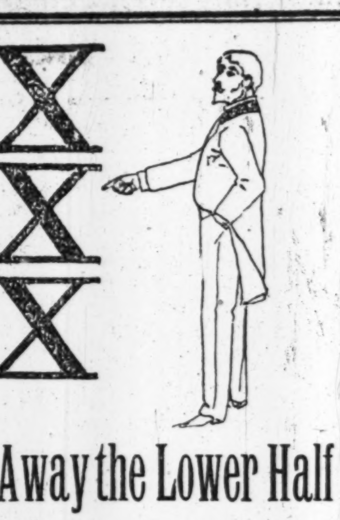

Take Away the Lower Half

of three X's and three V's remain. There you have a simple object lesson in the difference in price between suits made by other tailors and those we make. They charge $30 for suits that are no better (if as good) than those we make to measure for

NO MORE $15.00 NO LESS

Newest Fall importation in Scotch Tweeds, Mixtures and Cheviots.

Covert Coats and Fall Overcoats at suit prices.

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Self-Measurements & Samples Sent.
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25 Whitehall St.
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1,191 B'way, near 28th. (Open evenings.)
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Albany—22 South Pearl St.

We are the first high-class Ladies' Tailoring firm to recognize the change the times demand by popularizing the prices of Ladies' Tailor-made Garments.

The art of dressing well does not necessarily consist of a large expenditure of money, but is a judicious selection of those articles of dress that contribute most to the perfect "tout ensemble" of a well-dressed woman, and knowing just where to go to attain this perfection.

We are now showing in our costume department all the latest colorings of high-class imported cloths in Tweeds; Plain and Mixed Meltons, Homespun, Cheviots, &c., and are making to order from imported fabrics silk-lined.

TAILOR-MADE SUITS	$45
RIDING HABITS	$65
JACKETS	$25

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

Gerald Lyon

128 West 42d Street.

BITTERN FALLS IN ITS FLIGHT.

South American Bird, Caught by Boys, Taken to Central Park.

A young South American bittern fell exhausted in the rear yard of 411 West Thirty-third Street yesterday. August and Willie Schramm, two boys who live at that number, caught the bird. It fought desperately with its sharp claws and bill and uttered a sound which resembled closely that made by an alarm clock going off inside a box.

The boys put the bird into a box, which they tied securely with twine. They then took the bittern to the Central Park Menagerie and turned it over to Director Smith. It was placed in the pigeon house, where it immediately assumed its habitual attitude of quiet watchfulness.

The South American bittern when at home makes relentless warfare on fish and birds of its own size and smaller, which it devours greedily. It is very difficult to raise in captivity.

Mrs. Halversen Terribly Burned.

Mrs. Annie Halversen, twenty-seven years old, who lives on the second floor of 82 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, whose husband is at sea on the yacht Osprey, was sitting at a table with her baby in her arms last night. Her three-year-old son Arthur was playing on the floor, and in one of his rushes toward his mother he knocked the lamp off the table. In a second his clothing was in flames.

Mrs. Halversen attempted to extinguish the flames, and in doing so was terribly burned about the body. Her screams brought to her assistance Peter J. Brady, who lives in the same house. He tried to extinguish the flames, and in doing so burned his hands.

Mrs. Halversen and her son Arthur were taken to the Long Island College Hospital. Mrs. Halversen will not recover, but the boy will. The baby escaped injury.

Seamen of the Lost Varuna.

The Ward Line steamship Santiago, which arrived yesterday from south-side Cuban ports via Nassau, brought six shipwrecked seamen of the British brig Varuna of Liverpool, N. S., which went ashore at Rum Cay Sept. 3. The Varuna was bound from Aux Cayes for New-York with a cargo of logwood. Capt. Brown remained at Nassau to attend to the owner's interests.

Not Garret A. Hobart's Niece.

A statement was made from Republican National Headquarters by Garret A. Hobart's authority yesterday that Miss Margot Hobart, a theatrical débutante, is not his niece. He avers that he knows absolutely nothing about her, and is annoyed that his name should be used for advertising purposes.

TEACHERS.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PROFESSORS, teachers, tutors, governesses supplied to universities, colleges, schools, and families; musical department, modern languages spoken. MIRIAM COYRIERE AGENCY, Book Building, 150 5th Av., corner 20th St.

CLASS OR PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN French by Parisian lady; her own or pupil's residence; best references. Mlle. GERY, 150 West 45th St.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS, BY Parisian young lady; diplomée; progressive method; terms moderate. VIDERE, 133 West 49th.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

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Höhere Realſchule, Handelsſchule und Gymnaſium, mit Vorbereitungsklaſſen für Knaben,
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334 Lenox Avenue.

Gründliche Vorbereitung in beiden Schulen für das Leben, das Geſchäft, techniſche Hochſchulen, alle Colleges und Univerſitäten, wie Columbia, Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Barnard, Vaſſar.

Die höchſtgehende und allein muſtergültige Lehranſtalt dieſer Art, welche die Vortheile der beſten deutſchen mit denen der beſten amerikaniſchen Schulen erfolgreich vereint.

Schüler im Alter von 6 bis 20 Jahren.

Die Schulſprache iſt Engliſch.

Deutſch wird durch alle Klaſſen gründlich als Mutterſprache gelehrt und gepflegt.

Gründlicher Unterricht in Buchhaltung und Handelswiſſenſchaften, ſowie im Franzöſiſchen.

Ebenfalls Spezialunterricht in allen Fächern.

Die von uns befolgte, wohlerprobte Lehrmethode iſt durchweg ſyſtematiſch und führt ſicher zum Ziel.

Die Mädchenſchule iſt ſtets unter competenter, weiblicher Aufſicht.

Wir haben zur Genüge den Beweis erbracht, daß bei uns die Schüler dazu herangezogen werden können, etwas Tüchtiges zu lernen.

Die Schule wird von Kindern deutſcher und amerikaniſcher Eltern in faſt gleicher Zahl beſucht.

Graduirte der öffentlichen Schulen können ihre Ausbildung in den Senior-Klaſſen der Anſtalt durch kürzere oder längere Kurſe vollenden.

Keine Lehrerinnen, ſondern nur tüchtige, erfahrene deutſche und amerikaniſche Fachlehrer ſind an dieſer Anſtalt beſchäftigt. Dieſer Ausnahmeſtellung verdanken wir unſere vorzüglichen Leiſtungen.

Eine Dame unterrichtet in weiblichen Handarbeiten.

Turnhallen und Laboratorium, Zeichnen, Malen, Turnen und Freiübungen.

Schulſtunden: Morgens von 9—12; Mittags von 1—3; Primärklaſſen nur bis 2.20.

Jährliches Schulgeld:
Primärklaſſen: $80, $100, $120.
Juniorklaſſen: $140, $160, $180.
Seniorklaſſen: $200, $225, $250, $275.
Aller Unterricht iſt hierin eingeſchloſſen.

Es iſt eine bekannte Thatſache, daß unſere Leiſtungen denen der gleichnamigen Lehranſtalten Deutſchlands ebenbürtig ſind.

Das neunte Schuljahr

beginnt am 22. September. Anmeldungen werden täglich zwiſchen 8 und 11 Uhr Morgens, 3 bis 5 Uhr Nachmittags und 7.30 und 8.30 Abends beim Unterzeichneten entgegengenommen. Circular auf Verlangen geſandt.

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REMOVED TO 568 5TH AV.,
Between 46th and 47th Sts.
Thorough preparation for colleges and scientific school.
Primary department; gymnasium.
For further particulars address the Principal.
WILLIAM FREELAND, Principal.
W. C. READIO, Vice Principal.

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Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th St.
Fully equipped Primary and Intermediate Departments. Especial attention paid to College Preparation. Reopens September 30th.

DWIGHT SCHOOL
15 West 43d St., near Fifth Av.—Seventeenth year begins Sept. 30. New building, large gymnasium, laboratories, open for inspection during Summer, 9 to 12. Fifteen instructors; limited classes. Superior advantages at moderate terms. Annual catalogue (illustrated) mailed on application to HENRY L. RUPPERT, M. A., Registrar. Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, B. A., Yale.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL,
20 EAST 50TH STREET,
WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the schoolhouse, from nine till one, after Wednesday, September 16.

THE WILSON & KELLOGG SCHOOL
622 FIFTH AV.
Reopens Oct. 1. A school of high grade, preparatory to all the leading colleges and scientific schools. Senior, Middle, Junior, and Preparatory Depts. Gymnasium, Laboratory, and Art Room. Principals at school from 9 to 2.

ACADEMY MOUNT ST. URSULA, BEDFORD Park, N. Y., on the Harlem Railroad, near St. John's College, Fordham, opposite Bronx Park.—This new boarding and day school for young ladies and little girls, in charge of the Ursulines, is equipped with all modern improvements. The surroundings are healthy and attractive. The scholastic year begins on the first Wednesday in September. For terms address the Mother Superior.

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Thorough preparation for leading Colleges. Primary and junior departments limited. Commercial courses. Play ground. Gymnasium. Six boarding pupils. Address N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, Jr., Prin.

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COLUMBIA INSTITUTE,
270 West 72d St., corner West End Av., reopens Sept. 30. Collegiate, preparatory, primary depts., optional military drill, gymnasium, playground; five boarding pupils received; catalogues.
EDWIN FOWLER, M. D., A. B., Principal.

LANGUAGES.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES. Madison Square, N. Y., and 75 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

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NO. 336 WEST 29TH ST.
Day school for both sexes, kindergarten, and boarding school for boys; prepares for business and college. Reopens Sept. 15. P. W. MOELLER, Principal.

Rugby Military Academy.
91st to 92d Sts. and Central Park West.
Arts, Sciences, Regents, Business. Day and Resident Pupils. Primary Department. Seventh year begins Sept. 28. Send for illustrated year book.

HEIDENFELD INSTITUTE,
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A select private school and kindergarten. ENGLISH branches thoroughly taught. GERMAN and FRENCH specialties. Preparation for college. Instruction in Drawing, Painting, Music, and Needlework. 33d year begins Sept. 23.

Irving School (Boys) 54 West 84th St.
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Primary, Middle, and Collegiate Dep'ts.
Dr. Ray may be seen now daily, 9 to 12.
7th year begins Sept 29. Year book on request.

DRISLER SCHOOL,
9 EAST 49TH ST.,
FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of pupils. Students prepared for all colleges. Circulars on application.
Reopens Tuesday, Oct. 1st.

WEINGART INSTITUTE,
22 and 24 East 91st St.
Day school for both sexes, Kindergarten and boarding school for boys. Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 23.

THE OXFORD SCHOOL
will reopen Thursday, Oct. 1. Only 40 pupils received. Individual attention given. Mr. Prossor will be at the office daily from 9 to 12:30 at the school building.
177 WEST 79TH ST.

Mrs. Leopold Weil's School for Girls.
109 and 111 West 77th St.,
Reopens September 23.

DR. E. D. LYON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL,
576 5th Av., reopens Sept. 28th. Pupils thoroughly prepared for college or for business. Number limited to thirty-five. Primary Department.

Kindergarten Training Class. Opens Oct. 10th.
Mrs. ELLIMAN, 1,786 Broadway, near 57th St.

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52 East 30th St. Reopens Oct. 1.
Manual training under competent teachers.

FRANCIS B. ALLEN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
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NEW-YORK LATIN SCHOOL. Quick Preparation for College. Common English a Specialty. 30 East 126th St. (Convenient to Central R. R.)

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Kindergarten, Primary, Intermediate.
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ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD YEAR.
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Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary Department, Gymnasium. Large corps of experienced teachers. Alumni Scholarship Prize for Best Entrance Examination to Columbia College in 1896 was awarded to this School.
The Principal will confer with parents on and after Tuesday, Sept. 15th, at the School.
Catalogues on application.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Principal.

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Dr. J. Sachs,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
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SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.
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116 WEST 59th ST.,
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LIMITED NUMBER OF NEW PUPILS ADMITTED TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

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Boys prepared for College, Scientific School, and for Business. Primary department. Well-equipped gymnasium. Reopens September 29.
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MISS PEEBLES AND MISS THOMPSON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 30, 32 and 34 East 57th Street.
Primary, Preparatory and Collegiate Departments. Preparation for all Colleges for women. Special students admitted.
Reopens Thursday, October 1st.

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
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Primary, (incl. kindergarten,) intermediate, academic, and college preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of grammar schools.

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423 MADISON AV.,
will reopen THURSDAY, OCT. 1. The Principal at home after Sept. 16.

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BALD'S WONDERFUL RIDE

TWISTS TO THE FRONT AT THE QUILL CLUB MEET.

Some Remarkable Cycle Racing and a Terrific Thunder and Hail Storm Wind Up the National Circuit Tournament—Harrison Triumphs in the Mile Invitation Heat Race, While That for the "Pros." Remains Undecided.

A terrific electric storm, with a hurricane accompaniment and hail on the side, made the tail end of the National Circuit tournament of the Quill Club Wheelmen, held yesterday, at Manhattan Beach, a moist affair indeed. As far as the meeting had a chance to progress it was easily the most brilliant of the year, the sport being of the sensational order. Those who saw "Eddie" Bald win the opening race, a half-mile handicap, will never forget how he wriggled, zig-zag fashion, through a field of a dozen fliers, taking chances that apparently portended a terrible accident, and won with daylight between him and his nearest rival.

Sunshine and fair weather ushered in the sport at 2:30 o'clock, and fully 5,000 persons graced the grand stand, attracted by the finest card of the season. It was a wonder that there were not more enthusiasts present, for all of the famous fliers were on deck, to say nothing of that remarkable midget, the Welsh lad, Michael.

The rain cut off much of interest on the programme, namely, the final heat in the one-mile invitation race for "pros," the one-mile time trials for both classes, the five-mile championship of the Metropolitan District, and the two-mile handicap for amateurs. Whether these events will be run off this week, as has been hinted, will be announced to-morrow after a meeting of the Race Committee.

The mile invitation for professionals, while interesting in every heat, was not flawless. In the third heat there was a big loaf on the part of Bald, Cooper, and Johnson. Butler caught the pacemaker and drew away, while the trio named hemmed and hawed as to who should show the way. Johnson was in front, with Bald next and Cooper hugging the Buffalo boy's rear wheel. Meanwhile little "Tommy" Butler was chock full of business, drawing away all the while. For two laps Johnson pedaled slowly around, followed by Bald and Cooper. On the last lap they broke out, and in the run home Johnson beat out Cooper rather handily, Bald bringing up the rear. This heat showed Johnson to be greatly improved over his previous form this year. Butler won the heat by half a lap in 2:15 2-5. In the fourth heat Bald cut in on Butler, who had the position behind the pacemaker, and caused a fall, in which Butler, Johnson, and himself suffered. Johnson and Bald remounted and finished. Butler received a sprain, and was unable to finish. Bald was disqualified by the referee. Cooper captured this heat easily. Bald won the first heat, with Johnson second. In the second heat Johnson was first and Butler second. The third went to Butler, as told above, and the fourth resulted in the fall, the disqualification of Bald, and a victory for Cooper.

Harrison's Fine Riding.

The amateur cracks settled their mile invitation heat race in commendable style, only three rides being necessary to settle matters. "Joe" Harrison, the pride of the Harlem Wheelmen, proved to be the winner, he taking the second and third heats in a way that stamps him as the peer of the metropolitan district cracks. Ray Dawson, the Boonton "phenom," took the first heat very prettily, coming fast on the outside in the final run. The last heat was the fastest, being run in 2:13 2-5, which was very good time, considering that there was no pacing.

Bald is surely regaining his old-time form or else some of his most formidable rivals are decidedly "off." This was demonstrated in the half-mile handicap in which last year's champion made such a thrilling finish. Rounding into the stretch, Bald was last in the field of twelve and so closely bunched were his rivals that not a single racing sharp thought he could pick his way through, much less win the race. But, by a most remarkable effort, the white-clad racer wormed his way among the fliers until he was on even terms with the leader, and then finished with one great final spurt that made Asa Windle, his old trainer, weep for joy. Every person in the grand stand shouted, out of pure admiration over this marvelous finish, and his most ardent admirers told one another that "Eddie" would be king of the path again some day.

McDuffee, the Boston boy, with 20 yards start on Bald, got second place in this sensational race, Watson Coleman (30 yards) being third, and Jay Eaton (25 yards) fourth. These men made a blanket finish, but the crowd failed to notice it in the moment of Bald's triumph.

Riversides Win on a Tandem.

Barbeau and Brown, the Riverside tandem boys who finished second in a heat on Friday, but were placed third, and afterward given permission to ride in the final, showed they were fully entitled to try for the prizes by winning the event in a hair-raising finish. The Roe brothers appeared to have the battle won up to within a short distance of the tape, but in the final effort the Riverside boys snatched the victory away. O'Connor and Schwartz of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club were third, and Henshaw and Hedstrom, Riverside representatives, fourth. The chain on the machine ridden by Harrison and Lefferson, the Harlem "bluebirds," snapped ten yards beyond the tape, throwing them out of the race. They were looked upon by many as very likely winners.

Every spectator became enthusiastic over the wind-up in the 2:10-class event for "pros." It was one of those finishes of which the circuit sharps say, "Only inches between them." The contestants were McDuffee, Mayer, Bowler of Chicago, L. A. Callahan, Newhouse, Mosher, and Coleman. McDuffee got the verdict, Callahan second place, and Mosher third. The time was 2:06 3-5.

Exhibition by Michaels.

Michael, the "wee Welsh lad," appeared in a two-mile exhibition, paced, with a flying start. His purpose was to lower Berlo's record of 3:43 1-5, but he failed, his time being 3:51. The thirds were reeled off as follows: 0:37, 1:13 4-5, 1:52 4-5, 2:32, 3:12 1-5, and 3:51. Announcement was made after this effort of the exact distance ridden by Michael and Starbuck in the hour race on Friday. The Welsh wonder covered exactly 27 miles 1,689 yards 1 foot. Starbuck made exactly 8 yards less than this. Michael's distance stands as the world's hour competition record, as Linton's distance of 31 miles and 5 yards was not made in a race.

"Ice Cream" Green, so called because of a fondness for that frozen article, in which he indulges inordinately while training, made an effort to beat "Nat" Butler's two-mile record, paced, with flying start, but failed utterly. He was paced by a "quint" manned by five members of the Greenwich Wheelmen. Green's time was 5:00. Butler's record stands at 4:07 2-5. The summaries:

HALF MILE, HANDICAP—PROFESSIONAL.

Edward C. Bald, (scratch)	1
E. A. McDuffie, (20 yards)	2
Watson Coleman, (30 yards)	3
Jay Eaton, (25 yards)	4

Time—1:00 1-5.

Won by two lengths, with inches only separating other prize winners. Bald rode the last quarter in 0:27 2-5.

Other starters were Ziegler, (10 yards,) L. H. Callahan, (15,) A. C. Mertens, (25,) Howard Mosher, (30,) Otto Mayer, (35,) A. T. Crooks, (35,) Davis, (45,) Thompson, (55.)

ONE MILE, INVITATION—AMATEUR.

First Heat.

Ray Dawson, New-York Athletic Club	1
Joseph Harrison, Harlem Wheelmen	2
J. T. Beam, Riverside Wheelmen	3
H. K. Roe, Patchogue Wheelmen	4
W. H. Owen, Knickerbocker Athletic Club	5

Time—2:23.

Won by a length and a half, with one length separating second and third.

Second Heat.

Harrison	1
Dawson	2
Beam	3
Roe	4

Time—2:12 3-5.

Won by a length, with a length and a half separating second and third.

Owen's toeclip snapped on the second lap and he stopped, after losing his pedal.

Final Heat.

Harrison	1
Dawson	2
Beam	3

Time—2:13 2-5.

Won by half a wheel's length.

Roe withdrew from this heat.

ONE-MILE INVITATION—PROFESSIONAL.

First Heat.

E. C. Bald	1
John S. Johnson	2
Thomas Cooper	3
Thomas Butler	4

Time—2:04 2-5.

Won by a quarter of a length; the same distance separating second and third.

Other starters were Arthur Gardiner and Ray Macdonald.

Second Heat.

Johnson	1
Butler	2
Cooper	3
Gardiner	4
Bald	5

Time—2:07 3-5.

Won by a length and a half, with half a length separating second and third.

Third Heat.

Butler	1
Johnson	2
Cooper	3
Bald	4

Time—2:15 2-5.

Won by half a lap. The others refused to follow pace and loafed until the stretch was reached.

Fourth Heat.

Cooper	1
Johnson	2
Bald	disqualified

Time—2:21 3-5.

Won by half a lap.

Bald was disqualified for "cutting in" on Butler, who had the pole, in the first third. This occasioned a fall, in which Butler, Bald, and Johnson suffered. Butler was hurt, and could not continue, but Bald and Johnson remounted and finished, Bald in second place. The referee disqualified Bald.

ONE-MILE TANDEM—AMATEUR.

W. A. Brown and W. A. Barbeau, Riverside W.	1
H. K. Roe and "Nat" Roe, Patchogue W.	2
Charles O'Connor and C. C. F. Schwartz, Knickerbocker A. C.	3

Time—2:22.

Won by a quarter of a length, with six inches separating second and third.

Harrison and Lefferson, Harlem W., broke their chain at the start, and therefore did not compete. Henshaw and Hedstrom, Riverside W., finished fourth.

ONE MILE, 2:10 CLASS—PROFESSIONAL.

E. A. McDuffee	1
L. A. Callahan	2
Howard Mosher	3

Time—2:06 3-5.

Won by about three inches, with the others close up.

Other starters were J. C. Mertens, Otto Mayer, J. B. Bowler, J. A. Newhouse, Howard Mosher, and Watson Coleman.

TWO-MILE EXHIBITION.

By James Michael, to beat Peter Berlo's record of 3:43 1-5, with flying start, paced by a "quad" and "quint." Time—3:51.

TWO-MILE EXHIBITION.

Two miles against time, to beat the amateur record of 4:07 2-5, paced, held by "Nat" Butler. By A. C. Green, Greenwich W., paced by a "quint," with flying start. Time—5:00.

An outcome of the hour race on Friday will probably be a match between Michael and Starbuck, Frank Fowler, the Chicago bicycle manufacturer, having offered to back the latter. "Tom" Eck, who is managing the Welshman, endeavored to have Mr. Fowler post $500 at the track yesterday to bind the match, but not having that amount ready in cash, he drew a check for the sum, and it then transpired that the silver-haired manager was himself shy the total amount. He had a big roll of bills, however, and dramatically waved them aloft during the somewhat heated debate. The interested persons will meet to-morrow at the office of The Wheel, at least that was the agreement made at the track, and it is very likely an hour race will be arranged.

HENRY H. ANDERSON S FUNERAL

Services at Calvary Episcopal Church To-morrow Morning.

The funeral of Henry H. Anderson, who died last Thursday at York Harbor, Me., will take place at Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The following have been selected as pall bearers:

William L. Putnam, Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals; Charles E. Miller of the New-York Bar; Edward Patterson, Justice of the Appellate Division of the New-York Supreme Court; Joseph Larocque, President of the New-York Bar Association; Dr. Lewis A. Stimson; James W. Alexander, Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society; Chauncey M. Depew, President of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, and Jacob Wendel.

At a special meeting of the Council of the University Club held yesterday the following minute was unanimously adopted:

"The Council of the University Club of the City of New-York, having met for the purpose of taking appropriate action upon the death of their former President, Henry H. Anderson, desire to place upon the records of the club some expression of the sentiment universally felt among the membership touching the solemn event which has brought them together.

"Mr. Anderson after many years of usefulness and deserved prominence at the bar and before the public, was the unanimous choice of the University Club for its Presidency at the time of its reorganization in 1879. He filled this position with honor and with the cordial approbation and support of the whole membership during ten full terms, and was permitted to resign in 1889 only out of deference to his own decided wish.

"The unprecedented prosperity of the club was largely due to his wise guidance. His upright character and unblemished life were an example not only within this circle but throughout the community. Both during the incumbency of his office and afterward his presence and his counsels were sought and valued. He was not simply a respected and trusted leader, but a welcome friend, whose absence will be keenly felt by all.

"No form of words can adequately express the grief which the death of such a man brings to those who have had the privilege of enjoying his companionship and profiting by his co-operation, but those who have been his associates in the maintenance and development of a representative club of educated men wish by the adoption of this minute to recognize the debt which they owe to their friend, now departed, and to pay to his memory the sincere and emphatic tribute of their respect and affection.

"JAMES W. ALEXANDER, President.

"Hugh D. Auchincloss, Secretary."

The Bar Association's officers and Executive Committee have been appointed a committee to attend Mr. Anderson's funeral. They are requested to meet in the vestibule of Calvary Church at 9:45 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The alumni of Williams College have been requested to attend the funeral in a body.

J. K. EMMETT ASKS DIVORCE.

The Wife of the Actor Says that She Intends to Sue, Too.

Mrs. J. K. Emmet was served with papers in a suit for divorce last Friday night. The suit was filed by her husband, J. K. Emmet, on Aug. 24, and names Edmund Joseph Hayes as co-respondent. Mrs. Emmet, speaking of the pending suit, last night said:

"I first met Mr. Emmet in this city in 1891, and in November, 1894, I was married to him. I procured evidence in June, 1895, of his unfaithfulness with Alice Wilson, the singer, in San Francisco, and when I threatened to leave him he shot at me in a frenzy of rage, the bullet grazing my left temple.

"I forgave him for the assult and refused to have him prosecuted. Four months later, in Denver, Col., he became infatuated with another person, and I left him. There is a suit for divorce pending in Denver now. It was brought by Mr. Emmet, with my consent. I intend to bring suit myself for absolute divorce."

Grace Church's New Assistant.

The Rev. Roland S. Nichols, assistant rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Clinton and Harrison Streets, has accepted a call to an assistant rectorship of Grace Church, New-York.

GOOD CRICKET BY QUAKERS

AUSTRALIA'S BIG BATSMEN FIND RUNS COME SLOWLY.

Philadelphia's Gentlemen Players Roll Up 123 Runs in Their First Inning—They Also Hold the Australians Down Well in Their Second Innings and Have a Chance for a Close Finish on Monday—Giffen to Bat Then.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—A large crowd was present here to-day to witness the continuation of the cricket match between the Australians and the Gentlemen of Philadelphia. It was a fashionable gathering, the grand stand made bright and attractive by the costumes of many ladies.

E. W. Clark was the hero of the match to-day, for, besides playing a splendid innings for 38, not out, he bowled four wickets for but 37 runs. The Philadelphians completed their innings for 123—69 runs short of the Australian total—but when play ceased to-day they had nine of the visitors out for a much smaller score than in the first innings, and the game may yet have a close and exciting termination.

The morning opened bright and sunny, but the wicket indicated no improvement. It was still soft and sticky.

At 11:40 J. B. King and J. W. Muir resumed, the Philadelphians batting to the bowling of Trumble and Giffen. King played a maiden from Trumble and Muir got a single off Giffen's over. The bowlers were both right on the spot, and after Muir had made a good leg hit to the boundary off Giffen that bowler had revenge the next ball, and the telegraph showed 15—2—5.

Patterson an Easy Victim.

G. S. Patterson, the Philadelphians' Captain, was applauded as he took his place at the wickets, but he soon lost King, who was easily caught by Giffen off his own bowling, and 16—3—4 told the story. W. W. Noble, the next man, opened by driving Giffen for a single, and he hit the same bowler for 2 to leg off the same over. The newcomer lost no time in making runs, and was soon in double figures, while Patterson had scored but 3. With the total at 34, of which Noble had got 15, Patterson was beaten by Trumble's change of pace, and the fourth wicket was down.

F. H. Bohlen, the hero of the last Australian game in this city, filled the vacancy, but without a run being added to the total. Noble was clean bowled by Giffen, the telegraph showing 34—5—15. E. W. Clark, Jr., the next man, kept Bohlen company until the total had advanced to 40, when Bohlen was caught by Trumble in an undecided frame of mind, and the leg break he was going to pull, bowled him. F. W. Ralston got a full pitch from Trumble for a starter, and he promptly cracked it for 2. A few more good hits by both batsmen brought up 50, and it looked as if they were going to make a good stand, when Ralston was bowled by Giffen and 55—7—7 went up.

Brown Does Good Hitting.

E. M. Cregar then joined Clark. The new-comer got a couple of boundaries before succumbing to Trumble, and with some big hits by Clark, the total had advanced to 70 for the eighth wicket. H. I. Brown came next, and the follow-on was saved when he got 4 off his first ball from Trumble. The new batsman aroused great enthusiasm by hitting the big Australian bowler for three "4s" in succession, and, Clark following suit, runs came at a great rate. At 1 o'clock the century went up, the last 50 runs having been made in thirty minutes. When the batsmen had added 39, Brown ran out to a ball from Giffen, and before he could get back his wicket was down, and the telegraph showed 109—9—22.

H. P. Baily was last man on the batting list, and before he was disposed of the total had advanced to 123, of which E. W. Clark had contributed a splendid innings of 38, not out.

Australians at Bat Again.

The Australians went in for their second innings after luncheon, Iredale and Darling opening to the attack of Baily and Patterson. The men settled down to their work from the start, and runs came at a good rate. When Darling had made 5, he should have been caught at mid-off by Cregar, off Patterson, and he showed his appreciation for the let-off by hitting the next ball to the ropes for 4. With the total at 32, Baily was taken off in favor of Brown, and Patterson changed ends. Runs still came, however, Darling scoring twice as fast as his partner, and at 47 J. W. Muir went on in place of Brown. Darling had a lot of fun with his over, for he hit him once over the ropes, again high up on the clubhouse, and got another 4 in the same over, which gave him 40, to his partner's 15.

This soon brought on J. B. King, with the total at 70, and a loud cheer soon afterward rewarded the completion of Darling's half century. Clark was then given the ball, with the desired result, Iredale being caught in the slips, and the telegraph showing 78—1—23. H. Graham did not do much for his country, adding but 5 to the total before he was bowled by Clark, and two wickets were down for 90.

C. Hill then joined Darling, and the two left-handed batsmen changed the style of play, Clark and King compelling them to do steady work. Darling had to have a hit, however, and he drove Clark almost over the clubhouse, and soon after 100 went up. With 109 up, Hill was splendidly caught by Biddle in the long field, and when S. E. Gregory came in the telegraph showed 109—3—8.

Easy Victims for Bowlers.

The two men with the best averages on the English tour were now together, but they were not destined to make a lengthy partnership, for, with five runs on, Darling was clean bowled by Clark for a hard hit inning of 69. He was at the wickets just one hour and a half, and made ten 4s and only six singles. With the exception of the difficult chance at 5, his inning was free from error. G. Giffen, the next comer, saw only one run scored, when Gregory ran himself out, and the telegraph, 115—5—0, indicated a vastly improved state of the game.

G. H. S. Trott, the Captain of the team, gave the bowlers no trouble, playing on to Clark before he had made a run. With six wickets down for 117, E. Jones joined Giffen. The great fast bowler failed to improve matters, however, for one of King's windmill actions was too much for him, and the crowd cheered wildly when the telegraph showed 118—7—1.

H. Trumble assisted Giffen in putting on the runs, and both men worked into double figures. Not until they had advanced the total to 149 was Trumble finely caught at the wickets for 15. Eady was of little assistance, and when Kelly came in last man, an earlier adjournment of the match had to be taken owing to an impending storm, which soon broke over the ground.

Play will be resumed on Monday, when the Philadelphians will have to dispose of either Giffen or Kelly before they can bat.

The following is the score:

THE AUSTRALIANS.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
F. A. Iredale, b. Brown	25	c. King, b. Clark	23
I. Darling, b. Baily	2	b. Clark	69
G. Giffen, c. Patterson, b. Baily	62	not out	28
C. Hill, b. Brown	42	c. Biddle, b. King	8
S. E. Gregory, c. Muir, b. Baily	7	run out	0
H. Graham, c. and b. Brown	0	b. Clark	5
G. H. S. Trott, c. King, b. Brown	16	b. Clark	0
J. J. Kelly, b. Baily	4	not out	2
C. J. Eady, b. Brown	2	c. Brown, b. Baily	1
H. Trumble, c. Biddle, b. Baily	12	c. Ralston, b. Brown	15
E. Jones, not out	11	b. King	1
Byes	4	Byes	10
Leg byes	4	Wides	2
No ball	1	No balls	2
Total	192	Total	166

BOWLING ANALYSIS—FIRST INNING.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	W'k'ts.
Baily	135	11	61	5
Patterson	130	13	34	0
Brown	125	6	45	5
King	40	1	17	0
Muir	15	0	13	0
Clark	15	0	13	0

No balls—Baily, 1.

SECOND INNING.

Patterson	50	1	29	0
Baily	45	3	19	1
Brown	30	6	12	1
Muir	10	0	17	0
King	80	3	38	2
Clark	80	2	37	4

Wides—King, 1; Baily, 1. No balls—Clark, 1; Brown, 1.

GENTLEMEN OF PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. Muir, b. Giffen	5
L. Biddle, l. b. w., b. Trumble	6
J. B. King, c. and b. Giffen	4
G. S. Patterson, b. Trumble	3
W. W. Noble, b. Giffen	15
F. H. Bohlen, b. Trumble	4
E. W. Clark, Jr., not out	38
F. W. Ralston, b. Giffen	7
E. M. Cregar, b. Trumble	8
H. I. Brown, run out	22
H. P. Baily, b. Giffen	5
Byes	5
Wide	1
Total	123

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Trumble	110	6	50	4
Giffen	106	2	67	5

Wide—Trumble, 1.

RUNS AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

FIRST INNINGS.

Australians—11 44 131 142 142 144 151 154 179 192

Philadel'ns— 6 15 16 34 40 55 70 109 123

SECOND INNINGS.

Australians—78 90 109 114 115 117 118 149 157.

TUBERCULOUS COWS MUST GO.

The Board of Health's War on Infected Animals.

The work of inspecting the cow stables in this city and examining the milch cows kept in them is being pushed by the Health Department with all possible dispatch. President Wilson of the department says that every possible effort will be made to eradicate the evil disclosed in the report presented to the Mayor on Friday. This report covered the work from July 31 to Sept. 14, done in the inspection of herds of milch cows in this city, with particular reference to tuberculous animals. Of the 153 cows inspected, 28 were found to be infected, and these were destroyed. It is computed that the milk from this herd was drunk daily by 178 families, or perhaps 500 persons.

President Wilson said last night that the work would be continued until every milch cow in the city was inspected. There are nearly 350 cows in the city below the old annexed district, and it will be about ten days before the inspection is completed.

"As soon as this is done," said Mr. Wilson, "the Inspectors will start in to examine the 1,310 cows in the annexed district below the Bronx River. This will take five or six weeks. Work will then be begun among the herds located in the newly annexed district beyond the Bronx. There are probably 2,500 cows in this district. I hope to have every milch cow in the city below the Bronx examined by Dec. 1.

"In the annexed district we expect to find well water extensively used. We will insist that the use of impure and unwholesome water be stopped."

The Health Department has no jurisdiction over herds of cattle outside the city limits. This matter is entirely in the hands of the State Board of Health, which has done no work this year in looking for tuberculous herds, because the Legislature failed to make an appropriation for the purpose. Before the original appropriation for this purpose was exhausted 2,147 cows were tested, and 405, or nearly 20 per cent., were condemned. Measures will be taken by the Board of Health to prevent entrance into this city of milk from herds suspected of containing infected animals, but President Wilson said last night that the department would first inspect the city's herds.

Dr. Edward W. Martin, the Health Department Inspector, who has charge of the work, says, in the report already referred to, that in this city during the last ten years tuberculosis has caused 61,155 deaths. The disease in cattle, he says, is the same as in man, and may be transmitted from beast to man through meat and milk.

Ill in Constantinople.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 19.—The State Department at Washington was called upon by Benjamin Fish of this city yesterday to ascertain the condition of Demetrius Callias Bey, husband of former Mrs. P. T. Barnum. Cablegrams sent to Constantinople by Mr. Fish had been withheld by the Turkish authorities. To-day Mr. Fish received word saying that the Bey was very ill at his hotel in Constantinople.

BOARDERS WANTED.

5 EAST 41ST ST.—Winter arrangements; particular attention to cuisine; parlor floor, dining room; reference.

32d ST., NOS. 34 AND 36 WEST.—First-class board; handsome rooms, furnished or unfurnished; references.

44TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Handsomely furnished sunny rooms; parlor dining room; single or en suite; references.

56TH ST, 79 EAST.—Second floor suite; private bath; large room; third floor, front; board; references.

EXCEPTIONALLY PLEASANT ROOMS.—Board optional; near all cars. 236 West 76th St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

14 WEST 33D ST.—Second floor; finely-furnished suites, with private baths; single rooms; transient or permanent; references.

29th ST., 12 EAST.—Bachelor quarters; suite; single man servant; convenient to hotels and clubs.

30TH ST., 26 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; private bath; excellent table, if desired; references.

33D ST., 3 EAST.—Superior furnished rooms for gentlemen; private family; breakfast optional; references.

56 EAST 25TH ST., NEAR MADISON SQUARE.—Handsome rooms for gentlemen; light breakfast; references exchanged.

58 EAST 66TH ST.—Large, light room, with bath; private family; gentlemen only.

1,045 LEXINGTON AV., BETWEEN 74th AND 75th Sts.—Large alcove room; suitable for one or two gentlemen.

NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS; ALSO BACK parlor, suitable for doctor. 72 West 47th St.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A small family, consisting of two gentlemen, lady, child of four, and nurse desire ample accommodations with small private family, where there are no children or boarders; must be situated between 58th, 80th, Park, and Columbus Avs.; references exchanged; will pay $250 a month. Address C. C. L., Box 101, Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent chambermaid and waitress in private family; best references. Box C. P., 156 East 125th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—In private family as chambermaid; can be seen at present employer's on Monday between 10 and 4. 114 East 26th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 843 8th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid, to assist with waiting or plain sewing; six years' reference from last place. Call, 10 A. M., at 14 East 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid and laundress; small private family; excellent reference. 217 West 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with children; good city reference. 356 West 25th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl; private family; best city reference. A. P., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; good city reference. M. S., 101 East 30th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable person as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing. 482 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young woman in small private family; city reference. O. D., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young woman first-class cook; understands all kinds cooking, baking; capable doing marketing; where kitchenmaid is kept; good city reference. A. A., 179 Griffith St., Jersey City Heights, N. J.

COOK.—In private family; competent in all branches of cooking and baking; course dinners and entrées; makes excellent butter; country preferred; good reference. B. N., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By North of Ireland woman as excellent family cook; doesn't object to an apartment house; best city reference. Call, Monday, 250 West 33d St., one flight.

COOK.—First-class; understands game, soups, lunches, dinners, puff pastry, all kinds ices, jellies; excellent baker; best references; wages $30 to $35. K. S., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class, competent woman in private family; understands all kinds family cooking and baking; best city reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By a competent cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, and desserts; good baker; good city references; private family. 132 West 62d St.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; pastry and baker; best city reference. M. B., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent cook in a private family; understands housekeeping thoroughly; also marketing; five years' best references; wages, $20 to $25. Call, Monday, 407 East 59th St.

COOK.—By very reliable and trustworthy young woman as excellent cook; two years' personal references. 362 West 53d St., Farley's bell; no cards except fare paid.

COOK.—By a highly respectable and competent person as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; excellent baker. Call, Monday, 909 6th Av., second floor.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook, in private family; first-class references; lady can be seen. 113 East 57th St.

COOK.—By young girl as good cook in private family; first-class city reference; no washing. 255 West 68th St., O'Connor's bell; no cards.

COOK.—By woman as a good family cook; best of city reference. M. K., Box 316 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman to cook, wash, and iron in a small French family; three years' city reference. M. B., Box 310 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a good cook; no objection to plain washing; personal reference, if required. 723 3d Av.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; best reference. Cook, 20 East 12th St., first flat.

COOK.—By competent woman as cook in private family; one who understands cooking in all its branches; best city reference. 217 West 36th St.

COOK.—First-class; by young woman; understands all kinds of cooking; day or week; city references. J., 219 East 38th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—Respectable woman as good cook and laundress; best city reference. 482 3d Av.

COOK.—By a young woman; first-class cook. 30 East 29th St.; no cards.

COOK.—First-class French cook for private family; best city reference. E. Z., 224 West 32d St.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook; best city references. 160 East 32d St., answer Monday.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a first-class woman; day's work. A. C., 145 West 30th St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By an American lady, speaks German, as companion to lady; willing to go abroad or leave city; best references; would take position as housekeeper or charge of an apartment. M., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a Parisian dressmaker; formerly with Worth; competent and reliable; highest city references; by day or at home; fitting guaranteed; perfect tailor suits, street costumes, fancy wrappers, and negligé made up nicely; art, elegance, and comfort; terms very reasonable. 40 West 65th St., parlor floor.

DRESSMAKER.—Latest styles in Fall dresses and wraps; thoroughly competent in all branches of the business; perfect fitter; would like few more customers by the day or would take work home. Dressmaker, 8 West 135th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a cloakmaker and dressmaker; home or day; superior fitter; finest worker on seal garments; will remodel, repair, reline, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home or by the day; latest skirts, waists, capes, also remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, alterations, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—Dressmaking done in families (by the day;) perfect fit; this season's styles, direct from Paris. 206 East 76th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Seven years' cutter Lord & Taylor; stylish work. Mrs. Ward Salzer, 108 East 27th St., 4th Av.

DRESSMAKER WISHES MORE CUSTOMERS; day, week; cuts by S. T. Taylor system; terms reasonable. 554 3d Av.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS.—By young German; formerly lady's maid; go out by day. Flannery, 110 East 41st St.

DRESSMAKER.—Builds artistically designed costumes for $4 to $5, upward; home or out. Hugueim, 1,620 Broadway.

FRENCH DRESSMAKER FROM DOUCET AND Rouff; ladies and misses' dresses; Fall patterns ready; wants engagements; day or week; city or country. 230 East 40th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By young lady of refinement and ability as governess to young children; experienced and competent to teach English, German, music; knowledge of French; entire charge taken. A. L., 145 East 49th St.

GOVERNESS.—By a young lady, graduate Academy of Paris, as resident or visiting governess; good musician; German; excellent references. Mlle. H. F., 75 West 45th St.

GOVERNESS.—By an educated North German, to take entire charge as governess or nursery governess; good sewer; first-class references. Experience, 2 East 58th St.

GOVERNESS.—French language rapidly taught by experienced visiting governess; go out with children if necessary; first-class city references. Conversation, Box 336 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By lady as visiting governess, companion, French, English; music; 25 cents hour; references. 203 East 48th St.

GOVERNESS.—French visiting governess wants pupils in French, German and music; first-class references. A. B., 230 East 41st St.

GERMAN GOVERNESS.—By a German governess; best city references. T. Thomas, 540 East 88th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a thoroughly competent, reliable French nursery governess; take entire charge of children; good management; neat sewer; two years' references. D., 223 West 37th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By French lady, (30 years;) just arrived from France; she is in her family, where the best American references will be found. Alix, 80 Newtown Av., Astoria, L. I.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—English, for bachelor apartment house; good reference; call Monday. G. L., 78 West 48th St., janitor's bell.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent Swedish girl as lady's maid and seamstress in an American family; quick sewer; good dressmaker; willing to wait on an old lady; reference first-class. Swedish, Box 317 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French; middle-aged; competent dressmaker, seamstress; go by the day or month in private family; good packer; first-class reference. Jeanne, Box 332 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French; experienced; middle-aged; seamstress; hairdresser; would like to go to Europe; willing and obliging; good packer; best reference. Louise, Box 333 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By a young girl, as lady's maid, chambermaid, laundress, or nurse to grown children. 123 East 47th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady leaving the city would like to procure a position for her maid and seamstress, whom she can highly recommend; has been competent and trustworthy. Call, Monday, from 10 to 1 o'clock, at Nevada Apartment, 69th St. and Boulevard.

MAID.—Lady wishes to place a maid (colored) to go abroad; speaks French; good sailor; has crossed the ocean often; understands her duties thoroughly. 30 5th Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By good laundress, or would do plain cooking, in small family; city reference. Call, two days, at 352 West 12th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Experienced, reliable, thoroughly competent; highly recommended; wages, $20. 157 East 52d St., third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable, experienced woman; would take home washings and ironing. Mrs. Hugion, 412 West 53d St.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a young woman as first-class laundress or assist with chamberwork; good city references. M. S., 753 6th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; family washing to take home, or day's work of any kind. Stewart, 263 West 40th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—A Swedish laundress wishes ladies', gentlemen's, and family washing; best of references; nice, sunny yard. C. Ericsson, 512 East 148th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family, or by day; first-class shirt ironer, cuffs, and collars; best city reference. 338 East 36th St., first flight.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; excellent shirt, collar, and cuff ironer; also fine laces; best city references. E. M., 1,090 2d Av., care of Mrs. Lewis.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman as first-class laundress in private family; has first-class reference; wages, $25 per month. 44 East 66th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to do private family washing at home; lace a specialty; best of city reference. Halligan, 207 East 37th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress in American family; five years' reference from late employer. Call, Monday, 621 2d Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an American Protestant girl as nurse; can take entire charge of infant; understands bottle feeding; trained in hospital; best city reference. Miriam, 257 West 42d St.

NURSE.—By competent nurse; Protestant; can take entire charge of infant from birth; excellent references. Call, Monday, Marlborough Hotel, 36th St. and Broadway.

NURSE.—By a young American girl as nurse in private family to grown children and do plain sewing; good reference. M. F., 388 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By German girl; speaks French and some English; also musician; good references. C. S., care of Mrs. Charles Fels, 136 East 48th St.

NURSE.—By a young girl, twenty-two years, speaks French and English, and qualified to teach piano to young ladies, in small family as nurse. Louise, Box 172, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a competent infants' nurse; takes entire charge; bring up on bottle; three years' city reference. 414 West 31st St.

NURSE.—By a middle-aged German woman as nurse; can do plain sewing. 413 West 41st St., in store.

NURSE.—By a North German girl to take charge of baby in private American family. 475 Belmont Av., Brooklyn.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By thorough, experienced parlormaid or chambermaid; has New-York and Newport testimonials; city or country. S. P., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By Swiss French from Neuchatel as excellent seamstress; understands dressmaking after McDowell system; permanent place in private American family; city references. I. D., 1,152 3d Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; takes charge of dining room and silver; best city reference. C. C., Box 78, 1,242 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as competent waitress; willing to assist with other work; city personal references. 817 6th Av., between 46th and 47th Sts., Cushman's bakery.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl as first-class waitress in a private family up town; best city reference. Call, Monday afternoon, at 972 8th Av., near 57th St.

Washing.

WASHING.—By first-class laundress; 75 cents per dozen; best city references; open-air drying. 165 East 32d St. Mrs. Simmons.

WASHING.—Gentlemen's, ladies' and family washing by week or dozen; 75c and $1. 509 West 57th St., Mrs. R. Long.

Miscellaneous.

LADY WATCH CASE POLISHER; ALSO UNderstands plating and gilding; wants a position. D. C., Box 211 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Remington operator desires position; law office preferred; well educated; experienced. Miss A. H., Peekskill, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable of filling any position; also position wanted for beginner. Exceptional, 154 6th Av.

TEACHER.—Young Frenchwoman, teacher in a first-class school, would dispose of two hours daily as teacher or reader; best of references. Miss L. C., Box 20, Oyster Bay, L. I.

YOUNG LADY DESIRES ENGAGEMENT WITH a lady in any capacity in which trust and education are required; best references; would not object to traveling or living in country. S. J. G., Box 204, Times.

YOUNG COLORED GIRL WANTS WORK IN flat in small family; city reference. Rosy, 59 West 122d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a thoroughly competent young Irishman; tall; neat in his dress and about his work; takes great pains in arranging his table and caring of silver; understands all kinds of salads; good city reference; will be highly recommended. E. J., Box 314 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple as butler and first-class cook in private family or bachelor's apartments; thoroughly understand all the duties of a gentleman's house; willing and obliging; five years' first-class recommendation from last gentleman. C. H. L., 115 West 28th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By young Scotchman; thoroughly experienced in his duties; takes full charge of large house; gives good service, and is tasty table decorator; well up in care of silver; four years' city reference. C. B., Box 395 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By Englishman; thorough indoor servant; willing, obliging; ages 28 and 30; wife first-class cook; excellent references. A. S., 57 West 16th St.

BUTLER or WAITER.—By a middle-aged Frenchman; very competent; willing to be useful; understands furnaces; good references. L. B., 162 West 32d St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a competent Swiss; single; age 32; wants place from Oct. 1 or later; best references. A. M., Post Office, Seabright, N. J.

BUTLER.—By a French-Canadian as butler or butler and valet; has the best of city reference; good home preferred. P. L., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—French; speaks fluent English; understands French cooking, pastry, &c.; strictly temperate and faithful; several years' of sound personal references. Batel, 126 West 50th St.

BUTLER.—By a young Frenchman as butler or valet; city or country; or to travel; best city and European references. L. T., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple; wife as first-class cook; man as first-class butler or valet; best city reference. B. S., 122 West 31st St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a Frenchman; sober; willing; obliging; aged thirty years; best reference. V. A. G., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Single-handed; young man; single; excellent valet; thoroughly competent; willing; hard-working; references. J. Connor, 877 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly experienced butler; first-class references. Butler, Box 40, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER and COOK.—First-class; man and wife; no children; A1 references. H. D., Box 312 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class French butler in private family; moderate wages; first-class city reference. V. D. M., Box 311 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By French Swiss; understands his duties thoroughly; best references; just disengaged. Georges, 796 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman, having over ten years' first-class references; fully capable in every respect. F. C., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent young man; best personal references; town or country. Butler, Box 318 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—By thorough, first-class English trained servant; good references. 50 East 62d St.

BUTLER.—German; 25; in private family; best city reference. 1,333 2d Av.

Chefs.

CHEF.—French; speaks fluent English; pastry, ice cream, &c.; several years' personal references. Tatel, 126 West 50th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly experienced; several years' unexceptionable recommendations prominent metropolitan families; stylish appearance; superior rider; temperate, courteous, industrious. "Obliging," 1,620 Broadway, telephone 1,619, 38th St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class colored coachman; fully competent and thoroughly understands his business; sober and honest; best city reference from present employer. R. T., 222 East 86th St.

COACHMAN, &c.—As coachman or to do light driving for physician; by Englishman; single; age 28; understands furnaces, and will give first-class city reference. C. D., care of janitor, 104 West 92d St.

COACHMAN.—Caretaker gentleman's place; married couple; thoroughly experienced; highest references; sober, industrious, economical, obliging; expectations quite moderate. "Trustworthy," 1,620 Broadway, telephone 1,619, 38th St.

COACHMAN.—By an Englishman who understands his business and not afraid of work; city or country; single; age, thirty. Reed, 102 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—Useful; understands care horses, carriages, harness, furnace; willing, obliging, sober, faithful, reliable; careful driver; anxious to please; references. Cullen, D., 1,513 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; no family; thoroughly experienced; good city driver; no objection to country; written and personal references. J. C., Box 315 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By married man; no incumbrance; city reference. Tearle, 503 West 132d St.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN.—Understands care of horses and harness; willing; sober; honest. 691 Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—Competent; married; four years' best references; city or country. Call, two days, at 501 Lexington Av.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—Married; no family; good references; willing and obliging; city or country. H., 144 East 84th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—I desire position for my coachman, married, no incumbrance, on gentleman's country place; thoroughly understands care of horses, cows, poultry, lawns, drives, and all work in general; has been in my employ for many years; I will cheerfully recommend him to any one desiring his services. Employer, Box 199 Times.

COACHMAN.—By reliable and experienced man. B. T., care of Dr. F. D. Weisse, 46 West 20th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By reliable man; married; age, 38; thorough knowledge of gardening in all branches of the profession; greenhouses, fruit, vegetables, landscape work, and the care and management of a gentleman's place; excellent references. H. O., Box 193 Times.

GARDENER.—Scotch; married; no children; large experience growing plants, grapes, roses, vegetables, planting and care of fruit, forest, ornamental trees, shrubs, and hardy plants, laying out and improving grounds; references. L. D., Box 124, Irvington, N. Y.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By honest, sober, reliable man; twenty years' experience both in England and America in all branches of horticulture; also farm; married. W. Marsden, West New-Brighton, S. I.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—Competent to take charge of gentleman's place; long experience; best references; small family. Gardener, 319 Flushing Av., Long Island City.

GARDENER.—By a very industrious Frenchman to look after house property; also good gardener; best references. B. V., Box 309 Times, Up Town.

GARDENER—COOK.—By young couple position of any kind; man as good gardener and coachman; wife as good cook or do housework; best reference. Huber, 406 East 54th St.

GARDENER or COACHMAN.—By young man; thoroughly understands vegetable garden, lawn; six years' good recommendation; city or country. W. S., 1,197 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—By married man on private place; good worker; can milk if needed; handy with carpenter tools; good reference. James, care of Bridgman, 37 East 19th St.

Grooms.

GROOM or SECOND MAN.—Thoroughly understands his duties; willing and obliging; good references. J. G., in care of N. Day, Lincoln Boarding Stable, 205 East 38th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By young man as second man or useful man in private family; willing and obliging; good city references. T. R., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By a thoroughly competent young man; tall and good appearance; good city reference; will be highly recommended. E. J., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—As second man, or single-handed, by a competent young Englishman; age 24; good city references. Ed. Tinson, 152 East 39th St.

SECOND MAN and VALET.—By a young Englishman; understands all duties; willing and obliging; good references. W. B., 220 East 42d St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By useful young man; employment of any kind; gentleman's place; city or country; understands inside or outside work; reference. H. T., 203 East 48th St.

USEFUL MAN.—By man, with family, in straitened circumstances and out of home; immediate employment. C. R., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

Valets.

VALET—HOUSEKEEPER.—By young married couple; English; no children; for bachelor apartment house; man good valelt, &c.; wife housekeeper; first-class references. K. B., 339 Times, Up Town.

VALET.—For some more gentlemen; understands shooting things. C. R., Box 313 Times, Up Town.

Miscellaneous.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a man and wife, reliable and capable, would like the care of a gentleman's house during the absence of the family; city or country; best of reference. Lamont, Box 203 Times.

CLERK, &c.—By young man, 19, as assistant shipping clerk or to do general office work; reference A1. R. J. Cruise, care of J. S. Woodhouse, 191 Water St.

COMPETENT YOUNG BUSINESS MAN, WHO managed several Summer resorts, would like to take a collection and agency for a responsible business house in Long Island City, with or without horse and wagon, (no insurance;) if necessary, pay rent for store. Fred Deutschmann, North Beach, Long Island City.

COOK.—By a good French cook in private family; good references. C., 1,227 Broadway.

DO YOU NEED MASSAGE BY A PROFESsional masseur at very reasonable terms? If so, write to Henry Iden, 237 West 40th St.; excellent references.

MAN COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By a French couple, no children, speaking English, in a private family; city or country; man as cook; dessert; wife as chambermaid and waitress; first-class references. Call, for three days, Cook, 353 New-York Av., Jersey City Heights, N. J.

PROFESSIONAL MASSAGE OPERATOR, stenographer, and valet; with gentleman or gentlemen. H. Iden, 237 West 40th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

FRENCH MAIDS, FRENCH NURSERY GOVernesses, waitresses, parlormaids, second men. Mrs. L. Seely's "Bureau," 352 6th Av.

WANTED—Refined, well-educated French Protestant as nursery governess and useful maid to growing children; willing to do light chamberwork and sewing; state references and particulars. Governess, Box 198, 1,242 Broadway.

WANTED—A competent chambermaid and waitress; must have first-class references. Apply Monday, 11 to 1 o'clock, 133 West 86th St.

WANTED—German girl for general housework and do plain cooking; reference; two in family. 17 East 87th St., first apartment.

WANTED—First-class, well-recommended French cook, to go to Boston; wages, $40. Apply, after 9, 104 West 29th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Superintendent for a shop building a single machine of much nicety; educated man preferred. Write, giving experience and all particulars, to S. T., Box 202 [illegible]

WANTED.—Detective Superintendent; one that can influence business. Address, with particulars, Union, 753 6th Av.

EXCURSIONS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

Grand Daily Excursion, (Except Sunday,)
by PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)...8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier......9 "
Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

GREATEST OPPORTUNITY OF THE SEASON.
Only $6.00 for three days' outing in the
CATSKILLS, (including board,)
at Churchill Hall, Stamford, N. Y.
Via West Shore Railroad Saturday, Sept. 26, 1896.
Trains leave New-York, foot Franklin St..1 P. M.
Foot West 42d St.......................1:15 P. M.
Secure tickets early at any West Shore Railroad office, 113, 363, 671, and 942 Broadway.

CALIFORNIA, MEXICO, TEXAS, CHINA, Japan, Australia, Hawaiian Islands. "Around the World." Special rates for freight or passage. Choice of routes. Private cars to rent. Special tourist parties. Free maps and illustrated pamphlets. Sunset Limited—Hotel on wheels. E. HAWLEY, A. G. T. M., 349 B'way.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St.—Service at 11 A. M.; Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., will preach.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Rev. A. N. Henshaw will preach at 11 A. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, BOULEVARD, CORNER 71st St., Dr. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning services, 11 o'clock; evening prayer at 8 o'clock.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., W. F. Barnard, Supt.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M.; a large choir of children; public cordially invited.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 10TH ST. and 2D Av.—Service at 11 o'clock. Dr. Rylance will preach; service at 4 o'clock at the chapel, 10th St. and Avenue A.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Large office desk; black walnut; polished, roll top, with revolving chair; cost $125; sell both $30; also Herring's safe, about 25 inches square; cost $75; sell $30. Dougan, 45 West 72d St.

FOR SALE.—At a bargain, large size Marvin safe, with banker's chest; latest improvements; good condition. CURTIS MFG. CO., 95 Chambers St.

BILLIARDS.

FOR SALE—Fine billiard table; Brunswick-Balke combination; inlaid; good order; cost $275; sell for $100. Dougan, 45 West 72d St.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

BROADWAY, CORNER 29TH ST.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old Gold bought. LINDO BROS.

B. Altman & Co.

Upholstery
Department.
3d floor.

Now open, containing the latest designs in Upholstery Stuffs, Drapery Materials, Lace Curtains, Art Embroideries, Down Pillows, &c.

Designs and estimates submitted for all Interior Draperies, Furniture and Wall Covering, Window Shades, etc.

Special to-morrow, Monday.

Renaissance Lace Curtains,
$14.50 and 17.50 pr.

Irish Point Curtains,
6.50 and 8.75 pr.

All Silk
Satin Damask, 2.00 yd.

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Ave.

Arnold,
Constable & Co

Carpets and
Upholstery.

A., C. & Co. are offering an unrivaled stock of Carpets and Upholstery for Fall furnishings, exclusive designs and patterns. Special orders solicited and estimates furnished.

ORIENTAL RUGS.
Turkish, Persian & Indian Carpets.

A few wonderfully fine Antique Carpets and Rugs.

Lion and Tiger Skins.

Broadway & 19th st.

POLICE RID OF THE BEARS

THE TWO BOTHERSOME BRUINS ARE GOING ON THE STAGE.

One of the Keepers Released on Bail to Aid in Their Transfer to a Bowery Theatre—Both Escaped from the Wagon During the Trip—Marianne's Vicious Attempts to Bite Her Keeper—King's Bridge People Sorry to Lose Them.

There was no end of excitement at King's Bridge yesterday when it was learned that the two bears which have been prisoners in the station house since Thursday were to be removed during the afternoon. One of the bears intensified this excitement a few minutes after leaving the station house by escaping from the wagon in which they were being transferred to a down-town theatre, where they were to play parts in a thrilling melodrama.

The citizens of King's Bridge are sorry that the bears have gone, but the police take a different view of the matter. Of course they did everything in their power to make the bears comfortable during their stay, but when the time came to say good-bye they were equally as ardent in their desire to "speed the parting guests."

Sergts. Lucas and Norton, who have lived at King's Bridge so long that they have the safety of the entire neighborhood at heart, no longer visit the station house during off hours to see that the animals are safely in their cages, and Doorman Delaney can now go about the building without feeling obliged to glance over his shoulder or around a corner every time he leaves or enters a room.

This looking over his shoulder has gotten to be a habit of Delaney's, but he hopes to break himself of it soon.

The bears, having destroyed every movable thing in their cells during Thursday and Friday, had nothing to do yesterday but make a noise, which they did by trying to break through their iron doors. They were fed as usual at 7 o'clock, and after the breakfast were quiet for a while. At 10 o'clock they again began showing their impatience for release, and they kept up the disturbance until 3:30 o'clock, when they were liberated—honorably discharged, as Sergt. Lucas called it.

One of the Keepers Bailed.

Detective Lang is the man who relieved the Police Department and the city of responsibility for the safety of the bears. He called on Theatrical Agents Davis & Keogh early yesterday morning in answer to a letter they had written to Capt. Donohue. An arrangement was made by which Jacques Faure, one of the three owners of the bears, who was locked in the Tombs awaiting trial, was bailed out. Then a wagon was secured, and H. A. Logan, a representative of the firm, drove with Faure and two strong men to King's Bridge to get the bears.

The party arrived at 3 o'clock, and after a few formalities, Faure was told that he could have his bears, and welcome. Before going to the cells Faure told the policemen that they had been calling his pets out of their names.

"They no understan' when you call 'Hey, there!' and 'Trilby,' and such. The big one is Billee and the little one is Marianne. You see me talk to them."

Then he went out to the cells, and, with very little ado, led "Billee" out to the wagon. The doorman and others about the station house looked frightened at first, and afterward surprised. Marianne growled savagely when her cell door was first opened, but she was led to the wagon and chained without any trouble. A crowd of about 200 men, women, and children had gathered about the wagon, and before a start was made for down town Faure sang a bear song to the crowd. His pets were kept quiet with pieces of bread.

Marianne Becomes Restless.

The wagon was finally started up the street, but it had not gone over 200 yards before there was trouble. Marianne had consumed all her bread, and, while Faure's back was turned, she climbed over the tailboard of the wagon and fell into the road with a regular melodramatic dull thud. The crowd that had followed howled and yelled until the wagon stopped. Faure approached Marianne and she made an attack upon him, but her muzzle prevented her biting him. After a struggle he fastened a rope about her neck and tried to lead her to the wagon, but Marianne became balky and refused to move any way but backward.

The road was soon filled with pedestrains, bicyclists, and policemen, and they all had advice to offer to the bear man. If Faure understood any of them, he paid no attention, for he kept on tugging at the rope and saying, coaxingly: "Come on Marianne."

Now and then Marianne would come on with a rush, and try to bite Faure on the leg, but the muzzle prevented her doing any harm. She was finally hauled so close to the wagon that she put her forefeet up on the tail board. Faure coaxed for ten minutes without results, and finally a big policeman caught Marianne by the haunches and lifted her into the wagon before she knew what had happened.

Bicyclists Scare Billee.

While the wagon was going along Wendover Avenue, through Morris Heights, Billee suddenly took a notion to escape, and jumped over the sideboard into the road. A number of bicyclists, men and women, were following the wagon, and Billee came very near being run over by a scorcher. The latter would have stopped if he could, but he couldn't. Billee was perfectly willing to get back into the wagon, after dodging about twenty bicycles. The rest of the trip to a theatre on the Bowery was made without any trouble from the bears.

Doorman Delaney has made up a list of the things consumed and destroyed by the bears during their stay in the station house. Here it is:

Destroyed—The entire furnishings of two cells, consisting of sleeping benches, sinks, water pipes, and several yards of whitewash.

Consumed as Food—Thirty porterhouse steaks, forty loaves of bread, nine buckets of water—to say nothing of the amount furnished through a hose; one pair of gum boots, one policeman's club, one tin pan, one walking cane, one policeman's shield, one helmet, Summer style, and one piece of rope five feet long.

"That's a bright bear, that little one," said Delaney, as the animals were leaving the place, "and I believe she will make a hit on the stage. She's got life enough in her to do it. Neither of them has had time to study their parts for the show they are going into, but then they don't need study. They know too much now. They need a club."

Stern
Bros.

will show Monday
Later Importations
of
Paris and Lyons
Novelty Silks
Rich all Black
Moire Antique,
Broche Nouveau
and Miroir.

Brocaded
Velvets

Also another collection of
Striped, Checked, Broche
and Illuminated
Taffeta
Silks
at
58c and 98c yd
Formerly $1.00 and $1.75.

West 23d St.

Stern
Bros.

To-morrow
In addition to
Opening
Later Importations
of
High Class
Foreign
Dress Goods
will offer

3000 Yards
Imported
Mixed
Cheviots, at 50c
Value 85c yard

2000 Yards
French Granite
in Black and
Street Shades, at 43c
Value 68c yard.

2500 Yards
Fancy
Camels Hair, at 75c

West 23d St.

Stern
Bros.

direct attention to their latest
Fall and Winter
Importations
of
Ladies'
Wraps,
Cloaks,
Jackets,
Golf Capes,
And in addition
will place on sale
To-morrow
The following
Exceptional
Values
For Early Fall Wear
Tailor Made
Capes
of Kersey and Box Cloths
$3.50
$5.75
$8.50

Golf Capes
of double faced
Plaids, at $6.50

West 23d St.

Stern
Bros.

are now showing
in their
Fur Dep'ts
Exclusive Styles
of
Collarettes, Boas,
Pelerines,
Boleros and Muffs
Seal, Broadtail
and Mink
Capes
and
Jackets
Fur Trimmings
and
Floor Rugs
all at
Specially
Attractive Prices.

West 23d St.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

Every price of every article, in every
Department, at every time,
guaranteed to be the lowest.

BONNETS, ROUND HATS and TOQUES.
Latest styles and choicest creations
of leading houses in Paris.

Also novel and exclusive ideas in
Dress and Suit Hats
from our own workrooms, at very moderate prices.

NOW SHOWING IN
Untrimmed Hat Department
the largest and choicest collection of
Ladies' Alpines, Walking
and Bicycle Hats
to be found in this country.

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

"CAMMEYER"
STAMPED ON A SHOE
MEANS STANDARD OF MERIT.
6TH AVENUE CORNER 20TH ST.

The Biggest Shoe House in the World.

MEN'S CALF
"Strictly Hand-sewed"
SHOES,
In Button, Congress, and Lace,
$4.00.

These Shoes are made in the old-fashioned way, on the bench and by hand; no part of the bottoming is sewed by machine.

All other dealers, to compete with this line of shoes, must sell some combination welt, or misrepresent the goods. They are an exact duplicate of shoes made by custom shoemakers, who charge $6 to $8, and are suited to every taste and for every age and fancy.

Every pair warranted as represented and to give entire satisfaction in every instance.

CAUTION.—Having no agencies or branch stores, my shoes can be purchased only at my establishment.

A. J. CAMMEYER,
6th Ave., cor. 20th St.

GERRY AGENT'S NOSE HIT.

He Took a Little Girl from Her Parents on an Anonymous Letter.

Louis Felt and his wife, Louisa, proprietors of a café at 6 St. Mark's Place, were the centre of a small riot in St. Mark's Place Friday night, in which Gerry Agent Deubert was roughly handled. An anonymous letter was received by the Gerry society alleging that the six-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Felt was living in immoral surroundings.

Deubert visited the place Friday night, and says that the café waitresses gave exhibitions of high kicking and skirt dancing. He seized the little girl and told the parents that he was going to take her away from them. The mother screamed and there was an uproar. She clung to Deubert's neck and begged him not to take her child from her. He dragged the little girl outside after much difficulty.

Hearing the mother's screams and the shouts of the father, an angry mob surrounded Deubert, and he was struck in the nose, which bled profusely, and his hat and clothes were torn. Two more Gerry agents and a policeman rescued him and arrested the parents.

The mother told Magistrate Brann that she ran a respectable café and protested against her daughter being taken away from her. She denounced the action of Deubert as an outrage and attributed it to statements made from spite by an enemy.

Magistrate Brann, nevertheless, fined the parents $5 each and committed the child to the Gerry society rooms until next Wednesday, when an investigation will be made.

CYCLISTS PUT TO FLIGHT.

Fennell's Runaway Horse Made Narrow Escapes on the Boulevard.

The Boulevard was unusually crowded with wheelmen Friday night, when, at about 7:30 o'clock the crowd of bicyclists near Seventieth Street was scattered in wild disorder by a horse attached to a butcher's cart, driven by James Fennell, thirty-six years old, of 600 Seventh Avenue. There were shouts from the wheelmen and screams from women, who huddled close to the curb, as the horse dashed by, and there were many narrow escapes from serious accidents.

Bicycle Policeman James A. Donoghue chased the team, which was going at a breakneck pace, and caught it, after an exciting race.

Fennell told Magistrate Flammer, in the Yorkville Police Court, that his horse took the bit in his teeth and ran, and his efforts, which looked as if he was urging the animal to greater speed, were really his frantic endeavors to check its course.

The court discharged Fennell with a caution to keep his horse within his control.

My little daughter was attacked with a severe and deep-seated cough, which other remedies failed to relieve, and she had to resort to our old stand-by, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It cured the child.—F. E. HOLDEN, Greenleaf, Minn., Oct. 15, 1895.

The best Family Pill—JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE PILLS.—Adv.

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
TRADE MARK

WALLS AND CEILINGS.

If you have looked through collections of wall decorations, you know how difficult it usually is to find a frieze that will harmonize with a chosen wall hanging, and a ceiling that will be successful with both.

You have no such trouble here. Choose a wall hanging in whatever material and design you like, and we will give you a frieze and ceiling to harmonize. Should you wish a more beautiful effect than fabrics alone can give, we will paint the ceiling in charmingly appropriate designs.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

WILL CREMATE ITS GARBAGE.

Brooklyn's Contractor to Provide for 500 Tons a Day.

Commissioner Willis of the Brooklyn Department of City Works has determined that after Jan. 1 all the garbage collected in Brooklyn must be cremated by the contractor.

In the specifications which he has had prepared for bidders, he has had inserted a clause which states that the successful bidder must collect the garbage in wagons constructed of steel or iron, and which must be air and water tight.

At present the garbage is taken to sea and dumped, and the refuse finds its way back to the lower bay and comes in on the beaches. The new clause regarding the doing away with this evil is as follows:

"Bidders must guarantee to build and put in operation and working order a plant of a capacity ample to dispose of at least 500 tons of garbage each twenty-four hours. Work shall be begun on said plant within thirty days after the execution of the contract, and be finished and in working order on or before the 1st day of January, 1897."

Some of these suggestions were made by the Women's Health Protective Society. It also has made other suggestions, which are now before the Commissioner.

The new contractor must file a bond in the sum of $100,000 that he will properly carry out all the provisions of the contract.

TO SEE WHERE SHE LIVES.

A Referee Appointed to Fix Mrs. Musgrave's Residence.

Justice Truax, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, ordered a reference to determine what is the legal residence of Mrs. Fannie E. Musgrave, wife of Thomas B. Musgrave, formerly a Wall Street banker.

Edwin P. Woodward has obtained an attachment against Mrs. Musgrave's property in an action to recover $7,900 used by Mrs. Musgrave to build a Summer house at Bar Harbor. The attachment was issued on the ground that she was a non-resident. Mrs. Musgrave claims that she has lived for some time at her house, 535 Fifth Avenue, which is valued at $200,000.

Mr. Musgrave says in an affidavit that he has not lived with his wife except on two occasions since he failed in 1889. He says that the money involved in the suit was loaned at his request. He lives at Summit, and says that his wife has a residence at Doylestown, Penn.

Passengers on Outgoing Steamers.

Among the passengers on yesterday's outgoing fleet for Europe were the following:

American Line Steamship New-York, for Southampton—Col. and Mrs. Anstey, S. H. Baer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Walter Earle, Charles W. Earle, Alexander McDonald, United States Minister to Persia; Henry C. Morris, United States Consul at Ghent; Mrs. S. P. Tuck, A. O. Townsend, C. H. Wagener, and I. W. Wood.

Cunard Line Steamship Umbria, for Queenstown and Liverpool—Mr. and Mrs. L. Amermar, Mr. and Mrs. Owen J. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Clarke, George Mycroft, H. W. Palmer, and Dr. Ralph E. Starkweather.

North German Lloyd Steamship Aller, for Bremen via. Cherbourg—Sir Arthur Stepney, Mrs. Mary B. Willard, and Dr. Wasserfall of the German Army.

French Line Steamship La Touraine, for Havre—Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Clarke, J. Joy Edson, Miss Edson, the Rev. A. Jouvenet, Gen. Pedro Rincon, Ernest St. Pierre, Mr. and Mrs. A. Tanquerey, Miss Grace Thompson, and Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Wilbour.

Netherlands-American Line Steamship Obdam, for Rotterdam—N. H. Busey, Jr., Louis R. Stickney, Miss Mary E. Shepherd, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bochner.

Daniell & Sons.

Attractive New Goods for Autumn.

Every department is now brimful of the choicest novelties of this season's productions. We shall offer on Monday, Sept. 21st:

SILKS.

4,000 yards of fine quality Fancy Taffetas, in Scotch Tartans and French Plaids, also Chene, Broche, and Jardiniere effects, good value $1.00, at........ 49c. yd.
2,000 yards excellent quality Black Satin Rhadames, value $1.00, at........ 49c. yd.
24-inch Black Taffeta, fine French Rustle, value 95c........ 65c. yd.
24-inch Rich Black Satin Duchesse, value $1.00........ 69c. yd.
New Fall designs in Black Satin Brocade........ 59c. yd.
Black Moire Antique Velour........ $1.25 yd.

RIBBONS.

We give great space on Monday to a grand display of Fall Ribbons; the latest conceptions from the looms of France and America will be shown.

DRESS GOODS, (Four Great Specials.)

48-inch Boucle, all colors, worth $1.00........ 79c. yd.
48-inch Boucle, all colors, worth $1.25........ 98c. yd.
44-inch Novelties, all colors, worth 75c........ 55c. yd.
42-inch Novelties, all colors, worth 69c........ 48c. yd.

Every Conceivable Variety in
LACES, MILLINERY, DRESS TRIMMINGS, Etc.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—*The Columbus, Broadway, and Lexington Avenue Cable Cars pass our Stores every minute; also the cross-town line, 8th Street, Christopher Street Ferry Cars.*

BROADWAY EIGHTH NINTH STS.

WILL OF A. B. DARLING.

The Deceased Hotel Man Makes Numerous Bequests to Relatives.

The will of Alfred B. Darling, one of the proprietors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, who died on Sept. 6 last, was filed with the Surrogate yesterday. The will is dated June 15, 1892, and leaves $20,000 a year to the widow, Lydia A. Darling, to be derived from the property at 208 Fifth Avenue and 1,128 Broadway. He leaves to his widow his residence at 15 East Twenty-sixth Street, and the stable at 10 East Twenty-seventh Street, property at Auburndale, Mass., and a place at Hohokus, N. J.

The testator bequeaths to his nephew, Charles M. Darling, $50,000; to Nina G. Lunt, $10,000; to his brother-in-law, N. F. Nye, $10,000; to Grace D. and Alice Weatherbee, $25,000 each; to Edwin F. Carpenter, $10,000. To his nephew, Elmer A. Darling, is bequeathed one share in the partnership of Hitchcock, Darling & Co., and to Charles N. Vilas, another nephew, one-half of a share of the same partnership.

The Congregational Society of East Burke, Vt., is given the property now occupied by the society and a bequest of $10,000; the Lyndon Literary and Biblical Institute of Vermont, $2,500; Louisa A. Darling, a niece, $75,000; Jennie L. D. Folsom, a niece, $100,000; the St. Johnsbury Academy, Vermont, $10,000.

The testator gives $100,000 in trust for the benefit of Lucius A. Darling, a nephew. The executors are directed to give him so much of the income of this trust fund as they may think proper.

Mr. Darling then directs that such shares in the partnership of Hitchcock, Darling & Co. as may be retained by the executors until the termination of the partnership shall become the property of Elmer A. Darling, and should there be a settlement of the partnership before its termination, the shares are to become the property of Elmer A. Darling. Until the partnership is terminated, or there is a settlement of it, Elmer A. Darling is to have all the profits of such remaining shares. The residue of the estate is left to the executors, who, after the payment of all legacies, shall pay the proceeds to Elmer A. and Charles M. Darling.

Hiram Hitchcock and Elmer D. Darling are named as executors. The value of the estate is not given.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—In the matter of the suit brought by Elizabeth W. Aldrich against Ryer V. Bonnell in the Supreme Court of New-York County for arrears of rent amounting, as alleged, to $20,000, and in which a judgment was rendered by default Sept. 17, preparations are making for a reopening of the suit. Mr. Bonnell claims that the judgment was taken in spite of valid understanding, and has authorized his attorneys to protect his interests.

—Arthur Phelps, ten years old, who lived with his parents at 55 Greenwich Avenue, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon by falling six stories, from the roof of 135 West Eleventh Street. Young Phelps and several other boys were playing on the roof of the building, which is a structure not yet entirely finished, and, venturing too near the edge, he lost his balance and fell down the airshaft.

—The report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory for the week ending at noon yesterday shows: Barometer—Maximum at 9 P. M., Sept. 13, 30.124 inches; minimum at 5 P. M., Sept. 17, 29.600 inches. Thermometer—Maximum at 3 P. M., Sept. 16, 81°; minimum at 7 A. M., Sept. 18, 60°. The rainfall for the week amounted to 1.05 of an inch.

—Engineer John Darlington of the tug Sturtevant of the Chapman Towing Line, who was badly burned about the face, back, arms, and legs by escaping steam, caused by the blowing out of a gasket of the tug's forward hold on Wednesday last, died in Hudson Street Hospital yesterday of his injuries. He was fifty years old, and lived at 17 Horatio Street.

—Edward Duffy of 818 Sixth Street, the boy who was stabbed yesterday while quarreling with an unknown boy about the loss of a motto button, was in a much improved condition at Gouverneur Hospital yesterday. He will probably recover.

—The Anglo-American Telegraph Company, Limited, has sent out the following notice: "The Great Northern lines in the far East are in order, and business can again be accepted for all stations in the far East."

—There will be music on the Mall in Central Park at 4 o'clock this afternoon by Rogers's Seventh Regiment Band. Lederhaus's Squadron A Band will play at Corlear Hook Park at 8 o'clock to-morrow evening.

—The office of The New-York Mercury was still closed last night only a watchman being in charge. No statement was given out. It was said that perhaps one would be out tomorrow.

—There were reported at the Health Department during the week ending at noon yesterday 732 deaths in this city, of which 328 were of children under five years old.

Brooklyn.

—Commissioner Bush of the Department of Buildings during last week issued permits for the erection of fifty-one buildings, to cost $171,955.

—A contract has been awarded to Thomas B. Rutan to build the new Central Presbyterian Church at Marcy and Jefferson Avenues. The building will be one of the largest church buildings in the city, and will cost about $95,000. It will have 1,089 sittings on the main floor; the gallery will have a seating capacity for 678, and the choir gallery will seat 30; making a total seating capacity for 1,797. Its architecture will be Gothic, and it will cover a plot 100 feet by 130 feet.

—The Central Camera Club of the Central Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association will open a competitive exhibition of prints and a display of lantern slides in its rooms, 502 Fulton Street, to-morrow. This is the first competitive public exhibition of the club, and the work of the members will be on view during this week.

—The will of Maria Jane Martin was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday for probate. She bequeathed $3,000 to St. John's Hospital of the Church Charity Foundation, and the income from $1,000 to the Altar Society of Grace Church on the Heights.

—Superintendent McKelvey in his weekly talk to the police Captains yesterday called their attention to the fact that liquor dealers are violating the law in selling liquor to minors.

—Mrs. Hilda Nelson, thirty years old, of 532 Third Avenue, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by cutting her throat with a razor. She was taken to the Seney Hospital.

—The United States Marshal yesterday seized the canalboat A. W. Baker, lying at Port Richmond, S. I., on a claim for $585, made by the Burlee Dry Dock Company.

—During last week there were 380 deaths in Brooklyn, the death rate being 17.7 in every 1,000 of the population. There were also 109 marriages and 373 births.

—Corporation Counsel Burr yesterday approved of rebates on fifty excise licenses. The Controller will pay them.

Long Island.

—A café chantant was given at the casino of the North Country Club, Glen Cove, yesterday afternoon. Among those who contributed to the delightful musical programme were Miss Houlding, Miss Boice, Thomas Leeming, Garret Hobart Smock, Phillips Abbott, Miss Stillman, and the Misses Toby. The café was presided over by the young women of the North Country Club. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Dana, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. McIntyre, Miss Knox, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rogers Maxwell, Miss Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. W. Crittenden Adams, Mr. and Mrs. E. Wetmore, Percy Chubb, Miss Sayre, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Horatio M. Adams, Miss Dow, Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Babbitt, Dr. and Mrs. George R. Fowler, Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Hoagland, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ladew, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Strong, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Murdock, Charles O. Gates, and Henry F. Noyes.

—George Parsons of Steinway yesterday went into the office of P. W. Ward, in Astoria, took off his coat and hat, picked up a stool, and attacked Mr. Ward with it. He was arrested and held to await an examination as to his sanity.

Westchester County.

—An invitation dance and theatricals will be given at Music Hall, Tarrytown, on Thursday evening by Mrs. William L. Wallace. "Twiggs and Tudens," a drama in one act, and "Sweethearts," a comedy in two acts, will be played by Miss Anna Banta, Miss E. L. Wallace, Miss L. H. Wood, Franklin Hill, and Arthur Maitland of New-York City.

—The application of the Board of Water Commissioners of the village of White Plains to acquire certain real property situated in the town and village of White Plains owned by the Westchester County Water Works Company and others was before Justice Keogh yesterday. An adjournment was taken to Saturday.

Jersey City.

—Willie Luhrmann, five years old, and Annie, his sister, seven years old, were playing about the yard of their house, at Homestead, yesterday, when the boy fell into a well. His sister's screams attracted some men who were working on a house near by, and the boy was rescued. He was unconscious when taken from the water, but after an hour's hard work Dr. Schlem succeeded in reviving him.

—An inexperienced wheelwoman who was riding on the Hudson County Boulevard Friday ran into a wheel ridden by Edward Horn, forty years old, of 723 West Newark Avenue. He was thrown over the handlebars, landing on his head. He was picked up unconscious, but soon revived, and was taken to his home. The name of the woman who caused the accident was not learned.

—Thomas Colman, forty-five years old, of 9 Elm Street, Jersey City, was employed in the casting department of the Crescent Iron Works, at Bay and Henderson Streets. While crossing the room yesterday he missed his footing and fell against a big revolving wheel. His skull was fractured, and he died shortly after being removed to St. Francis's Hospital.

—While jumping from beam to beam in an unfinished building in Union Street yesterday, Bertie Meeker, ten years old, of 43 Oak Street, fell to the cellar and was badly cut about the head and body. His injuries were dressed at a neighboring drug store, and he was removed to his home.

—John Coults, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was struck by a drill engine in the Henderson Street freight yard early yesterday morning and fatally injured. He was taken to his home, in Newark.

—John Mackin, eight years old, of 513 Newark Avenue, fell from a trolley car yesterday and was badly injured about the head and body.

Editor Arthur F. Blot Arrested.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Arthur F. Blot, editor of The News, the leading Democratic paper of this city, was arrested at a late hour last night and taken to the county jail at White Plains. His arrest was the outcome of a judgment obtained against him for an alleged libel by former Mayor Edward F. Brush of this city. The amount of the original judgment was $500. The alleged libel was published by Mr. Blot in 1894, and charged Mayor Brush with coercing saloon keepers to vote the Republican ticket at the municipal election of that year. Mr. Blot directed his counsel to appeal from the decision of the court, but for some unknown reason he failed to do so, as a result of which Mr. Blot was arrested. Mr. Blot has retained Young & Larkin of Peekskill, who will try and have him released.

Wife Held Him, Her Husband Stabbed.

Barno Commorone was stabbed by Salvator Despino Friday evening in front of 301 Monroe Street, where he lived. Commorone was taken to Gouverneur Hospital, where the surgeons said he could not live, and the police are looking for Despino. The stabbing was the result of a quarrel. Despino was accompanied by his wife. Commorone accuses Mrs. Mary Josephine Despino of holding him while her husband stabbed him. She was locked up. Commorone is a street sweeper in the Street Cleaning Department, and Despino drives an ashcart in the same department.

Peter Cooper Monument Foundation.

The contractors for the construction of the foundation for the Peter Cooper Monument, to be erected in the Cooper Union Park, began yesterday to lay a concrete footing on which will rest the gneiss stone foundation. This work will take about two weeks.

Sunday
September 20-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

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A NEW POWER IN POLITICS

WHY SILVER IS SO PLENTIFUL AT THE PRESENT TIME.

It Is Because Long-Distance Transmission of Electric Power Has Cheapened the Cost and Doubled the Rate of Production—More Silver Is Being Mined Now than at Any Former Period of Our History—Facts and Statistics.

One of the interesting features of the present political campaign is the potent influence which recent electrical development has had on the production of silver. Since long-distance transmission of electric power became possible four or five years ago, and electric currents were made to drive mining machinery twenty and even thirty miles from the original source of power, there has been an enormous increase in the general facility for producing the metal. If the present process of production is systematically developed, as must logically be the case, the ratio of 30 to 1 will have to be extended in the very near future. Some of the largest silver-producing mines of the country which have adopted long-distance transmission have more than doubled their capacity, and other mines which have heretofore remained unworked because of the impossibility of obtaining power will now be made to produce ton after ton of silver ore. The condition exists equally as much in Mexico as in the United States.

The reason why long-distance transmission of electric power has had such a great influence on the silver-mining industry is becauses it practically disregards nearly all the geographical and mechanical obstacles which used to confront the engineer under the old system. Silver mines are not always advantageously situated near to a source of power. They are very apt to exist on the sides of steep mountains or in deep gulches, far from any available steam plant. For instance, the Silver Lake group of mines is situated near Silverton, Col. It is 12,300 feet above the level of the sea. The road to the mines is wild, steep, and treacherous. The mine is now operated by electric power, transmitted by wire from a plant situated three miles away. The water of the Animas River is conveyed through a 3 by 4 foot flume over a trestlework structure spanning a cañon. The water is conveyed 9,750 feet, and is dropped over a precipice 180 feet high. It is made to operate turbines, which in their turn operate dynamos. The current is then sent to the mine, where power is generated at hardly any expense above the first cost of the plant.

The Old System and the New.

Under the old system, however, the mine was worked by steam, and coal had to be brought up a zig-zag path on the side of the mountain on the backs of burros, as the road was too steep for it to be conveyed in carts. By the time it reached the mine, the coal had cost the mine owners $8.75 a ton. This meant an expenditure of nearly $1,000 a month for fuel, even if the trouble and inconvenience are not brought into the question at all. Furthermore, the country is so wild and rugged, and the pathway is so filled with snow, that it is not possible for man or beast to go to or from the mine during the Winter months of the year. Work at the mine used to stop with the first fall of snow, and did not begin again until late in the Spring. Now, however, the work goes on during all the months in the year. The turbines and dynamos transmit power whether the snow is falling or not, and the motors in the mine operate the crushers and the rock drills all unmindful of the wintry blasts without. The mine is provisioned for the Winter, and, although practically penned up for several months, the miners keep on piling up the ore, with the full knowledge that it will be taken away in the Spring and that their work is consequently not lost. Thus it will be seen that the productive capacity of the mine is almost double, and that in a given space of time twice as much silver is produced as was possible under the old method. The profit to the miners is, in fact, fourfold; not only does it cost less than half as much to mine the ore, but twice as much of it is produced.

The above is, however, merely an isolated case, but similar instances exist in many places in the United States, in Mexico, and in other countries. The plant at the Virginius Silver Mines, near Ouray, Col., is even more interesting from a monetary standpoint. It was installed in 1891, and its operation since then has been continuous. The Virginius Mines are situated near the summit of Mount Sneffles, in a region of perpetual snow, 12,700 feet above sea level and 5,000 feet above timber line. They are in some parts rich enough to repay mining under the most adverse circumstances, and in others are of so low a grade that they could not be mined profitably without cheap power. The power is derived from the waters of the Red Cañon Creek, which are brought through a pipe line 4,000 feet long and are made to operate turbines, which in their turn operate immense bipolar dynamos. The transmission line passes first through dense timber, then over rocks and chasms and heavy snow drifts, until it reaches the mine, four miles away from the power house. Eight hundred volts are transmitted. The motors drive hoists, pumps, blowers, stamping mills, and drills. An electric locomotive also is driven by the current and is used to haul the ore-laden cars about the mine. Access to the mines in Winter is impossible, and in Summer extremely difficult. Before the adoption of electricity the mining company paid $18 a ton for fuel. The daily expense of this item amounted to over $100. The amount of power now used is double that formerly supplied by the superseded steam plant, and the saving more than repays the cost of the plant every year. In fact, the manager of the Virginius Mines recently said: "Probably the most forcible way in which I can explain the advantage of this electric plant is to state that without it it would be impossible to operate the mines, as our expenses would be prohibitory."

The Ontario Mines.

The same condition of affairs exists near Park City, Utah. The Ontario Silver Mines are worked by electric current, which is transmitted five and a half miles from a drainage tunnel which was especially constructed to supply the initial power which operates the dynamos. Twenty-five hundred volts are transmitted, and the apparatus has been in continuous use since February, 1895.

Most of the mines in the vicinity of Pachuca, Mexico, are now operated by a long-distance transmission plant, which utilizes water power near Regla, twenty-three miles from the mines. Ten thousand volts are transmitted, and the current is farmed out, so to speak, thus reducing the cost of mining in the vicinity of Pachuca to more than one-half of what it used to be. This method of "farming out" electric current is being and will be generally pursued in silver mining countries, inasmuch as the smaller miners will then be able to operate low-grade mines at a profit. In fact, the success which the transmission of electric current has already had in bringing low-grade mines up to a paying basis will occasion the installation of a great many plants, and will be the means of producing a large quantity of silver which must otherwise have remained unmined.

In order to show just how much of a power long-distance transmission has become in the last few years it may be well to mention some of the longer transmission plants of the world. There is a transmission plant twelve miles long near Portland, Oregon; it is used for lighting purposes. The water power of San Antonio Cañon, Cal., is used to generate a 10,000-volt electric current, which is transmitted overland to Pomona, sixteen miles distant, in one direction, and to San Bernardino, twenty-eight miles in another. Hartford, Conn., uses current which is generated eleven miles away. Folsom, Cal., uses current which is generated twenty-one miles away. Fresno, Cal., is about to install a thirty-five-mile transmission plant. Bodie, Cal., is lighted by a current which is sent across country nearly thirteen miles. Redlands, in Lower California, gets its lighting and power from Mill Creek Cañon, nine miles away, and a plant will soon be installed at this place which will transmit current to two points fifteen and twenty-one miles in different directions. Stockton, Cal., is using a 10,000-volt current which is transmitted eleven miles. Salt Lake City, Utah, is being lighted by a current which is generated in a power plant thirteen miles from the capital of Mormondom.

Wonderful Transmission Plants.

Going out of the United States we find a transmission plant near Lauffen, Germany, 100 miles long. The water from the old Roman aqueducts at Tivoli, Italy, drives very powerful turbines, and an electrical power plant from which current is sent to Rome, nineteen miles distant. Guadalajara, Mexico, has an eighteen-mile transmission plant. Ten thousand volts are transmitted from Deptford, England, to London, eleven miles away. The River Suze, in Switzerland, is utilized to transmit a current through twenty miles of mountainous country. Copper mines are being operated near Santa Rosalia, Mexico, by a current generated nine and a half miles away. Lima, Peru, has a five-mile transmission plant. Osaka, Japan, has a plant in which the generators and the motors are eleven miles apart. Kioto, Japan, also has a transmission plant which is four miles long. Ameca, Mexico, possesses a four-mile plant. A plant several miles long has just been erected near Bulawayo, South Africa, and it is even proposed to utilize the waterfalls of Finland to transmit electric current for the purpose of lighting the streets of St. Petersburg, Russia.

Thus it will be seen that long-distance transmission of power has become a very potent force in the industries of the world. Its special application to the silver mines of the United States has had the effect of enormously increasing the production of silver ore. A number of new installations in Western silver mines are projected, and will, of course, be made in the near future. When this shall become a fact even the present great ratio existing between silver and gold must become extended, and more silver be produced in one year than has previously been produced in five.

FALL RIVER MILLS TO OPEN.

The Curtailment of Production for the Year Is Over.

Advices received yesterday in the wholesale dry goods district from Fall River mills indicated that the worst of the depression in the cotton manufacturing business is past. Having in view a reasonable hope of prosperity restored, leading manufacturers have decided that any further curtailment of production might mean serious los sto them when the expected demand for goods sets in.

Many Fall River mills which have been idle for some time will resumeoperations tomorrow, among them being the Wampanoog, Weetamoe, Cornell, Fall River Manufacturing, and King Philip plants. Assurances have been given employes in some instances that steady work will be furnished them until January at least.

The Fall River market has been fully as promising during the past week as brokers and mill agents expected, and there is no reason to believe that any of the mills which have been running all along will have cause to shut down in the rear future.

Cotton manufacturers in Fall River expect to soon see a rise in the price of raw material, and orders are now being freely placed for a three months' supply. It is almost impossible for the average manufacturer to save himself from loss under present prices. The mills have turned out less than 50 per cent. of their normal output since July 1, the total curtailment aggregating 1,500,00 pieces. The stocks of cloths within that period have been reduced by less than 300,000 pieces. By dint of obstinate refusal to sell, manufacturers have secured an advance of ¼ cent per yard in prices.

Horner's Furniture.

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FOREIGN NOVELTIES. Just opened 150 cases Foreign Novelties (our own importation,) including 200 patterns Vernis-Martin Cabinets, ranging from $25 to $1,000; Vernis-Martin Tables, Curio Cabinets, Stands, Work Tables, Screens, &c. All well worthy the attention of intending buyers of these elegant goods.

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LIVING THINGS IN CANCERS

NEW PROOF OF THE MICRO-PARASITIC THEORY.

Discoveries of German Investigators in the Cases of Two Patients in Prof. Leyden's University Hospital, Berlin—Conclusion of Inquiries Awaited with Interest by Medical Men—Cohnheim Explanation and Its Defenders.

Adherents of the micro-parasite, or germ, theory of the cause of cancer have come into possession of what they believe is fresh proof of the correctness of their position. This proof is a case in a Berlin hospital, which has attracted the attention of experts all over the world.

A young woman and a middle-aged man, both suffering from cancer of the stomach, were taken to Prof. Von Leyden's University Hospital, in Berlin. The physicians tapped both patients to remove accumulated fluid, and examined the secretion very carefully, with the result that living organisms were detected. They were supposed to belong to the protozoa.

The fluid was then submitted for examination to Dr. Schaudinn, an eminent expert connected with the Berlin University. He had had much experience investigating protozoa. He detected the unmistakable presence of germs in the fluid taken from both cases, and named them Leydenia gemmipara Schaudinn. Both he and Prof. Von Leyden are investigating the subject still further, and will make shortly a report of the result of their observations.

The germ theory, which has been strengthened very sensibly by the German doctors' experiments and observations, is not a new one in cancer, but is now held by a large number of specialists in both Europe and this country. The old-style theory, still adhered to very largely, is that the growth of cancer is due to the proliferation of misplaced cells. In other words, cells become misplaced, and are in the nature of stray tissue and seek to establish their growth in their new habitat. In doing so they develop into a cancerous growth. This is the long-accepted Cohnheim theory. Some European specialists undertook to combat Cohnheim's cancer theory some years ago. Drs. Rufer and Walker of London, after extensive research, contributed a paper on the subject, which formed the basis of subsequent developments. They advanced the micro-parasite theory, and argued that germs which develop under certain influences not known or explained, are taken into the system, just as other germs are, by food, water, and air.

The cancer specialists of the world have divided themselves into two schools, accepting one or the other theory. Neither side, however, pretends that the question has been settled beyond a doubt, and all hands are awaiting with the greatest interest the result of the German doctors' decision in the present case. It is conceded that their verdict will go a long way toward settling the question.

In an address read before the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Glasgow and printed in The British Medical Journal three years ago Dr. Joseph Coats of Glasgow gave convincing proofs of the correctness of the theory of Drs. Rufer and Walker. He contended that the Cohnheim theory requires the existence of a single piece of tissue, growing in a separate form and independent of the surrounding tissue. This requirement he rejected and held that instead of the single, independent tissue there is evidence that the normal tissue assumes a peculiar growth. A cancer, he concludes, is infectious, and thus proof is furnished of its parasitic origin.

Comparing cancer with tuberculosis, a disease avowedly of a parasitic origin, many points of resemblance are found, but again so many more of difference that opponents of Rufer and Walker contended they had demolished the new theory. It has since been demonstrated to the satisfaction of Rufer and Walker's adherents that the difference in the character of cancer and tuberculosis nullifies these points of difference.

The question of perhaps greatest importance the Rufer and Walker advocates have had to deal with is the possibility of the production of tissue growth such as cancer by parasitic agency. Tuberculosis is not a growth. To prove that such can be the result, Dr. Coats cited a case of malignant goitre. He found it in tumors of an unmistakable tissue growth. This disease, he asserts, is endemic in certain localities, resembling malarial diseases in that respect.

The explanation, he asserts, is the existence in the soil of those localities of a morbid poison, which gets into the bodies of persons, as malaria. If such poisons can produce the growth of a goitre with distinct tissue, he concludes that the tissue origin of cancer can be likewise explained.

An expert in cancer said yesterday that physicians did not consider the question as settled, but the weight of opinion was now clearly on the side of the parasitic theory.

"We are awaiting with interest," he said, "the result of the experiments of the Berlin hospital doctors, and think that good results may come from them. Still, the question is susceptible of wide discussion. The most we can agree upon now is that a cancer is a malignant tissue growth, and we can cut it out, with the possibility of its growing again."

Speaker Reed's Speaking Tour.

From The Boston Journal.

Speaker Thomas B. Reed will open the campaign in this State in Boston Oct. 5. Then he will make a tour through the Western and Middle States, where he has hundreds of invitations to speak. He will be gone all through October, and come back in time to vote for McKinley in November. He prefers to speak in New-England, as far as personal convenience is concerned, but will do as the National Committee desires, as his sole interest in the matter is to lend his aid and strength where it will do most for the cause in doubtful States.

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SLAVES' UNKNOWN FRIENDS.

Heli Chatelain Describes Societies Working for Abolition.

Heli Chatelain, explorer, scholar, and missionary, and founder of the Philafrican Liberators' League, has returned from a visit to Europe in the interest of the objects of that organization, whose purpose is primarily to secure the freedom of the slaves in Africa and the promotion of their welfare.

The plan by which it is intended to do this is the establishment of settlements in various parts of that country, upon which the liberated slaves may pursue farming or such other occupation as they may choose. The organization will also strive for the solution of other vexing African problems, such as the alcoholic traffic, polygamy, contract labor, and native rights.

The headquarters of the league have been established in this city, and its objects have been indorsed by prominent persons, including ex-Judge Charles P. Daly, William J. Schieffelin, Frederic R. Coudert, Cyrus C. Adams, Louis Klopsch, Paul du Chaillu, and the Rev. Drs. Josiah Strong, L. T. Chamberlain, W. H. P. Faunce, and David J. Burrell, all of whom are members of the Board of Directors.

"I went to Europe," said Mr. Chatelain yesterday, "for the threefold purpose of representing the new league at the late golden jubilee of the Evangelical Alliance in London, of conferring with the Colonial Governments and to ascertain to what extent the league may depend on their co-operation, and of inquiring into the actual state of the anti-slavery movement and establishing friendly relations with kindred leagues and societies in Europe.

"From interviews with Sir Percy Anderson, at the Foreign Office, and with the Secretary of the British South Africa Company, I gathered that the league will receive all the aid and protection which it may legitimately expect from the Government and the Chartered Company. In Berlin the head of the Colonial Department, Dr. Kayser, assured me of his willingness to welcome the league into the German possessions, and to grant land and other favors.

"At Brussels, the Congo Free State declared, through the Secretary of State, that the league could depend on its cordial co-operation. A favorable answer is also expected from the Portuguese Government, to which a written request for grants of land and other help has just been addressed."

As to the present status of the anti-slavery movement in Europe, Mr. Chatelain said:

"This movement has passed the stage of enthusiasm, and has settled down to quiet, steady work. The Belgian Anti-Slavery Society, founded by Cardinal Lavigerie, had undertaken to help the Congo Free State in suppressing the Arab slave trade on Lake Tanganyika. This object having been attained, its activity is now limited to raising money for the colonies which the Catholic missions are founding in the Congo State.

"The first German anti-slavery society which had raised and recklessly expended more than 1,000,000 marks, has given place to the Catholic and Evangelical African Leagues. The Catholic League raises annually about $30,000, which it turns over to the Catholic missions in the German colonies for the development of the Catholic towns, the settlers of which are largely composed of liberated slaves received from the Government. The Evangelical League, with inferior resources, has started a colony of liberated slaves in Usambara, East Africa.

"The venerable British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society keeps urging upon the Government and the people the necessity of abolishing the legal status of slavery in the British protectorates. As a result of the recent agitation, Lord Salisbury has promised to abolish slavery in Zanzibar this Fall. The bombardment and destruction of the Sultan's palace will no doubt have taught the Arab slaveholders that resistance to British anti-slavery legislation is hopeless.

"As to France, the Anti-Slavery Society, if it still exists, is showing no signs of life. The colonial people are all intent on extending the political dominion of France or on commercial gain, and no especial society cares for the fate of the thousands of slaves in the French protectorates."

Mr. Chatelain said that the general progress of the African race is shown in every museum in Europe by the lately added specimens of African products and manufacture which are placed in the sections devoted to that country.

"Thirty years ago," he added, "the appearance of a negro in Continental towns would attract a crowd, but now so many Africans have become residents of the principal cities, either as servants of returned colonial men, or in some other capacity, that they pass almost as unnoticed as in an American city."

DIVORCE BY AGREEMENT.

Tuckerman Surprised that His Second Marriage Was a Crime.

Two young women, one with an infant in her arms, appeared against Isaac Zuckerman of 240 East Houston Street, in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday. Both claimed to be married to him, and he admitted it. He married his first wafe about seven years ago in Germany, and the couple had four children. He says that he left her by mutual agreement about a year ago, and went to Cincinnati, where he married again. When he returned to New-York a few weeks ago the first wife secured his arrest.

Zuckerman set forth his idea of divorce by saying: "When she was a good, true wife to me I was her husband, but when she didn't love me any longer, I was her husband no longer, and told her so, and then I went away. This is my wife," said he, pointing to wife No. 2.

Magistrate Brann had difficulty in convincing Zuckerman that he had violated the law, but could not hold him for bigamy, as the crime was committed in Ohio. He held Zuckerman on the charge of abandonment, however.

A City in itself.

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The welcome given The Big Store during its opening week was unprecedented. We expected, of course, to receive the hearty approval of the people of New-York, and we believed that they would appreciate the economical prices at which we had marked our goods, but we never dreamed of such a spontaneous and overwhelming reception as we have had.

We thank you most sincerely for your generous support, but at the same time we have to apologize because, on account of our large sales, we have not been able to give you as good service as we had hoped to do, particularly in the prompt delivery of goods.

We must beg of you to be lenient with us for a little while if you have not received your purchase as promptly as you expected. The demands which have been made upon us have been so great that it has been impossible to do better than we have done, and we assure you that very soon you will have no cause to complain of the manner in which you are waited on in the store or in which your goods are delivered. All our efforts are now turned toward perfecting our packing and delivery system.

We also regret that we must disappoint you to-day by not mentioning in our advertisement the thousand and one exceptional values which we have in our store to offer. Very shortly we hope to be in a position to please everybody.

Respectfully,

Siegel Cooper Co.

THE FLESCHES HID A SECRET

EDWIN WILKE OVERHEARD A QUICK TALK IN GERMAN.

William, the Son, Is Described as Saying to His Wounded Father: "You Know Nothing About This"—"An Accident," the Father Replied, with Meaning Intonation—Mysterious Remark of the Elder Flesch.

Arnold Flesch, victim of the mysterious shooting affair at the Hotel Peteler Friday morning, will probaly get well from his three wounds. He is under the direct attention of Dr. Howell, house physician of Harlem Hospital, who says that, while his patient is not out of danger, the chances all favor his recovery.

A new witness was found yesterday who had heard and understood the remarks in German that passed between Arnold Flesch and his son, William B., after the shooting occurred in the father's apartments. This witness is Edwin Wilke, a traveling man, who occupied a room on the fourth floor of the Hotel Peteler, directly above the Flesch apartments. Wilke stated to the police that he heard the four shots fired in Arnold Flesch's rooms. He ran down stairs, and was at the heels of Patrolman Lavender and Night Clerk Russell when they entered the disordered and blood-stained chamber. He says that Arnold Flesch was lying on the bed, bleeding from several wounds, and that William B. Flesch sat on the edge of the bed, holding his father's hand. The nightshirt of Arnold Flesch and the underclothes of the younger man were stained with blood.

Mr. Wilke says the young man said to his father in German, with an intonation as if there had been some prior understanding:

"You know nothing about this."

The wounded man replied:

"An accident."

"Yes," said the son in an emphatic manner.

Mr. Wilke says that while Patrolman Lavender went to call the ambulance he examined the wounds. Mr. Flesch said:

"I am bleeding to death. This is as good a way to die as any; it is the first step toward heaven."

Mr. Wilke is confident that the trail of blood in the rooms begins in the outer sitting room and ends at the bed in the inner room, and that Flesch was shot while in the outer room, and not while he was lying down, as he avers.

A second development is a statement by J. L. McDaniels, who was the first to reach the third floor in response to the alarm bell rang by his wife, that after quieting his wife's fears he entered the Flesch apartments behind Clerk Russell and Patrolman Lavender, and that he heard Arnold Flesch say:

"This is the work of that lawyer!"

This remark was made after Arnold Flesch had said in reply to Lavender's questioning:

"I guess it's family troubles."

"But to tell the truth," said McDaniels, "everybody was so excited that I don't believe anybody can state accurately just what was said."

The request of Arnold Flesch that his accused son be allowed to visit him at Harlem Hospital was not granted yesterday. As the examination of William B. Flesch is to be held to-day and Capt. Haughey was still engaged in gathering evidence he did not think it advisable to transmit the request to Magistrate Simms.

No effort has been made by the Harlem Hospital physicians to probe for the bullet in the wounded man's chest. It pierced the left lung. The so-called breast wound proves to be a chest wound, the bullet having entered below the left armpit and lodged under the right upper rib in front, fracturing the rib.

Dr. Howell states that it would be more dangerous to probe for this bullet than to let it alone, and that Arnold Flesch will surely recover unless blood poisoning sets in and produces results more serious than the wound direct. The wounded man is still supposed to be in custody on the charge of attempted suicide, and Patrolman McLaughlin has him under surveillance at the hospital.

Acting Captain Harris, who is represented as having said that one reason why Arnold Flesch was arrested was that too strong circumstantial suspicion might not unjustly attach to the son, in case the father should die and the son should be held on a charge of murder.

William B. Flesch and the man who lies practically at death's door in Harlem Hospital are the only ones who possess a key to the shooting mystery, and they still decline to talk.

Detective Meehan is engaged in an effort to trace the new revolver which was found in a pool of blood on the floor of the Flesch apartments by Policeman Lavender after the shooting. Meehan has located the selling agent and is now after the retailer, who will be invited to jog his memory and tell whether Flesch the younger or his father bought the weapon, if either.

Among the guests of the Hotel Peteler there is but one opinion regarding the shooting, and that is that it was not an attempted suicide. Arnold Flesch was well known by all the guests and had a popular standing. He was in no sense a "ladies' man" in the common acceptation of the term, and none of the people of the hotel know whether he was contemplating matrimony, as has been said, or not.

REVENUE CUTTER GOLDEN GATE.

Will Soon Be Ready for Service at San Francisco.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 19.—The new United States revenue cutter Golden Gate, building at Moran Brothers' shipyard, at this place, is fast approaching completion. She is at present ready for launching, but this will be delayed until the machinery is installed.

The Golden Gate is designed for boarding duty in the Harbor of San Francisco. Her principal dimensions are: Length, 170 feet; beam, 20 feet, and draught, 12 feet. The engines are of the triple-expansion type and are designed to develop 650 horse power.

The hull of the vessel is completed, and the steel deckhouse is now in course of erection. All the water-tight bulkheads are in place, and the engine bed is ready to receive the machinery.

The Golden Gate is built of steel throughout. The only wood which will enter into its construction will be the joiner work and the decking.

It is proposed that the new craft shall be able to render assistance to merchant craft whenever needed, and for this reason she has been designed throughout to be an able sea-going craft.

The work to be taken up by the Golden Gate is now being performed by the revenue cutter Hartley. This latter vessel is too small for the work she is on, and, although she will be continued in her duties at San Francisco, the bulk of the service in that port will be done by the Golden Gate.

Provision has been made in the new craft for quarters for the Lieutenant in command, an engineer officer, and a pilot, should one be deemed necessary. A room forward has been set apart for the use of such Customs Inspectors as may be assigned to boarding service. The new cutter will undertake to place these Inspectors on board of incoming steamers.

The Golden Gate is expected to be ready for service in the course of the next sixty days.

TROUBLE OVER THE AILSA.

Inventor Claims that Others Are Trying to Freeze Him Out.

The clash between the employes of the two wrecking companies engaged in the attempt to raise the steamship Ailsa, which has lain at the bottom of the Narrows since the French liner La Bourgogne crashed into her, Feb. 26 last, has developed the fact that there have been dissensions in the Midford Pneumatic Salvage Company for some time, Capt. Midford being blamed by the other stockholders for the delays, and he insisting that the trouble was due to the company failing to furnish him materials of the strength and quality that he required.

The disagreement became so bitter that a meeting of the Directors of the company was held last Thursday, at which a vote was passed to remove Capt. Midford, who was not present, from his position and elect Isaac Guckenheimer of Pittsburg to his stead. The board then proceeded to enter into a contract with the Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company to undertake the work and complete it, the Midford appliances and methods to be used, the same as before.

The conflict between Capt. Midford and the Chapman wreckers, at which the former, with four of his subordinates, was arrested and released by Capt. Schultz of the harbor police, was told of yesterday. Capt. Midford, after his release, abandoned the work at the wreck, preferring not to have another collision, and the Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company was at work on the wreck yesterday. Capt. Midford's lawyer, William P. Thacher of 35 Nassau Street, said yesterday:

"Capt. Midford has some rights in this matter, and they will be protected. He owns a controlling interest in the stock of the Midford Pneumatic Salvage Company, and is the only man in the company that knows anything about wrecking. He would have had the Ailsa afloat long ago if the other members of the company had not hampered him. The proceedings of the other stockholders are simply a typical attempt to freeze out an inventor, and as in the present case the inventor owns a majority of the stock in the company and is practically the company, he will take legal measures to enforce his rights."

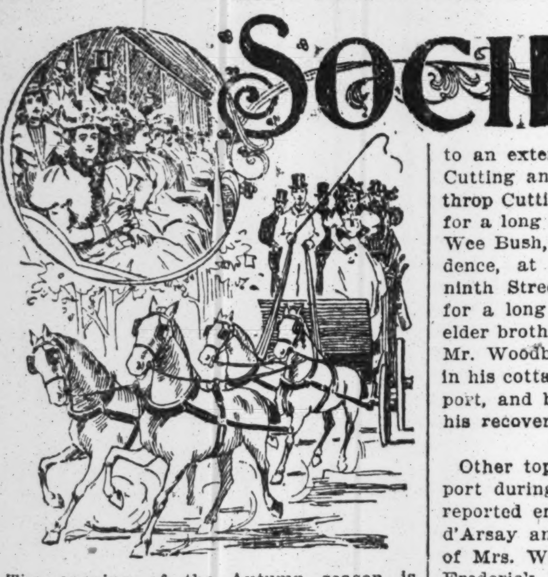
President Henry Cummins of the Midford Pneumatic Salvage Company said: "Capt. Midford was lacking in experience in the wrecking business, and was not a competent business manager. He was wasting time, and refused to obey the resolutions of the Board of Directors or to furnish the board with the information they required. The men who are furnishing the money to carry on the business want to have the control of it. We are perfectly satisfied with the Midford system for raising vessels, and have employed the Chapman Company in order to have the system carried out by competent men with experience in raising vessels."

Not Eager for Service in Cuba.

From The London Telegraph.

Spanish soldiers are betraying an insurmountable aversion to a campaign in Cuba, and desertions have been very frequent of late. This has led to the adoption of an extremely strict surveillance along the Pyrenean frontier, and all the trains running to France are carefully scrutinized by the Spanish gendarmes, to the annoyance and discomfort of many of the passengers. Young men are subjected to a severe examination, and those who are unable to establish their identity or give a satisfactory explanation of the motives of their journey are compelled to alight, and are conducted to the gendarmerie, where they are again plied with questions, all the deserters detected in this way being at once handed over to the military authorities. This often entails considerable delay, and, in spite of the watchfulness of the officials, many young soldiers still succeed in making their way into France.

SOCIETY



The opening of the Autumn season is still delayed, and, as the storm which ravaged the Atlantic seaboard but which happily escaped New-York ten days ago effectually closed the season at the coast resorts, the society world is still in the doldrums and is passing the time in retrospection of the pleasures of the Summer past and in anticipation of those of the Autumn and Winter yet to come. The times are not, therefore, exciting ones, and, in fact, may be said to be decidedly dull. Only the golf players, whose name is now legion, find renewed pleasure in their favorite sport in these cooler days of early Autumn, while the bicyclists are resuming their rides, omitted during the Summer heat.

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It had been thought, as the Newport season closed a fortnight earlier than usual, that that at Lenox would begin as much earlier, but Fashion does not change the dates on her calendar when she can avoid it, and, although there is nothing to detain the lovers of gayety at Newport, they are postponing their departure for Lenox until this week. This Berkshire resort, which has long been proud of its distinction as the fashionable Autumn resort of America, has been and continues to be so completely given over to golf that the gayeties of the season there this year will be entirely centred in the game, and the meeting place of society will be the links and clubhouse of the Lenox Golf Club. Thus far there is no indication of much dancing during the Lenox season, although there are rumors of a few dances to be held for the entertainment of the younger set, while the annual Autumn assemblies at Schermerhorn Hall will probably take place as usual. Of the private houses at Lenox at which there will be much entertaining, Shadowbrook, the handsome house of Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, will presumably be in the lead. Mr. and Mrs. Stokes have been at Lenox, with the exception of a few weeks spent at their camp in the Adirondacks, all Summer, but except for the entertainment of a number of house parties they have been comparatively quiet. Among their guests during the Summer were Lord and Lady Braye of England and the latter's private physician, Dr. Kenneth Stewart, one of the most eminent of the younger London practitioners. Lord and Lady Braye and Dr. Stewart were guests at Shadowbrook for three weeks in August, going from there to Newport and Bar Harbor with Miss Clementina Furniss, also a prominent house owner at Lenox and whose acquaintance they made on the steamer which brought them from England. As they were at Lenox during the dull Summer season, Lord and Lady Braye and Dr. Stewart met comparatively few persons, and their presence here was not generally known. Lord Braye, although considerable of an invalid, is one of the most accomplished of English peers and is an extremely good conversationalist. Lady Braye is a remarkable looking person and delights in the yellowest of hair and gaudy colors. She is very vivacious for a woman of her age, and both she and her husband made quite a stir by their personalities and bright conversation at the few Newport dinners which their short stay there enabled them to attend. Returning to Lenox, it may be said that there will be an unusual number of visitors to the Berkshire resort during the coming month, and that the season will really begin with the opening of the Autumn golf tournament on the Lenox links to-morrow. There is little interest taken in tennis at Lenox this Autumn, although an amateur tournament exclusively for the members of the Lenox Club has been arranged. The annual floral parade will probably be held the last week in September, while the Saturday afternoon teas at the Mahkeenac Boat Club, which were so successful and enjoyable last June, have been resumed and will be a feature of the Autumn season. Some of the old cottagers at Lenox who have been spending the Summer in Newport are beginning to return to Lenox, notably Mr. and Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hoffman. Several of the older men at Newport, who are devoted to bicycling, headed by Messrs. Oliver Belmont, Hermann Oelrichs, and J. J. Van Alen, are planning a bicycle trip from Newport to Lenox for next week, and it is possible that the party may be augmented to thirty or forty members. The route will be from Newport through Portsmouth and via Bristol Ferry to Bristol and Providence, and thence to Worcester, and westward through Springfield to Lenox, and as the roads all along this route are in very good condition it is thought the trip may be made without overfatigue in three days very comfortably.

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Newport has settled down a month earlier than usual to the enjoyment of the more informal outdoor life, which does not generally begin there until October, and which is much more enjoyed, as a rule, by those who have spent many seasons at the place than the rush and whirl of the season. With the three-days August storm, which, paradoxically, came this year early in September, over and gone, and with the advent of cool and delightful weather, the late lingerers at the fashionable resort are now devoting themselves to bicycling, golf, and to dinners and luncheons at Gooseberry Island, the Golf Club, and Sisson's, to picnics at Vaucluse and Gray Crags, to sailing, and to that most exciting of all small fishing, the catching of mackerel, which are fairly swarming in the lower waters of Narragansett Bay. The Clam Bake Club, which has not had as many meetings as usual this year, having ceased to be a novelty, will hold its last bake of the season to-morrow at its clubhouse on Easton's Point. Notwithstanding all these pleasures, there is a sense of sadness in the Newport social atmosphere at present owing to the daily departure of this or that member of the Summer colony, the shutting up of house after house, and, most felt of all, the recent death and funeral of the universally popular and well-liked Mr. Brockholst Cutting. Gray skies and wailing winds attended the service of prayer held over his remains in St. Mary's Catholic Church, at Newport, on Monday morning, and the service was attended by every member of the Newport colony. Sympathy unusual even in the death of a popular young man is felt, not only at Newport, but wherever Mr. Cutting was known, for his mother and brother who survive him, for the three members of this small family were devoted to one another to an extent that is not often seen. Mrs. Cutting and her remaining son, Mr. Winthrop Cutting, will probably soon go abroad for a long stay, and their two houses, both Wee Bush, at Newport, and their city residence, at Madison Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street in New-York, will be closed for a long period. Mr. Walter Kane, the elder brother of Mr. S. Nicholson Kane and Mr. Woodbury Kane, still lies critically ill in his cottage, on Bellevue Avenue, at Newport, and but little hope is entertained for his recovery.

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Other topics which have interested Newport during the past week have been the reported engagement of the Marquis Gouy d'Arsay and Miss Daisy Post, a daughter of Mrs. William Post and a niece of Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, and the remarkable manner in which the long-understood differences in the Belmont family have been brought to the notice of the general public by a supposedly inspired published statement to the effect that a previously published notice of the presence of Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Howland, and Mr. Perry Belmont at the recent celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Lake Erie by Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Belmont at Belcourt was incorrect, with the further statement that it is desired that it should be understood that the persons named "take no part in any celebration of said anniversary except when held under the City of Newport's auspices." It so rarely occurs that a member of a family directly makes public the existence of family differences that the Newport gossips may be pardoned for expressing surprise over this novel incident. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Belmont have made no reply to the snub which this publication was evidently intended to give them; and society generally sympathizes with them in the matter.

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While it is as yet too early to even approximately predict the chances for the success or failure of the coming Winter season in New-York, it may safely be said that the Winter promises to be one of comparatively few private entertainments, but of an unusual number of subscription dances which are to be held for the most part at Sherry's. There will be three junior assembly balls, three junior cotillion balls, three of the dances which are known as the Decoverlys, six new fortnightly dances, three Cinderella dances, two howling swell dances, and three Wednesday cotillions. Some ingenuity has had to be exercised to prevent these affairs clashing in dates, but as the season will be a very long one, and Lent does not open until the second week in March, this has been possible to arrange. The new ballroom at the Waldorf will be the scene of the two assembly balls on Dec. 10 and Jan. 28, while it is possible that the Patriarchs' and two Bachelor balls will also be given there.

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It is more than probable that the old and famous Ocean House at Newport will be demolished during the coming Winter, and a new commodious and modern hotel will be erected in its place. While it is hardly possible that such a new hotel can be completed in time for next year's season, the Summer of 1898 will probably see such a structure there. Hotel men believe that, notwithstanding that Newport is not given over to hotel life, a really fine hotel would pay there, and would attract a large number of people who like to look on the passing show, even if they are not in the swim themselves. The Ocean House is now some thirty-five years old, and took the place of two previous buildings on the same site which were destroyed by fire. It is in some ways one of the best-known and most famous hostelries in America, and its demolition will be a matter of much interest.

AUTUMN AT DELAWARE GAP.

The Pennsylvania Resort Is Now at Its Best.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, Penn., Sept. 19.—Autumn is in evidence at this mountain resort. The air is pure and bracing and so clear that one can see mountain after mountain for miles around. September bids fair to be the best month here. The Gap is now at its best, with the foliage turning and adding brilliant color to the other pleasures.

During the past week a number of prominent people have arrived. Several informal dances and small teas were given at the Kittatinny. Thursday afternoon Mrs. Woodward of New-York gave an afternoon dance, followed by a pretty tea.

Mr. F. Seely of New-York, who has been spending the season at the "Kitt," drove a merry party to the fair on his crack Seely.

Gen. J. B. Gordon of Georgia is a recent arrival.

Miss Stiris of Norfolk, Va., is one of the belles. She is very pretty and a decided brunette.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Arkenburg hof New-York, who spent the season here, have gone to Spruce Cabin to hunt.

Mr. Dudley Rodman of New-York has won many prizes at the horse shows.

Among the late arrivals at the Kittatinny are Mr. and Mrs. George A. Mead, Miss Baylor, Mrs. J. C. Baylor, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Merrill, Mr. James E. Brodhead, Mr. E. W. Coffin, Mr. W. E. Emery, Mrs. Laurence and daughter, Mr. A. Schroeder, Mrs. R. K. Conner, Mr. J. B. Bowen, Mr. W. C. Smith, Mr. D. M. Stern, Mr. F. Theodore Runyon, Mrs. M. F. Stewart, Mrs. M. Astor, Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Quimby, Miss Weeks, Mr. Charles E. Gardiner, Mr. C. B. Broadway, Col. and Mrs. L. Westbrook, Mr. E. A. Powers, Mr. E. D. Hoffman, Mr. Thomas H. Reynolds, Mrs. D. C. Weed, Miss Edith Weed, Mr. M. H. Rometsch, Mr. O. W. Schaum, Miss Mary Gray, Mr. A. Thomas, Mr. A. C. Thomas, Mr. E. H. Ellis, Mrs. George P. Thomas, Miss Thomas, Mr. W. Cuthbert Thomas, Col. J. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Reynolds, the Misses Ellis, Miss G. Upshur, Judge W. H. Jessup, Mr. A. C. Leisenring, Mr. H. A. Butler, Mr. M. Kemmerer, Commander Acton, United States Navy; Mr. Dudley Rodman, Mr. F. Seely, and Mr. C. H. Bratten.

MARRIAGES AT STOCKBRIDGE.

Lieut. Wilson Could Not Obtain Leave of Absence in Time.

STOCKBRIDGE, Sept. 19.—The marriage of Miss Edith Armstrong, daughter of the late Gen. S. C. Armstrong, to Dr. Winthrop Talbot of Boston took place to-day at the home of the bride's uncle, Mr. D. R. Williams. The wedding was very quiet, only the immediate relatives and intimate friends of the bride and groom being in attendance. After a brief wedding tour they will reside in Boston.

Dr. Charles McBurney of New-York, who has occupied Edge Hill farm this Summer, returned to New-York this week. Dr. McBurney contemplates building a fine country house here.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Teall, who have been spending the Summer at their Berkshire Hills farm, returned to their home in Chicago Thursday. Mrs. Susan Teall Perry, the well-known writer of children's stories, is a sister of Mr. Teall and resides at the homestead.

A large force of men is at work clearing away the débris from the ruins of the burned Red Lion Inn. The insurance has been adjusted and work will soon be begun upon the new house. It is good news that much of Mrs. Plumb's famous "blue" crockery was saved and will again adorn the rooms of the inn.

The marriage of Miss Doane and Lieut. Wilson, which was to have been celebrated on the 28th at St. Paul's Church, has been postponed until next month, owing to the inability of Lieut. Wilson to obtain leave of absence as soon as he expected.

A very pleasant hop was given at the Casino Saturday evening. The Casino will not be closed until next month.

Col. Rutherford Trowbridge and family, who have spent the season here, have returned to their home in New-Haven.

GAY REVIVAL AT NEWPORT

RETURN OF HAROLD PAYNE WHITNEY AND HIS BRIDE.

Many Brilliant Parties Will Be Given in Their Honor—No Bidders for the Dutch Garden Property—Miss Leary's Beautiful Souvenirs—Lenox Absorbed in Golf Tournaments—Heavy Real Estate Purchase—Weddings at Stockbridge.

NEWPORT, Sept. 19.—Evidences of a closing season may now be seen. Dinners and luncheons are uncommon, and departures of prominent people are among the chief incidents. "When are you going back to the city?" is the interesting question. Some will stay until the snow blows. The Country Club will remain open till then, while the Casino is not to be closed until Nov. 1. The presence of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Payne Whitney, who have returned from their wedding tour, will aid in making the closing days of the season bright with gay dinners and luncheons.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitney came to Newport Tuesday evening, and no doubt their plans will be contingent upon those of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, with whom they are visiting. The Vanderbilts have had their Thanksgiving dinners at the Breakers for some years, and the Whitneys are likely to remain here with them this year.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will probably have one or two small functions for Mr. and Mrs. Whitney, especially as Mr. Vanderbilt is now improving so rapidly that he can walk short distances. Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Hamilton McKay Twombly, it is understood, have been impatiently awaiting the return of the Whitneys to entertain them. Besides, many cottagers would be delighted to do something in their honor. So for a fortnight or more there is likely to be a return of that gayety which marked the end of August. Mrs. Whitney appeared thoroughly well and thoroughly happy upon her return to Newport. In honor of her wedding she gave to every one of the many hands employed at the Vanderbilt farm a crisp bank note. The head farmer's wife was also remembered.

Miss Leary, who is continuing her at homes, will soon present to her friends a novel and valuable souvenir of her entertainments. When Mrs. Yznaga, mother of the Duchess of Manchester, and Miss Janotha, Court pianist to the Emperor of Germany, were her guests recently, Miss Leary had Frederic Hardegg paint one of her at homes, and from this picture scores of engravings are to be made and distributed among Miss Leary's acquaintances. One will be sent to Queen Victoria and others to social leaders abroad. The scene represents the salon of Miss Leary's Newport villa, which, with its delicate coloring, is a very charming apartment. Miss Janotha is seated at the grand piano, and Miss Leary, her niece, Miss Louise Leary, and Mrs. Yznaga are sitting near by. All portraits are to be finished and the general scene made as bright as possible. In the background will be the lawn, with its green trees and red lawn chairs and its touches of sunlight and shadow. The picture will be finished soon, but the engravings cannot be distributed for some weeks.

The departures of the week include Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills and Miss Anna Sands, who has been their guest for the Summer; Mrs. H. T. Dickey, Fernando Yznaga, Goold Redmond, Miss Redmond, Mrs. William Y. Mortimer, Capt. and Mrs. George H. Perkins, Craig W. Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic H. Allen, Frederic W. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. John Mayer, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer; Mrs. Mayer's parents, Mrs. John B. Trevor, Miss Trevor, and Frederick M. Davies, who returned to Yale University.

Mr. and Miss Redmond, who have a lease of the Case villa, on Catharine Street, for a term of years, will return next July, and so also may Mrs. William Y. Mortimer, who has occupied the Thomas cottage, on Rhode Island Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Mills went to their country place on the Hudson, where they will pass six weeks before opening their town house. Count and Countess Orlowski went to Pelham Manor, N. Y., where they are to visit for a time Mr. and Mrs. Frederic H. Allen. Mrs. William B. Ogden has arranged to close her Pinard cottage Tuesday to go to Lenox for a time. Mrs. Charles P. Cassilly, who is occupying the Pendleton cottage, on the Cliffs, will return to her New-York house a week later, and Mrs. Leroy King and family will go to New-York for the Winter Sept. 25. The Kings will pass the late Winter and Spring in New-York.

The failure of even a single bid or bidder at the proposed auction sale of the Dutch garden property, on Ochre Point, Monday noon, was a great surprise to its owners, but not to many people. It is evident the neighbors are not as solicitous as to what will become of the lot as many supposed they would be. Mr. Van Alen, Mr. Ogden Goelet, and the Travers estates are so walled in that they would be but slightly damaged under any circumstances. They did not care to purchase, and nobody else just now is looking for such valuable property for building purposes. The lot would make a very attractive building site. It was said at the auction that the owners would not let the lot go at a sacrifice, and were prepared to start it at $100,000.

The Aquidneck is to close next week after one of the most successful seasons in its history. The prominent guests there this week were Mrs. S. H. Magher, Miss Colgate, Mrs. J. M. Andrews, Miss S. Browning, Mr. and Mrs. F. Manning, H. E. Payson, Miss K. L. Kennedy, Miss E. H. Platt, Miss Platt, D. D. Caulkins of New-York, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Finn, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Foster, Mrs. Eugene Battelle, M. H. Morrow, Henry Anderson of Boston, Max Winkler of Ann Arbor, Mich.; H. R. Heyl, W. K. Matthews of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Sellman and family of Detroit, W. G. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Swan of Washington, E. H. Hilk of Rochester, Miss Selmer Winkler of Cincinnati, Walter C. Leach of Minneapolis, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Lee of Brooklyn, Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Nicol of Somerset, England.

At the New Cliffs Hotel the principal guests are Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Lansy, John W. Stewart, Mrs. William M. Bates of New-York, Mrs. E. M. Toomey and family of Baltimore, H. L. Wagner of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Harvey, Mrs. Amos Barnes, Mrs. C. E. Morrison, Mrs. George Willcomb of Boston, Mrs. James D. Mathews of Catskill, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Porter of Minneapolis, Mrs. M. K. Elmer of Bridgeton, N. J.; Duncan Elliot of Westchester, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Barret of Louisville, Mr. and Mrs. B. Pritz of Cincinnati, Dr. and Mrs. S. B. Woodward of Worcester.

Prominent people at the Perry House are Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brown, J. L. Fisher, F. O. Schuler, Miss M. De Dudley, E. J. Martineau, Sidney Watts, W. A. Gill, R. D. Whotton, H. E. Haskell of New-York; E. H. Kane of Saratoga Springs, Henry W. Gibbons of Madison, N. J.; Henry A. Flote, F. J. Krueger of Brooklyn, S. P. Harding of Worcester, H. W. Phillips, George F. Packard of Quincy, Mass.; A. A. Swallow, E. R. Dunham, C. W. Newman of Boston; Dr. N. D. Harvey, G. W. Larkham of Providence.

The Harvard Club of Rhode Island is to have its annual meeting and dinner at the New Cliffs Hotel Tuesday evening next, when it is probable that the Rev. Dr. Rainsford of New-York will be one of the speakers. Bishop Potter also may be present.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Travers, who have been abroad two years, returned here this week and will shortly move into the Parker cottage, Parker Avenue, on which they have taken a lease for a term of years. Mr. and Mrs. Herman B. Duryea, who had the cottage this season, were anxious to secure it for next season, but Mr. Travers, who had sublet it to the Duryeas, had a privilege of renewal. Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, who were in England and Scotland hunting for six weeks, also returned here this week and are at their cottage, Clay Street, where they will remain till very late in the season.

Mrs. James A. Raynor is here from New-York, visiting her daughter, Mrs. William Storrs Wells. Mrs. Bolton Hall and Hoyt Scott of New-York are guests at the villa of Mrs. Frederic Pearson, Ochre Point.

Miss S. E. Blatchford has reopened her cottage on Catherine Street, after a two years' sojourn in Europe. She went abroad immediately after the death of her brother, Justice Blatchford, of the United States Supreme Court.

Mrs. C. E. Sampson of Boston is the guest of Mrs. J. A. Codman at the Potter cottage, Catherine Street. William P. Burden of New-York is visiting Willing Spencer. Mrs. Mary Stuart Armstrong of Chicago is the guest of Mrs. M. A. C. Holmes. Mr. Robert T. Lincoln passed part of the week as the guest of the Hon. Henry White at his cottage, Harrison Avenue.

GOLF ABSORBS LENOX.

An Interesting Tournament to be Played During This Week.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 19.—A reunion of a number of members of the Vanderbilt family was held at Lenox to-day, and a notable dinner party has been arranged for this evening by Mrs. William Douglass Sloane, who will entertain at Elm Court. While this dinner party, it is understood, is for the younger set in society, Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt will be present. Mrs. Vanderbilt has returned from Newport, and will be the guest of Mrs. Sloane, her daughter, for a long period of the Autumn.

Mrs. Sloane will begin to entertain next week, and the younger set are looking forward with much pleasure to the dance she is soon to give at Elm Court. The entertainments given by Mrs. Sloane at Lenox each season are numbered among the more agreeable events of the Autumn. While it is not thought that Mrs. Sloane will entertain elaborately, the dances she will give are sure to be very jolly. The young people always feel at home in Mrs. Sloane's house. It has one of the best music rooms in Lenox. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney will probably be the guests of honor at many of Mrs. Sloane's parties, and at the dinner this evening.

During the past week there have been a number of dances and similar entertainments. These have fitted in among the golf fixtures. There have been several important contests for silver cups, and the young people have taken great interest in the sport. On Monday evening the scene of festivities was the house of the Mahkeenac Lake Boat Club, and the hostess was charming Mrs. Alfred Devereux, who entertained for her daughter, Miss Mildred Devereux, who is one of the most popular of the younger women in the dancing set now at Lenox. Autumn leaves and flowers were used extensively, and lanterns and colored lights added to the general effect of the beautiful decorations. At the Devereuxs' house are two Philadelphia girls, Miss Mary Montgomery and Miss Marian Whittaker, and they divided with Miss Devereux the honors of the evening. On the following day all of the young women in Lenox were entertained at a very pleasant luncheon party by Mrs. Devereux. Among those present at the dances were Miss Irva Struthers, S. Parkman Shaw, Jr., of Boston, William K. Fowler, Baron von Bruning, Miss Curtiss, Miss Helen Stokes, Miss Emily Sloane, Miss Webb, Count Galarza, Beekman Winthrop, and Francis P. Kinnicutt, Jr.

Lenox has some excellent golf players, but none has been able to equal Antello Devereux, the young son of Alfred Devereux, who, on Wednesday of this week, won a silver loving cup, offered by Mrs. Robert Fulton Cutting. The match was commenced last week, and twenty of the best players in the club entered the contest. In this match some of the best golf that has been seen in Lenox was played, and after hard work, Mr. Devereux won the final from David Wolfe Bishop, Jr.

The tournament which will begin on Monday will continue the entire week and perhaps the next week, as it may not be possible to finish all of the events in the allotted time. The playing on the first day will commence at 10 o'clock for the ladies' cup presented by Mrs. De Heridia. It will be medal play, nine holes. It is open to all ladies who are season subscribers or who belong to the families of members of the Lenox Golf Club. The entries close on the morning of the day the game is played. Many of the ladies who have been practicing during the past week or two will contest for this trophy.

The afternoon of Monday will be devoted to contests for a cup given by Mrs. William D. Sloane. This is a handicap, eighteen-hole, medal play, the handicap being limited to eighteen strokes. It is open to members of the clubs belonging to the United States Golf Association and to season subscribers of the Lenox Golf Club.

The interest in the tournament will centre in the contest for the beautiful Lenox Cup, which cost $500. The first round, medal play, to qualify contestants for this cup will commence Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. The trophy is to be held in custody for a year by the club from which the winner shall have entered, and should it be won by the same competitor twice successively it will become his property. The contest for this cup will continue until Friday afternoon, the playing being medal play of eighteen holes for each half. Among those who have entered for this cup are Joseph H. Choate, Jr., R. B. Cutting, Cambridge Golf Club; Quincy A. Shaw, Jr., Brookline Golf Club; W. K. Fowler, Dyker Meadows Golf Club of Brooklyn; R. B. Phifer, Baltusrol Golf Club; E. B. Merritt, Oyster Bay Golf Club; Beverley Ward, Jr., Baltusrol Golf Club; Howard A. Taylor, Ardsley Casino; James L. Breese, Tuxedo Golf Club; Charles Bolin, Palmetto Golf Club; W. L. Mauran, George M. Smith, William Gammell, Abram Baker, Agawam Hunt Club; Richard R. Freeman, Wallaston Golf Club; J. B. Coles Tappan, Queens County Golf Club; Fred O. Beach, Meadowbrook Club; Winthrop Rutherfurd, Richard Peters, James A. Stillman, Newport Golf Club; Herbert C. Leeds, R. B. Kerr, Myopia Hunt Club; Paul T. Kimball, Lakewood Golf Club; Dr. Howard Van Rensselaer, Albany County Golf Club; W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., Westbrook Golf Club; A. H. Fenn, Palmetto Golf Club; Lindsay Fairfax, Theodore Frelinghuysen, Joseph W. Burden, and several other members of the Lenox Golf Club.

John F. Alexandre has given an elegant silver cup about nine inches high, beautifully etched and engraved, to be played for Thursday afternoon, eighteen-hole medal play, open to the members of the clubs belonging to the United States Golf Association, and to the season subscribers of the Lenox Golf Club.

The professionals will play on Saturday, Sept. 26, for five prizes. The first prize is $200, second $100, third $50, fourth $35, fifth $10. The game will commence in the morning at 10 o'clock, and will be thirty-six hole, medal play. All the crack professionals have entered.

A feature of the golf tournament will be the great amount of entertaining. Dr. Francis P. Kinnicutt, President of the club, has issued invitations for a large luncheon on Tuesday on the golf grounds, which will be attended by 100 of the men who have come to Lenox to take part in the tournament. In addition to this, the society women have arranged to serve tea each afternoon in a huge marquee, which will be erected on Monday for that purpose.

The largest real estate deal of this season was made this week, when Mr. Gerard Foster purchased the fine place of John W. Thomson and the adjoining land of the Richard Walker estate. The whole aggregated 140 acres. The price paid is not definitely given, but it is understood to be between $60,000 and $70,000. The purchase is situated just south of the place of F. Augustus Schermerhorn, reaching from the Lee Road, opposite John S. Barnes's house, to Kemble Street. A beautiful hilltop is on it, and here Mr. Foster is expected to build a country residence. The view from this place will be very extensive, especially toward the south. Mr. Foster has been looking for a place here for two or three years. Mr. and Mrs. Foster are especially fond of Lenox.

John E. Parsons will present a beautiful memorial to Trinity Church, in memory of his late wife. It will be a parish house, costing about $40,000. It will be situated on the lot of the church next to the George H. Morgan property, and will face the east. The house will be built of native bluestone, the same as the church, and will be about forty feet square and two stories in height. The plans for it are almost completed, and the work is expected to begin this Fall. Mr. Parsons has already built a fine chapel at New-Lenox, in memory of his daughter, the late Helen Parsons, and has established the St. Helen's Home in Curtisville, where fresh-air children from New-York are cared for every Summer.

A notable dinner party of the week was that given by Mrs. John S. Barnes Tuesday evening at Coldbrook. Fourteen persons were present at the dinner, which was one of the most charming of the season. Among those present were Miss Eloise Davis, Miss Sturgis, the Baroness Halkett, Miss Emily Sloane, Miss Stokes, and Mrs. George Turnure.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Gebhard and Mrs. James Andrews of New-York are the guests of Mrs. Belle Neilson.

Mrs. John E. Alexandre has as her guest Miss Lulu Webb, for whom she gave a small dinner party on Wednesday of this week.

A large luncheon party was given on Wednesday by Mrs. Frank K. Pendleton.

A dinner party was given on Wednesday by Señor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister, at the Backemann cottage.

A charming musicale took place at the country house of Mrs. J. W. Davis Tuesday afternoon, at which the attraction was the English baritone, Archie Crawford, who has made a success as a drawing-room singer. He has an excellent voice. Miss Leland, a guest of Mrs. Davis, also took part in the programme, and sang some pretty French songs. Among those present at the musicale were Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, Miss Evelyn Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederick Schenck, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Barnes, Miss Nellie Barnes, Dupuy de Lome, Baron and Baroness Thellman, Mr. and Mrs. William Douglass Sloane, Miss Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Brayton Ives, and Miss Eunice Ives.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay, Miss Gertrude Barclay, and Mr. J. Searle Barclay have arrived and are at Bonnie Brae. John Thomson has as his guest Ernest Thomson.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Kingsland of Scarborough, N. Y., are in Lenox for a brief visit.

Capt. Heese of the German Legation returned here this week, to remain for a short time before sailing for Berlin. He will leave about Oct. 17, and will rejoin his regiment in Germany.

Col. H. C. Corbin of the United States Army is visiting here for a few days.

The family of Mr. George Griswold Haven are now at Carlsbad, and it is expected that they will not return to Lenox again this season.

Miss Clementina Furniss is entertaining a great deal at Edgecomb. Mr. and Mrs. Tuck of Paris and Mrs. Zimmerman, her sister, have been spending some time with her. At the dinner party which she gave on Tuesday of this week Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederick Schenck, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Burden, and Mr. and Mrs. Stokes were among the guests.

Mr. George Frelinghuysen is the guest of Miss Lucy Frelinghuysen, at Redwood.

A children's party was given Tuesday afternoon by Mrs. John E. Alexandre.

Mr. George Brewster and Miss Joyce are among the guests of Capt. John S. Barnes.

At Mrs. William D. Sloane's house, on Tuesday, the third of a series of lectures on German mythology was delivered by Miss Hulda Geist of New-York. The first lecture of the series was delivered at the house of Mrs. Brayton Ives, and the second at the house of Mrs. Charles Lanier. Among the subscribers to the course are Mrs. George Turnure, Mrs. Robert Winthrop, Mrs. Thatcher Adams, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Miss Lucy Frelinghuysen, Miss Adele Kneelans, Baroness Halkett, Miss Stokes, Mrs. J. W. Davis, Miss Davis, Mrs. J. W. Burden, Mrs. David Wolfe Bishop, the Misses Barnes, the Misses Babcock, Mrs. Grant Walker, and Miss Furniss.

Mr. Frederick Diodati Thompson is spending a few weeks in Lenox.

A driving party which was in Lenox this week from New-York consisted of Dr. B. M. Cramer, Phil Hartmann, A. Maltbie, J. D. Leyden, F. T. Bulmer, Robert Burns, and J. T. Hall. Another driving party came from New-Haven and included Mrs. George B. Farnham, Miss Farnham, Miss E. W. Farnham, and Prof. Henry W. Farnham.

MISTAKES ABOUT FOOD.

Much Nutrition for the Young in Candy and Cake.

Late in September and early in October most of the last pickling and preserving is done, although the process of preserving fruit and vegetables continues until they are stricken by the frost. Where there is danger of frost, however, the last products of trees and vines and the fruits of the field can be plucked while green and allowed to ripen slowly in the sunshine upon the windowsills and ledges. It is a common sight throughout the Northern States to see rows of unripe tomatoes slowly turning to perfect rosy color on the ledges and sills of the window frames, under the Autumn sun.

Thus, ripe tomatoes may be enjoyed until the early Winter. The last green tomatoes are now ready to be made into sweet green pickles, tomato soy, green tomato chow-chow, in combination with green peppers and onions. Green tomatoes can also be cooked down to tomato butter by stewing them slowly for a long time with sugar, vinegar, and various seasonings. They can be fried, made into chile sauce, with onions and green peppers, highly seasoned. Chopped with onions, celery, and green herbs, they can be stuffed into small green melons for mangoes, and into green peppers.

The writer wishes to make a few points regarding the use of sweet pickles, preserves, jellies, butter, and sugar on childrens' bread, and also the use of candies, cake, sweet syrups, tea, coffee, chocolate, raisins, and bananas. A recent work upon the food of children deprecates the use of foods after they have once been served at the table, on the plea that foods, both cooked and uncooked, are frequently placed in the same compartment of the icebox without being covered, and communicate various germs to each other. The fact of the transference of germs is indisputable, but all germs are not noxious. The air we breathe, the water we drink, and all the food we eat are full of germs, but they do not all contain the germs of the ptomaines or food poisons. The necessity for removing canned goods from the can as soon as it is opened has been explained. The action of air and oil on the tin seems peculiarly noticeable in salmon and sardines. It is the habit of many housekeepers to leave sardines in cans between meals, often without apparent injury. But medical journals cite instances of injury. In the case of sardines an active poison is produced by the mutual action of the oil and air upon the tin. In the case of tomatoes and such berries as have small seeds coated by silex, it is almost impossible to cook them sufficiently to prevent fermentation, because the coating of the seeds prevents the killing of the seed germs. Until these germs are killed, they are liable to cause fermentation by sprouting. In fact, just the same process takes place in the can as would follow if the seed were planted in the ground at a temperature sufficiently warm to cause it to begin growing. Fermentation is the beginning of the process of sprouting.

So far as the use of "left-overs" and "sweets" concerns the diet of children, a great deal of error prevails. Much fallacious outcry has been heard on these points, and also on the use of tea, coffee, and chocolate, and of concentrated nutritious foods.

A recently published work on the diet of children says that children cry for sugar on their bread from habit, after being once indulged by mother or nurse. The truth is, they cry at first for the sweet food because the system demands it. A sick person will take a fancy for some aliment that seems to the nurse or doctor unsuitable, yet if indulged the fancy hastens recovery. The scientific nurse or attendant knows what the doctor knows, i. e., that the body is composed of definite chemical elements which must be replaced from food and drink as they are exhausted by the process of living. Carbonaceous, or heat, food, which is present in sugar and butter, is absolutely demanded for the preservation of health and the nourishment of the growing body, the only condition being that these things shall be eaten as part of the daily food, at the regular meals, and not as occasionally unnecessary indulgences, at irregular intervals.

It is pernicious to tell mothers not to give children both butter and sugar or butter and preserves upon the one slice of bread. Let them have both at once; only give them as part of the regular meal. Give in the same way any kind of cake that can be digested. Then, too, feed children oftener than at the meals of grown folk. They digest their food more quickly if they are healthy, and are ready again sooner than adults. Consequently, their meal hours should be closer together than those of grown folk. Let them eat within two or three hours of the last meal. In the healthy child the process of digestion is completed in that length of time. The sensation of hunger is nature's signal that the food last eaten has been digested, and that the system is ready to take more.

A completely nourished child is one that has had sufficient food to satisfy the appetite. In fact, any intense craving for any special food may be taken as an indication that the system needs just that food. Even in cases of illness, when at first thought such craving may seem absurd, it should be brought to the attention of the doctor, and should receive serious consideration, because the experience of every physician and nurse will show instances where an invalid has expressed an intense longing for some food or drink that would be denied under ordinary circumstances, but which indulged under the pressure of such longing often opens the door for the restoration of health.

It is often said that children should not be allowed to eat concentrated foods which contain no waste matter, such as raisins, chocolate, and bananas. The only point to be observed here is that a food containing some waste should be eaten with them; for instance, an apple, washed but not peeled, with chocolate, and a piece of home-made or brown bread with the banana, which will allow the gastric juice to penetrate the dense substance. The banana reaches the stomach as a solid pulp. It being almost impossible for the gastric juice to penetrate that pulp, the banana is more or less indigestible.

A bunch of raisins, without the seeds, eaten with an apple or a couple of crackers, well masticated, or some jelly or jam with bread or crackers, will nourish and stimulate the system in the absence of more solid food. Of course these concentrated foods are suggested for emergencies, such as may occur upon journeys, or when it is not possible to obtain the regular diet.

Another mistake about children's food is the belief that mixed food, in the form of stews and hashes, should not be used, especially if they are made from food already cooked. It is said that such food has been allowed to stand uncovered in the meat safe or refrigerator, and necessarily must have received germs from other foods. This is imperfect argument, because uncooked food of any kind similarly placed would receive germs from other uncooked food. The only necessity for especial care in this connection is in the case of butter and milk, which are likely to receive the odors from other foods. Milk quickly takes on any contamination within its reach. So marked is this tendency that tainted meat can be sweetened by being allowed to stand over night covered with fresh milk. Butter will take on the odor of melons, pineapple, or any other pungent food near it. So both butter and milk should be closely covered.

The truth is, a second cooking destroys by the necessary heat any germs which might have been received by the proximity of other foods. Secondary cooking, especially in the form of stews, properly simmered, with water or sauce, increases the digestibility of foods, besides adding to their nutriment in a way not yet understood by chemists. This fact was noticed over a hundred years ago by Count Rumford, and Matthieu Williams to-day confesses his inability to explain this fact. But the fact remains that food, with the addition of water, cooked slowly for a long time, is both more digestible and more nutritious than food cooked quickly without the addition of water. For instance, mutton, either broiled or quickly roasted, without the addition of water, is less digestible and less nutritious than similar slices of mutton made into an Irish stew, or a loin of mutton baked in the oven with water in the pan, so that it is exposed for a long time to the vapor or steam rising from the water. Broiled mutton, or any other meat broiled or roasted without the addition of water is less nutritious and digestible, although more enticing to the appetite and the sight. Doctors sometimes consider that broiled meats, underdone, with red gravy dripping from them, are more suitable for certain cases than the other dishes. But, as a matter of fact, meats long stewed or, rather, simmered gently, are a very perfect food for any healthy person, child or adult. For this reason, "left-overs" are really of great importance as wholesome food. Of course, if they should be tainted, no sensible person would think of using them for any one, even though some epicures do like their game to hang until the rump is green and the tail, by which it is suspended, drops off. We are not all epicures.

JULIET CORSON.

Arrivals at the Hotel Majestic.

Recent arrivals at the Hotel Majestic are Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Van Wyck, returned from an extensive tour on the Pacific coast, who have taken quarters for the season. Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cole, returned from Hamburg, will remain for the season. Mrs. Charles King of Washington, D. C., visiting her son, William B. King. Mrs. Y. De Zaldo and Mr. and Mrs. Lavandeyier, returned from Far Rockaway.

Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Bowden of Yonkers and Mrs. S. C. Lewis and Mrs. S. L. Cochran of Franklin, Penn., will be at the Majestic for some time. E. B. Talcott has returned from the Adirondacks, after a good hunting season. Mr. and Mrs. Talcott each shot several fine deer.

August Belmont Home Again.

August Belmont arrived Friday on the St. Louis, after some weeks in Europe. He was the on the Continent most of the time. He declined to talk of the financial or political situation here, saying that he desired to acquaint himself with the present state and progress of the canvass and with the existing conditions in financial matters before making any statement.

A. A. Vantine & Co.
The largest Japanese, Chinese, Turkish, Persian and India House in the world.

In the Oriental Rug and Carpet department—3rd floor.

25 fine Ushak Carpets, From 8 x 10 to 12 x 15 feet.

75 Savaban Carpets From 9 x 12 to 12 x 20,

In all the new colors and at greatly reduced prices.

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The largest Japanese, Chinese, Turkish, Persian and India House in the world.

In the Oriental Rug and Carpet department—4th floor.

500 Antique & Modern Turkish & Persian Rugs

Including some of the best known weaves, slightly imperfect, and ranging in size from 2.8 x 4 feet to 5 x 8 feet. Prices,

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Biggest Bargain Store in America.

Two or three stores a trifle bigger in acreage, but not one of them as big as ours in the matter of supplying the people's needs at small cost.

Hahne & Co.
ONE HUNDRED COMPLETE STORES UNDER ONE ROOF.

Six Times Larger Than the Next Largest Store in the State.

Everything, from a shoe lace to a complete outfit for man, woman or child.
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ALL NEW GOODS.

Are you looking for a $10 or a $500 Chamber Suit? We have it in all woods; all new goods. Special lot of high grade Mahogany Suits we are selling at very low prices.

For Monday only we will offer this $70.00 Chamber Suit (like cut,) antique oak, hand carvings, bed 7 ft. high, dresser 4 ft. wide, shaped plate....... 48.75

No mail orders.

See our Special Hair Matresses, two parts, best ticks, worth 15.00, for 9.98

SPECIAL THIS WEEK—This elegant 5-piece Parlor Suit, mahogany finish frame, all spring edge, upholstered in silk damask (like cut,) worth 40.00 (no mail orders,) for............ 25.00

We are clearing out all our Library Suits this week at cost.

This elegant 3-piece Reception Suit (like cut,) mahogany finish, inlaid frames, upholstered in silk damask, regular price, 25.00, for 16.00

No mail orders.

We are showing over 200 new styles in Parlor and 3-piece Reception Suits.

Estimates furnished for Upholstering Furniture of every kind, old or new. Slip Cover Work a Specialty.

Try and find time to visit our Bedding Department, where we are showing long and beautiful lines of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Brass and Iron Cribs, Youths' Beds, Canopies, and everything else.

We will offer for the week 2,000 Fancy Parlor Tables in antique oak and mahogany finish. This lot of tables will be sold at about half the regular prices.

Made in antique oak and mahogany finish, highly polished, carved sides, (like cut,) top 24x24, worth 3.50, this week for 2.23

Made in antique oak and mahogany finish, highly polished, (like cut,) 26x26, round top, regular price 5.25, for the week. 3.73

Made in antique oak, mahogany finish, highly polished, 24x25 top, (like cut,) French legs, carved sides, worth 5.50, for....... 3.69

Made in antique oak and mahogany finish, highly polished, carved sides, French legs, top 28x28, (like cut,) reg. price 6.50, for 4.49

200 Tea Tables, antique oak, mahogany finish, highly polished top, 22x22, worth 4.00, for 2.98

Tabourette, or Plant Stand (like cut) in antique oak and mahogany finish, 18 inches high, 14-inch top, for 2.49

All goods marked in plain figures and sold at one price only. Goods delivered at any railroad station in New-Jersey free of charge. No extra charge for packing.

HAHNE & CO., Newark, N. J.

THE WEEK'S NEW PLAYBILLS

STILL THE SUPPLY OF OPERETTA AND FARCE INCREASES.

"Santa Maria" at the Olympia Theatre, "The Gold Bug" at the Casino, and the Revivified "Parlor Match"—Various Other Changes of Bill—Foreign Theatrical News—Notes of Musical Doings in Europe and the United States.

The new plays this week are of the light musical order. The often deferred first performance of "The Gold Bug" at the Casino is now promised for to-morrow night. The story has already been printed in this column. It is a musical farce, the fun of which is aimed at passing events. Glen Macdonough wrote the book, and Victor Herbert composed the original music.

The opening of the Olympia Theatre and the first performance of Mr. Hammerstein's new comic opera, words and music by the untiring, ubiquitous, and gifted impresario himself, is now set down for Thursday night, Sept. 24. The scenes are laid in Holland and Italy. There is a King who has no heir. He must either, like the great Napoleon, divorce his Josephine, or find a missing son of his by a former union who can be proclaimed the heir. To undertake this task an adventurous soldier volunteers. Through a series of adventures in Italy, which suggest an excerpt from the "Decameron," he finds not a son, but a daughter of the King, whom he takes with him to Holland disguised as a boy. The ruse is discovered, but the Lieutenant is pardoned, weds the newly discovered Princess, and becomes King. The title of the opera refers to the nickname of the heroine, who is not exactly a saint, though love transforms her into a docile and attractive woman.

Mr. Hammerstein promises an elaborate scenic dress. The last stage picture, representing an ice palace, will be built entirely on aluminium, and lighted ingeniously by electricity. It cost $6,000. The cast will include Camille d'Arville, Marie Halton, Julius Steger, Lucille Saunders, James T. Powers, H. W. Tre Dennick, and others.

The long-serviceable acrobatic and musical farce called "A Parlor Match" will be brought to light again at the Herald Square Theatre to-morrow night. Mr. Evans and Mr. Hoey will resume their old parts of the book agent and the tramp. Mr. Hoey was the originator of the comic tramp of the stage, and not one of his countless imitators has equaled him in humor or dexterity. All the special features of this show will be new. The priceless and ineffably beautiful Anna Held, from Paris, France, will sing chansonettes of more or less meaning, and also an English song or two. Virginia Aragon will appear. She is an acrobat of extraordinary skill. Minnie French will again be the laughing girl.

STANDARD THEATRE.

"Continuous" Variety at the Lowest Prices in Town.

The "continuous show" plan will be adopted at the Standard Theatre beginning to-morrow at 1 P. M. His recent experiment with "variety" has convinced Manager Sells that the Standard is well situated for performances of that kind. He has fixed upon a scale of prices which seem to meet the requirements of the hardest of hard times. The best seats will cost only 30 cents, while others may be obtained for 10 and 20 cents each. Performances will be given daily, from 1 o'clock in the afternoon until 11 at night.

This week's programme will introduce Emily Lytton (Mrs. J. K. Emmet) in a short comedy; John D. Gilbert, Alonzo Hatch, Timothy Cronin, Haines and Pettingill, and a host of other popular performers.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Music Hall Bills and Changes in the Combination Theatres.

—John Hare and his London Garrick Theatre company, under the management of Charles Frohman, will, during Mr. Hare's season at the Garrick Theatre in January, present "Caste," "School," and other Robertsonian plays, a comedy in three acts by A. W. Pinero, entitled "The Hobby Horse"; a new play by Sidney Grundy, and a new play by Stewart Ogilvie. Mr. Hare's company includes Charles Groves, Gilbert Hare, Fred Kerr, Frank Gilmore, Fisher White, Charles Goold, Arthur Greenville, E. Vivian Reynolds, May Harvey, Mona Oran, Maud Welman, Susie Vaughan, Laura McGilvray, and Edith Hewlins.

—So many volunteers have appeared for the benefit performance to be given at the Academy of Music Oct. 8, in aid of the Edwin Forrest Lodge, Actors' Order of Friendship, that it has been decided to begin the entertainment at 12 o'clock sharp, and continue it until 5:30 o'clock. Among the actors who have volunteered, in addition to those already announced, are E. H. Sothern, Georgia Cayvan, C. W. Couldock, Loie Fuller, Maurice Barrymore, Wilton Lackaye, Virginia Earle, Evans and Hoey, Nellie McHenry, and Lottie Gilson.

—The Liliputians, under the management of the Rosenfeld Brothers, will begin their new engagement at the Star Theatre a week from to-morrow night in a new spectacular piece called "The Merry Tramps," written by Robert Breitenbach, with music by Carl Pleininger. They will introduce many songs and dances, and there will be three ballets. Little Franz Ebert is still the principal comedian. The others are Selma Goerner, Bertha Jaeger, Elise Lau, Toni Meister, Adolf Zink, Hermann Ring, Max Walter, and Ludwig Merkel.

—Two prominent English singers will be members of the company which is to produce Smith and De Koven's "The Mandarin" at the Herald Square Theatre. They are George Honey and Alice Barnet. Miss Barnet has been a member of the Savoy Company in London, and was the original Lady Jane in "Patience," Katisha in "The Mikado," and Ruth in "The Pirates of Penzance." More recently she was seen in George Edwardes's production of "His Excellency."

—The excellent wax figures of McKinley and Bryan are attracting much attention at the Eden Musée. They are surrounded by visitors who are interested in politics. The daily afternoon and evening concerts grow more popular, and new selections are rendered at each concert. During the coming week portions of the operas of "Faust," "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Oberon," and "Carmen" will be given.

—De Wolf Hopper, in his latest comic opera, "El Capitan," will be the attraction at the Harlem Opera House this week. Mr. Hopper's company this season is practically the same as that of last, while Mr. Sousa's operetta is one of the brightest in respect of both book and music ever produced. Mr. Hopper himself has never done better work. His make-believe hero is really an impersonation.

—There will be no change in the programme at Koster & Bial's Music Hall this week, except that some of the stars will appear in new acts. Cissy Fitzgerald will do some of her old Gaiety dances, and Mr. Stratton will sing two new "darky songs." The next European attraction at this house will be the five Barrison sisters.

—The present bill at the Olympia Music Hall will last a long while. The pretty ballet spectacle of "Marguerite," with the Grigolatis; the droll Colibris, "Dutch" Daly's monologue, and the imitations of Amann, make up a rich and varied show, which charms the eye and reasonably satisfies one's sense of humor.

—"Under the Polar Star" is still the attraction at the Academy, but its run must be limited, as Col. Mapleson's opera company will occupy the house the latter part of next month. Mr. Greene's drama, as Mr. Brady has mounted it and his company act it, might easily run all Winter.

—At Proctor's Pleasure Palace Edison's vitascope has made a great hit. A series of new views will be presented this week, which will be the last of the big ballet, "The Rustic Wedding." The vaudeville bill, it is promised, will be very strong.

—Proctor's Theatre, in West Twenty-third Street, will present this week Edison's vitascope, with several new views of life in motion. The Manhattan Comedy Four, Esme and Leon, and thirty other vaudeville performers will appear.

—"An Enemy to the King," with E. H. Sothern in the leading character, is drawing crowded audiences to the Lyceum Theatre. The regular Thursday matinées will be resumed this week.

—Jefferson De Angelis and his company begin the fourth week of their engagement in "The Caliph," at the Broadway Theatre to-morrow night.

—Chevalier will sing several new songs at the Garrick this week, and all the members of his company will appear in new acts.

—The London melodrama, "The Land of the Living," will be presented at the Grand Opera House this week.

—The Wednesday matinées of "Rosemary" will be resumed at the Empire Theatre this week.

—This will be the last week of the engagement of Edward Harrigan at the Bijou.

—The stay of "Sue" at Hoyt's Theatre will be very short.

—"The Geisha" has made a popular hit at Daly's Theatre.

MUSICAL GOSSIP.

Worcester Festival Programme—News from Abroad.

—As already announced, the thirty-ninth annual music festival will be held in Worcester, Mass., this week. Carl Zerrahn will be the conductor, with Franz Kneisel as associate. Mr. Kneisel will lead a detachment of sixty players from the Boston Symphony Orchestra. There will be a chorus of 500 voices. The soloists will be Lillian Nordica, Eleanore Meredeth, Blanche Stone Barton, Mrs. Carl Alves, Katharine Bloodgood, Carlotta Desvignes, Barron Berthald, H. Evan Williams, J. C. Bartlett, W. H. Rieger, Giuseppe Campanari, Carl E. Dufft, Charles I. Rice, and Max Heinrich, singers; Leopold Godowsky, pianist; E. and H. Schuecker, harpists. G. W. Chadwick will conduct his own "Lochinvar," composed for Mr. Heinrich, at the second concert, Wednesday afternoon. That programme will also include Dvorak's New World symphony and Massenet's "Eve." "The Messiah" will be sung at the first concert, Tuesday night. Other works to be given are Sullivan's "Golden Legend," MacDowell's tone poem, "Hamlet and Ophelia"; Chopin's piano concerto in E minor, Rubinstein's "Tower of Babel," selections from Wagner's "Meistersinger" and "Tristan," Beethoven's third symphony, and Max Bruch's "Arminius."

—The term of Seidl concerts in Madison Square Garden will be closed to-night. A critical review of the orchestra's recent work will be found elsewhere in THE NEW-YORK TIMES to-day. To-night's programme will be as follows:

March, "Slave"	Tschaikowsky
Serenade	Moszkowski
"Dream After the Ball"	Czibulka
"Kammenoi Ostrow"	Rubinstein
From "Parsifal"	Wagner
"Ride of the Valkyries"	Wagner
"Procession to Kevlaar"	Humperdinck
Cantata for orchestra, chorus, and solo. Josephine S. Jacobi, William Bartels, and the Brooklyn Saengerbund.	
Overture, "Masaniello"	Auber
Air	Bach
"Spring Song"	Mendelssohn
Dream Music, "Hansel and Gretel"	Humperdinck
American Airs	Victor Herbert

—The Symphony Orchestra and Walter Damrosch have been engaged for the first concert of Rosenthal at Carnegie Music Hall, Nov. 10. The pianist will be heard in two numbers, with orchestra—a new concerto by Ludwig Schytte, the Danish composer, and Liszt's Hungarian Fantasia. He will also play a group of eight solo numbers, among which will be his own contrapuntal study on Chopin's D flat waltz and the "Venezia e Napoli" fantasia of Liszt.

—Puccini's operatic version of "La Tosca" has been condensed into three acts. In the first act occurs the "fan" episode; in the second, the torture and the death of Scarpia; and in the third, the death of La Tosca by a form of insanity "hitherto unknown to the stage." The artists are already engaged in studying the scenery, though the opera will not be ready till the carnival of 1898. It will be produced either at La Scala or the Costanzi, Rome.

—There is still talk of an Autumn term of opera in London. It is now said that a brother of Leoncavallo, the composer, is interested, and proposes to produce his brother's newest works, "Chatterton" and "I Medici."

—"Moyna," an opera by M. Isidore de Lara, will be produced at Monte Carlo during the Winter, with MM. Van Dyck and Maurel in the chief tenor and baritone parts.

—Now it is said that Sir Alexander Mackenzie, emboldened by the popular success of Dr. Stanford's "Shamus O'Brien," is going to descend into the Avernus of comic opera.

—Col. Mapleson is coming over, sure enough. Mr. Leerburger has gone so far as to distribute photographs of the handsome impresario, taken in New-York in 1878.

—A statue of Donizetti is to be erected at Bergamo two years hence, on the hundredth anniversary of his birth. Subscription papers are already circulating.

—Mlle. Van Zandt, after a long absence from Paris, has signed a two months' engagement with M. Carvalho at the Opéra Comique, from Nov. 20 to Jan. 20.

—Paderewski composed a new planoforte piece in his recent sojourn in the south of France.

—It is said that the recent Baireuth festival resulted in a money loss of about $37,000.

—Ysaye will give two concerts in London in October.

—Sarasate's London engagement will begin Oct. 17.

THE DRAMA ABROAD.

Some of the New Plays in Berlin, Paris, and London.

—"One's Old Blood" is the title of an "advanced" play which has had remarkable success at the Lessing Theater, in Berlin. A wealthy peasant of the Neumark, although already blessed with two children, replaces his dead newly born third child with the illegitimate child of a country girl, and brings it up as his own without anybody knowing of the exchange he has effected. When the children have grown up, they jointly inherit a large property, but very shortly afterward the fraud of the father is discovered, and the two real children proceed against the other to recover their rightful property. This is made a cause of reproach against them, and, consequently, they are sketched, the son as unfilial, a drunkard and spendthrift, the daughter as equally unfilial, as superficial, and a coquette as well. They succeed in getting hold of all the money, and poor Franz, an epitome of all the virtues, stands before us at the end of the play with empty pockets, but supremely happy in the friendship of a schoolmaster who has been jilted by the coquettish daughter of the peasant.

—The Autumn melodrama at Drury Lane Theatre, London, was produced by the veteran manager, John Coleman, last night, the anniversary of Sir Augustus Harris's last production of this kind. It is called "The Duchess of Coolgardie," and was written by Euston Leigh and Cyril Clare, otherwise Mr. Barney Barnato, the Kafir King, and Mr. Haddon Chambers. The principal actors are Herman Vezin, Charles Glenny, J. L. Shine, E. H. Vanderfelt, W. H. Elton, Clarence Holt, Laura Johnson, Kate Phillips, and Hilda Spong, the last named an Australian actress who is said to be young, handsome, and highly gifted. The action passes in the goldfields of Western Australia. One of the big scenes is a street revolt in Coolgardie.

—An enthusiastic English newspaper correspondent writes: "It is remarkable how popular just now Shakespeare's plays are in Berlin. The pleasant little Schiller Theater is really making a reputation by its dainty representations of 'Twelfth Night,' 'Romeo and Juliet,' and other plays. I saw here the most fascinating of Violas and Juliets, acting with a care and distinction which one rarely sees in Shakespeare's own country, and the charge for a comfortable seat is only a shilling."

—The new Theater des Westens in Berlin will be opened Oct. 1 with "A Midsummer Night's Dream," with expensive accessories. It is feared that the promoters of this costly new scheme aim too high, and that their reliance upon the classical repertory will place them in dangerous competition with the Royal Playhouse and the Deutsche Theater.

—A French version of Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar" is announced at the Odéon in Paris, and there is talk also, which will doubtless turn out to be nothing but talk, of the production there of a translation of Bulwer's "Richelieu" by M. Ch. Sampson. Louis de Grammont is the translator of Shakespeare's Roman tragedy.

—Edward Rose's dramatization of Stanley Weyman's "Under the Red Robe" will be produced at the Haymarket Theatre, London, in October, with Herbert Waring as the gamester and duelist whom Richelieu makes a spy, and Winifred Emery as the fugitive's sister. The incidental music has been composed by Alfred Caldicott.

—"Cymbeline" will be produced at the London Lyceum next Tuesday night. It has had almost as many favorable advance notices as the spectacular "Faust" had. After "Cymbeline" Irving will produce an English version of "Mme. Sans Gêne." This announcement is said to be decisive.

—Sarah Bernhardt continues to increase her repertory—in newspaper paragraphs. She now promises to produce "La Ville Morte," by M. d'Annunzio, described as a "modern tragedy," and founded on an unpublished novel by the dramatist.

—At last Marie Corelli is to get on the stage. Her own dramatization of "The Sorrows of Satan" is to be acted in London, with Miss Lena Ashton as Mavis Clare.

—An "Armenian opera," book by Cecil Raleigh and Seymour Hicks, will be produced at the Shaftesbury Theatre, London, about Oct. 10.

—Ruffinelli will be Coquelin's character in the new piece, "Jacques Calla," at the Porte St. Martin, Paris.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

As predicted, the annual Fall rifle meeting for the New-York National Guard at Creedmoor the past week developed some remarkable rifle shooting, especially between the teams of the Seventh and Twelfth Regiments, which, it was known, were exceptionally strong. Both were bent on doing their utmost to win the most important match of the contests—the State Match, open to all the organizations of the State. This contest was won by the Twelfth Regiment team with the best score ever made in the match—1,023 points out of a possible 1,200. This is the second time the team of the Twelfth has made the best score on record in the match. The Seventh Regiment team, which won the match for the First Brigade, also established a record, scoring 1,035—just 12 more than the team of the Twelfth made in the State Match. It was nip and tuck all the way through between the two teams, and the most exciting contests held on the range in years gives each regiment just cause to feel elated.

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The following shows the winner with aggregate score in the State and Brigade Rifle Matches at Creedmoor since they began at the opening of the range, in 1873, to date. From 1873 until 1885 the present First and Second Brigade contests were known as the First and Second Division Matches. The three contests were shot at 200 and 500 yards until 1892, when the 300 and 600 yard ranges were added. From 1873 until 1875, bull's-eyes counted 4, centres 3, and outers 2, the division of the target being square. From 1876, the targets were changed so that the divisions were circular and the shots counted as follows: Bull's-eyes 5, centres 4, inners 3, outers 2. From 1873 until 1875, the highest possible score in the State and Division Matches was 480 points, and from 1876 to 1885, it was 600 points. From 1892, the highest possible score is 1,200 points. The scores:

	State Match. Regiment.	1st Brig. Match. Regiment.	2d Brig. Match. Regiment.
1873	22d....280	22d....263	23d....181
1874	22d....295	12th....283	23d....207
1875	7th....451	7th....447	23d....414
1876	49th....390	71st....423	23d....378
1877	14th....420	71st....428	23d....405
1878	7th....438	7th....441	23d....432
1879	20th*....450	7th....447	23d....404
1880	35th†....476	7th....479	23d....472
1881	20th*....486	7th....494	14th....413
1882	20th*....516	7th....487	14th....461
1883	23d....497	7th....473	23d....477
1884	23d....501	7th....496	23d....495
1885	23d....487	12th....448	23d....478
1886	7th....495	12th....482	23d....497
1887	23d....524	7th....504	23d....513
1888	23d....521	12th....485	23d....509
1889	7th....501	7th....464	23d....471
1890	23d....487	7th....507	23d....486
1891	23d....520	7th....501	23d....501
1892	7th....984	7th....957	23d....952
1893	7th....992	7th....982	23d....915
1894	12th....997	7th....999	23d....958
1895	23d....991	12th....996	23d....938
1896	12th..1,023	7th.1,035	23d....987

*Separate Company. †Battalion.

⁂

With the coming change of administration due to the election of a new Governor in November next, there is considerable concern manifest among National Guardsmen as to the appointment of Adjutant General, the competency or incompetency of whom concerns the National Guard so largely. In this connection a number of well-known officers having in view the welfare of the State force, and desirous of securing an acceptable appointment from the next administration, have put forward the name of Brig. Gen. Frederick C. McLewee, the present Inspector General, for the place.

Not only is the name of Gen. McLewee prominently mentioned, but active steps have been taken toward indorsing him for the office, and petitions to this effect are now being signed throughout the National Guard. Gen. McLewee is regarded as an officer who is well qualified for the position. He knows the needs of the National Guard, and is an earnest worker for its interests, and, furthermore, will devote his entire time to the duties of his office, which means a great deal.

The position of Adjutant General, almost more than any other position, requires an officer who can devote his entire time to the position. Gen. McLewee is a practical officer, with plenty of energy, and officers on every hand will heartily indorse him for the next Adjutant General.

⁂

Inspector General Fred C. McLewee, in his official indorsement in connection with the last annual inspection of Squadron A, says: "The organization was inspected mounted at Van Cortlandt Park. The ceremony of review which preceded the inspection was rendered in fine style, and the passage at walk, trot, and gallop was excellent. The expressed opinion of experts who witnessed it was very complimentary, and the whole performance was equal to the best of our regular troops. The general appearance of the squadron at inspection was very satisfactory, and the drill that followed was excellent throughout, indicating careful instruction and a high order of discipline."

⁂

Drills in Squadron A will commence on Monday evening, Oct. 5, with Troop 1, Capt. Oliver B. Bridgman, drilling on Monday and Tuesday evenings, and Troop 2, Capt. Howard G. Badgley, drilling on Thursday and Friday evenings. One-half of each troop will drill on its respective night. The annual meeting of the squadron will be held on Thursday evening, Oct. 1. The application of Major Roe for permission for the squadron to adopt a distinctive full-dress uniform has been approved by Adjt. Gen. McAlpin, and the squadron will be equipped with the new uniform at once, which will be worn in future parades and affairs of ceremony. The new uniform, which is of hussar pattern, will be very attractive.

⁂

Company E, Twenty-second Regiment, will hold an election for First Lieutenant next Friday night, which will undoubtedly result in the promotion of Second Lieut. Usher. Major N. B. Thurston will preside.

Adjt. Harry Heyden Treadwell will accompany Gen. B. M. Whitlock of the Department of Rifle Practice on a cruise up Long Island Sound in the General's handsome schooner yacht Wanderer. He will be absent for ten days, and while he prides himself upon being used to deep-sea sailing and a considerable knowledge of schooners, he has, nevertheless, taken along an antidote for seasickness.

Corps. Helmsky and Bowles of Company K have been promoted Sergeants.

The following members of Company I have the distinction of having performed 100 per cent. of duty for the year ended Sept. 1, 1896: Capt. Walter B. Hotchkin, Lieut. Frank I. Scott, Quartermaster Sergt. C. H. Smith, Sergt. George H. Clark, Sergt. Edward F. McGrotty, Corp. G. H. Riley, Privates George F. Barber, Frank Barnes, John P. Corrigan, Robert Hutcheson, David Klyne, William E. McCann, Joseph Mackey, William G. Mackey, E. Nicholas, Conrad E. Richter, Malcom O. Seibert, Montrose Stuart, Henry F. Cook, and Quatermaster Sergt. Henry G. Romayne. The following members of the company are entitled to honorable mention for having missed but one drill during the year: Sergt. Merritt, Corp. Malbrum, Corp. Odell, and Privates Grear, Gay, Wilkening, and Willard.

⁂

The Twenty-third Regiment is to have a new bandmaster in place of Alfred D. Fohs, but who will succeed him will not be definitely known until a meeting of the committee, which is to be held on Monday evening, Sept. 28. It is thought, however, that from the many applicants for the position Bandmaster John Philip Sousa will be chosen.

Inspector of Rifle Practice George W. Coulston is quite ill at his home.

⁂

The members of the Old Guard, Major Thomas F. Sloan, have decided to hold their celebrated annual ball on Thursday evening, Jan. 7 next, at the Metropolitan Opera House.

⁂

Chaplain A. J. Behrends of the Thirteenth Regiment has returned from a vacation in Europe.

Private William Aschoff of Company I is named as a likely candidate for Second Lieutenant in Company F.

Company D will hold a stag at the armory on Thursday evening, Oct. 8.

The Regimental Athletic Association will hold games at the armory in November.

⁂

Private Frank Stuart of Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, the well-known rifleman, is to be appointed Ordnance Sergeant of the Ninth Regiment. With the appointment of Capt. Timpson of the Seventy-first Regiment as Commissary of the Ninth, Col. Seward will thus gain for his command two very exceptional rifleman, and should insure the formation of a strong team for Creedmoor next year.

⁂

The officers of the Ninth during the past week discussed at considerable length the advisability of holding a spectacular musical entertainment, to continue several nights, in connection with the opening of the new armory. Nothing was decided upon, however, as the interior of the armory is yet far from completion, and at the present time there is nothing definite as to when the building will be finished in all its necessary essentials. The proposition to hold the celebration was left to a committee of officers, who will keep the matter in view and report as soon as something definite can be learned as to when it will be possible to give the event proposed.

Sergt. E. Marckfield, Sergt. J. Beaumont, and E. Ebbers have been appointed as a committee in Company D to arrange for a stag, to be held at the Chimney Corner on the evening of Oct. 8.

⁂

Corp. T. J. Conroy of Company A, Seventh Regiment, one of the best riflemen in that command, it is understood, is to be appointed a Quartermaster Sergeant in his company. Sergeant Joseph Williams has been appointed Quartermaster Sergeant in Company H.

⁂

In the seventh supplementary practice day at Creedmoor for qualification of sharpshooters, Corp. W. B. Willard of Company G, Twenty-third Regiment, had the honor of making the highest score on that day, 48 out of a possible 50 points. This was the only 48 made during the day. The following are the names, with aggregate score, of the members qualifying in each organization:

GENERAL STAFF.	
Lieut. Col. H. C. Broun	44
SQUADRON A.	
Lieut. L. G. Reed, Troop 2	44
Lieut. R. H. Sayre, staff	42
Sergt. E. N. Nichols, Troop 2	42
Lieut. L. D. O'Donohue, staff	41
TROOP C.	
Sergt. A. A. Mitchell	44
Trooper W. F. Stevens	42
SEVENTH REGIMENT.	
Corp. J. R. Stewart, Company B	47
Private F. Wessell, Company C	46
Private A. Barthsar, Company C	46
Capt. H. W. Janssen, Company A	45
Sergt. T. J. Conroy, Company A	45
Sergt. L. Sands, Company B	44
Private L. J. Rooney, Company A	44
Sergt. W. F. Smith, Company C	44
Private J. D. W. Thees, Company B	44
Private H. E. Clearman, Company B	44
Sergt. C. L. Comfort, Company F	44
Corp. H. Caulfield, Company H	44
Private L. S. Petrie, Company G	44
Private J. Hopkins, Company E	44
Corp. E. W. Lancaster, Company H	43
Private H. Dunkirk, Company C	43
Sergt. J. C. Wiswall, Company F	43
Sergt. E. C. Robinson, Company C	43
Private J. S. Geoghegan, Company A	43
Lieut. A. E. Pressinger, Company E	42
Private P. Jay, Company K	42
Corp. G. L. Townsend, Company D	42
Private A. E. Drake, Company H	42
Corp. B. Kipp, Company D	42
Private E. S. Prince, Company F	42
EIGHTH REGIMENT.	
Sergt. L. K. Neff, staff	43
Corp. J. Freeman, Company C	43
Private W. A. Clavenger, Company C	42
NINTH REGIMENT.	
Sergt. T. J. Fitimeer, Company A	45
Major H. H. Quick, field	45
TWELFTH REGIMENT.	
Ordnance Sergt. J. Corrie, non-com. staff	47
Adjt. H. F. Clark, staff	46
Sergt. J. F. Ashley, Company G	46
Lieut. S. S. Stebbins, Company B	45
Major C. S. Burns, field	45
Private J. A. Dempsey, Company A	45
Private E. Wessenbach, Company B	45
Surgeon W. E. Lambert, staff	45
Capt. B. S. Barnard, Company D	44
Lieut. Col. McC. Butt, field	42
Lance Corp. R. W. Haight, Company C	42
THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.	
Lieut. C. G. Austin, staff	47
Private J. McNevin, Company G	45
Private H. S. McLeod, Company D	42
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.	
Corp. G. W. Dorrance, Company G	45
Private T. F. Campbell, Company E	45
Private E. L. Purdy, Company A	45
Corp. G. A. Sayles, Company G	43
Capt. M. E. Burnton, staff	42
Private W. H. Weeks, Company G	42
TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.	
Corp. W. B. Willard, Company G	48
Lieut. Col. E. De Forest, field	46
Capt. F. A. Wells, Company B	47
Private P. H. McCreery, Company H	46
Private W. G. F. Class, Company F	45
Lieut. R. Hoage, staff	44
Private R. D. F. Bailey, Company H	44
Capt. D. D. Napier, staff	44
Adjt. George A. Wingate, staff	43
Corp. R. F. Cooke, Company G	43
Sergt. C. G. Wingate, Company D	42
Lieut. G. W. C. Wells, Company A	42
Sergt. C. E. Hall, Company H	42
Corp. G. E. Bryant, Company F	42
Corp. F. H. Chapin, Company H	42
Sergt. A. P. Lee, Company H	42
Private W. H. Fisher, Company H	42
Lieut. E. H. Barnum, Company K	42
Private H. R. Onderdonk, Company B	42
SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.	
Lieut. D. C. Devlin, Company B	43
FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.	
Sergt. Major T. H. Hobby, non-com. staff	46
Capt. D. C. Sullivan, Company E	43
SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.	
Lieut. W. Rockwell, Company D	45
Private J. H. Schmidt, Company H	45
Private G. L. Babcock, Company B	45
Sergt. H. Olin, Company I	44
Capt. J. H. Wells, Company I	42
Private J. Joss, Company I	42
Corp. F. Miller, Company H	42
Lieut. H. H. True, staff	42
Private H. J. Murtha, Company C	42
Lieut. T. C. Clarke, Jr., Company K	42
Capt. H. H. Joyce, Company H	42
Private A. Michael, Company H	42
Lieut. W. S. Beekman, Company B	42
SEVENTEENTH SEPARATE COMPANY.	
Corp. F. R. Long	42
Private W. Fallicer	42

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Company C, Twelfth Regiment, has decided to hold a joint set of athletic games with the St. George Athletic Club on Wednesday evening, Dec. 9. The list of events is as follows: Sixty-yard run, handicap; 440-yard run, handicap; 880-yard run, novice; mile run, handicap; running high jump, handicap; potato race, scratch; obstacle race, handicap; mile bicycle race, handicap; two-mile bicycle race, handicap.

⁂

Ex-Capt. Lloyd West Francis of Company C, Seventy-first Regiment, was married last Wednesday to Miss Edna Dean Smith of Philadelphia by the Rev. Dr. W. W. Silvester in the Memorial Church of the Advocate, in Philadelphia.

⁂

Of the annual inspection of the Eighth Regiment, Quartermaster Gen. McLewee has this to say:

"A great improvement has taken place in this organization in general appearance and condition of arms, uniform, and equipments since last year. The unsatisfactory condition then prevailing has disappeared and in its place I find much to commend. Arms very much improved, but further improvement can be made. Condition of uniforms and equipments and adjustment of same generally excellent in this respect. Company D was perfect in every detail and entitled to the honor of being placed first in the regiment. At the inspection and muster held May 3, 1895, when the organization was a battalion of five companies, there were 311 officers and men present and 24 absent. Since that time three new companies have been organized and the command increased to a regiment, with an increase in little less than a year of 200 officers and men, a record certainly to be proud of, and accomplished only after the hardest kind of work. Great credit is due the officers and men in bringing about a marvelous change in so short a time, and with such a soldierly spirit that now prevails throughout this regiment a bright future may be safely predicted for it."

A strong point with us is the style, making, and trimming of garments.

You run no risk whatsoever as to the color and wearing of material, as our guarantee, which accompanies every garment, gives you one year's protection, or money back!

Suit to order, $16.00. Trousers, $4.00.

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ARTILLERY HORSES MUST GO.

Gen. Fitzgerald's Order a Blow to the Second Battery.

The recent announcement that the horses of the Second Battery cannot be stabled on the concrete floor of its armory was a hard blow to Capt. Wilson and his men. Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald issued the order upon a report from the Board of Health that the stabling of horses in armories where the sanitary arrangements were not perfect was not conducive to public health, and therefore the horses must go.

When the battery entered its new quarters in the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, Capt. Wilson deemed it high time to realize his fondest hopes and have the battery own its own horses. In talking the matter over with the artillerymen, the Captain said: "The time has come for us to draw the line at played-out car horses and broken-down hackneys. We must own our own horses, and they must not suffer by comparison with the steeds of the brigade staff or any other staff."

This was conclusive, and plans were talked over which resulted in about forty very fine animals being purchased for the battery, the members of which were highly elated, as no other volunteer organization in the world owns its own mount. So high was the battery's standard of equine excellence that when the animals were rounded up in the armory it was found that a number of them had been destined for the horse show.

The battery is situated in the basement of the armory building. Up stairs there are three other organizations—the Seventy-first Regiment, brigade headquarters, and the Signal Corps. It was not long before the up-stairs organizations discovered that there were horses in the building. Though the armory was built without any stabling accommodations, Capt. Wilson and his officers thought that their armory drill floor was none too good for their horses, and forthwith they were stabled there. In the absence of stalls they were tied to a picket line.

For want of proper sanitary facilities, the principal mode of ventilation during the last few weeks has been by means of open windows looking out on Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets. The occupants of the brownstone houses across the way were not long behind the military in the armory in locating the origin of the odors that filled the air when the wind was from the south. The matter was brought to the attention of Brig. Gen. Fitzgerald and the Health Board.

The board sent around experts to investigate. Some of the members of the battery were indignant at the sensitiveness of their neighbors, but Gen. Fitzgerald knew from the experience of the Ninth Regiment, which has just moved out of a stable, that such locations damaged the accoutrements and arms of the guardsmen, to say nothing about the effect on their health.

In vain did Capt. Wilson endeavor to show that if the horses were moved the General's brigade would lose the great distinction the Captain had planned for it. But the General could not get away from the belief that it had been hard enough to provide armory drill floors for the men, and it was asking too much to allow horses to monopolize space intended for men.

The Armory Board of New-York will meet in a few days, when Gen. Fitzgerald will officially report to it his decision against Capt. Wilson's innovation. In a few days there will be a fine lot of horseflesh ready for the market at the armory.

American Unrest.

Mr. Bayard, in the speech for which he was so savagely criticised by Congress, characterized the people of this country as being unruly. The definition was exact. Americans are unruly and in a constant state of ferment. With no traditions to serve as a sheet anchor and instill that spirit of conservatism which is the saving grace of a nation; with social and economic conditions to tempt the venturesome and incite the man of audacity to make some great coup; with a system of education which makes men superficial thinkers, and with examples at every hand to show that no man need be content to remain in that station of life in which it has pleased God to call him, it is little wonder that the spirit of unrest pervades this country. The Americans are not as yet a homogeneous people. The mixture of races and blood has not gone through the settling process of ages and evolved a distinct race or type. The American has many of the best qualities of the race from which he has sprung, and the infusions which have come from intermarriage and intimate associations; but, like chemical elements in themselves harmless, when combined the solution is dangerous. In Europe the masses are content to have their thinking done for them by men whose business it is to think—by statesmen, by writers, by professors learned in their arts and sciences. In America every man is his own political economist and financier, and every man considers himself competent to grapple with problems which have staggered the greatest minds.—London Chronicle Chicago Letter.

SLOCUM'S NOTABLE VOYAGE.

The Captain Sails Eighteen Thousand Miles in a Sloop.

From The San Francisco Bulletin, Aug. 27.

The steamship Alameda arrived this morning from Sydney, Apia, and Honolulu, with latest advices from the southern ocean domains. When the Alameda was at Apia the sloop Spray was in port, and Capt. Slocum, the intrepid American who sailed from Boston months ago as sole occupant of the little craft, is alive, and will dispute the published report that he was lost in the South Atlantic. The Spray is a fifteen-ton vessel, and when she started from Boston for the Antipodes, via the southern route, unaccompanied by sailor or mate, the story of his undertaking was spread broadcast over the entire world.

The Spray arrived in Apia on July 31. A copy of the Spray's log shows that the course of the vessel was from Cape Sable to Gibraltar, thence via Canary and Cape Verde Islands to Pernambuco, on the coast of the South American Continent, thence to Rio and Montevideo, at which place the Captain and his tiny craft were last heard from.

The Spray put off for Sandy Point, and, after encountering a series of dangerous gales, the Straits of Magellan were reached. Slocum had a number of strange adventures in passing through this waterway, and on several occasions nearly lost his life. He got through all right, however, and, after making the Pacific side, visited Robinson Crusoe's island, Juan Fernandez.

The sloop then straightened out for Samoa, passing the Marshall group en route, and after a voyage of sixty-two days reached Apia.

After passing through the Straits of Magellan, Capt. Slocum was taken ill. He exerted all his will power to ward off the sickness, but nevertheless suffered a great deal, not so much from the effects of his ailment as from the contemplation of his awful isolation.

Slocum makes an announcement that will surprise the nautical world. He declares that owing to the peculiar construction of his steering gear he is able to let the Spray steer herself with the wind dead aft. The vessel, in these circumstances, will take a straight course. To this decided advantage was due the skipper's ability to secure required rest. During rough weather, however, hours for sleep were few and far between.

During Slocum's phenomenal voyage the Spray traveled 18,000 nautical miles.

Capt. Slocum was during the Brazilian rebellion navigating officer of the Destroyer, which was sent from America to annihilate Admiral Mello's fleet. The Spray's tonnage is only fifteen tons.

No mariner has ever before accomplished such a remarkable voyage as has Slocum.

AMUSEMENTS.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, Broadway and 35th St.
CHAS. E. EVANS, Prop. | W. D. MANN, M'g'r.
TO-MORROW NIGHT
Evans & Hoey
IN A GRAND REVIVAL OF
A Parlor Match.
After 3 years EVANS and HOEY and MINNIE FRENCH in their original characters.
DIRECTION F. ZIEGFELD, JR.
FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE BEAUTIFUL PARISIENNE,
MLLE. ANNA HELD.
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STANDARD THEATRE. B'WAY & 33D.
TO-MORROW. TO-MORROW.
CONTINUOUS
From 1 Until 11 P. M.
Refined Vaudeville Entertainment for Ladies and Children
AT REDUCED PRICES
Only 10, 20, and 30 Cents.
Fivefold more entertainment for the price than any other management has the energy or liberality to attempt.
THESE HIGH-CLASS ARTISTS THIS WEEK:
Mrs. J. K. Emmet,
Haines & Pettingill,
Tim Cronin,
Hodges & Launchmere,
Leslie & Shattuck,
AND
JOHN D. GILBERT.
Also
Vio Letta, Helene, Bootblack Quintette, Lottie Mortimer, Alonzo Match, Leon Sisters, Adelaide Zee, The Vikings, and a host of others in strong and pleasing specialties.

DALY'S Every Evening at 8:15. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2.
George Edwardes's Japanese Musical Comedy The GEISHA
Dorothy Morton, Violet Lloyd, Edwin Stevens, Herbert Gresham, Van Renseller Wheeler, Neil McCay, William Sampson, &c.
CHORUS OF 40. ORCHESTRA OF 25.

KOSTER & BIAL'S
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) NIGHT.
CISSY FITZGERALD, EUGENE STRATTON, FLYING JORDANS, JEAN CLERMONT, MACARTE SISTERS, THE PHOITES, KAOLY, GRIFFIN AND DUBOIS, NOBEL, LAVATER'S DOG ORCHESTRA. Matinée Saturday. Monday, Oct. 5,
THE SISTERS BARRISON.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.
This week. Sat. (only) Mat.
De WOLF HOPPER IN EL CAPITAN
NEXT WEEK | FRANK DANIELS | THE WIZARD OF THE NILE.

CASINO GALA FALL OPENING.
TO-MORROW NIGHT.
A NEW KALEIDOSCOPIC FROLIC!
THE GOLD BUG.
Book—Glen MacDonough. Score—Victor Herbert.
100—Cast, Chorus, Ballet—100.

NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.—Fourth regular season under the direction of Messrs. Henry E. Abbey and Maurice Grau, commencing Nov. 16. Season subscription will remain open until Oct. 31. New subscribers having placed their applications prior to Sept. 15 have been allotted their seats, and will kindly call at the box office to verify the selection prior to Sept. 25.
ABBEY, SCHOEFFEL & GRAU, Limited.

Knickerbocker Theatre. 38th St. & B'way.
Francis Wilson and Company. Evenings at 8.
New Comic Opera, Half a King. Matinée Saturday at 2.

GARRICK THEATRE. Evenings, 8:30. Matinée Sat'y.
ALBERT CHEVALIER AND HIS COMPANY.
CHEVALIER'S NEW SONGS.

AMUSEMENTS.

HAMMERSTEIN'S B'way and 44th St. OLYMPIA.
GREATEST MUSIC HALL SUCCESS EVER KNOWN.
Take two nights to see the show and you'll get your money's worth both times.—"N. Y. Herald."
MARGUERITE,
INTRODUCING THE
AERIAL BALLET
THE SENSATION OF LONDON FOR TWO YEARS. AT THE ALHAMBRA AND THE DRURY LANE THEATRES.
ALSO THE
COLIBRIS.
THE GREAT AMANN.
See him as Bryan and McKinley.
DUTCH DALY.
Beginning this week in the Music Hall a series of special matinées will be given on Wednesdays and Saturdays specially for ladies and children. Smoking will be prohibited, and everything possible will be done for the comfort of the young folks.
THEATRE.
Thursday Night, Sept. 24,
First Presentation of the brand-new Romantic Comic Opera,
SANTA MARIA
WITH WORDS AND MUSIC BY OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN, INTRODUCING THE OLYMPIA COMIC OPERA COMPANY, WITH
CAMMILLE D'ARVILLE,
ALSO
MARIE HALTON.
Julius Steger, James T. Powers,
Lucille Saunders, H. W. Tredennick.

"GOOD WINE NEEDS NO BUSH!"
N. Y. HERALD.
TRUE!
AND FOR THIS REASON WE WILL CONTENT OURSELVES WITH ANNOUNCING THAT
Lost, Strayed or Stolen
The comedy vaudeville by J. Cheever Goodwin and Woolson Morse, staged by Ben Teal, is now on
FOR A RUN AT THE
Fifth Avenue Theatre.
H. C. MINER..........PROP. AND MANAGER
EVE'S AT 8:15. SAT. MAT. AT 2.
PRICES, 50c., $1, AND $1.50.

STAR THEATRE BROADWAY AND 13TH ST.
R. M. GULICK & CO..........Lessees and Managers
Monday, Sept. 28, 1896,
Opening of the 6th American season of the
LILIPUTIANS
Under the management of Carl and Theodor Rosenfeld. Consisting of Selma Goerner, Bertha Jaeger, Elise Lau, Toni Meister, Franz Ebert, Adolf Zink, Hermann Ring, Max Walter, and Ludwig Merkel, and supporting company of more than 100 artists.
FOR THE FIRST TIME,
MERRY TRAMPS.
Grand spectacular play in 4 acts and 11 tableaux by Robert Breitenbach. Music by Carl Pleininger. Three grand ballets. 10 tableaux of beautiful scenery. Nearly 100 dancers. Gorgeous costumes. Songs and Dances introduced by the Liliputians. In the first ballet—"The Dudes of New-York." In the second ballet—Up-to-date chanzonettes. Scale of prices—$1.50, $1, 75, 50, and 25 cts. The advance sale of seats will commence at the box office of the Star Theatre to-morrow, Monday, Sept. 21.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & E. Tompkins..Prop's & Mgrs.
2D MONTH
OF AMERICA'S GREATEST PRODUCTION.
UNDER THE POLAR STAR
Direction of W. A. BRADY.
SEE THE GREAT ICE FLOE SCENE.
MATS. WED. & SAT., 2. EVE., 8:15.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15,
FAREWELL CONCERT
OF THE
Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra.
60 MUSICIANS 60
ANTON SEIDL,
CONDUCTOR.
ADMISSION 50 CTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE. B'way & 41st St.
Eve. 8:20..........Mat. Sat.
LAST WEEKS.
Commencing Monday, Sept. 21,
JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS
and the merry opera success,
THE CALIPH.

EDISON'S VITASCOPE. Proctor's Pleasure Palace, 58th St.
May Irwin Kiss and new Vitascope moving views; Jno. C. Fox; Venetian Serenaders; last wk big ballet, "Rustic Wedding"; Ara, Zebra, and Vora; Pianka's Lion. 25c. 50c. 12 to 12.
25c. PROCTOR'S 23D ST., 11 to 11, 25c. Edison's Vitascope, Manhattan Comedy 4, Esme & Leon; 30 others.

BIJOU THEATRE. RUDOLPH ARONSON, Mgr.
LAST WEEK. EDWARD HARRIGAN IN HIS BIG SUCCESS, MARTY MALONE.
Dave Braham's latest and most popular songs.
EV'GS AT 8:15. MATS. WED. & SAT., 2:15.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
SOTHERN 8:15 sharp....4th Av. & 23d St. Matinees Thurs. & Sat., 2.
AN ENEMY TO THE KING.
By R. N. Stephens.

HOYT'S THEATRE, 24th St., Near B'way.
"Great Hit."—Herald.
"Sue won every heart."—Alan Dale.
Bret Harte's Play SUE. Evenings, 8:30. Matinee Saturday.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St.
TRIUMPH.
JOHN DREW MAT. SATURDAY. ROSEMARY
Evgs. 8:20. Mat. Sat.

EDEN MUSEE.
World in Wax and Grand Concerts.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS TO-DAY.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THE LAND OF THE LIVING.

FOOTBALL SEASON NEAR

COLLEGE TEAMS TRAINING FOR COMING CONTESTS.

Princeton's Fine Material from Which to Select a Team—Yale Has Suffered Most from Losses—Pennsylvanians Expect to Have as Strong an Eleven as Last Year—Changes in the Rules Which Should Improve the Game.

Football days are fast approaching. The college boys who expect to play on the teams and many who don't have stopped visiting the hairdressers' shops, and by the time the chrysanthemum is in full bloom their heads will very much resemble that popular Autumn flower. Many think that letting the hair grow is only affectation on the part of the college boy, but those who have played football know from experience that a good thick head of hair is a wonderful protection when the head is brought into sudden contact with a hard, frosty ground.

Just now the outlook for an interesting season is very good. All the colleges should have closely matched teams unless some of the players meet with accidents. The big games this year will be Princeton against Harvard, at Cambridge on Nov. 7; Yale against Princeton, at Manhattan Field on Nov. 21, and the University of Pennsylvania against Harvard, at Cambridge on Thanksgiving Day. It is possible, too, that Yale and the University of Pennsylvania will meet. The Quakers have challenged the New-Haven college team, and the feeling among Yale undergraduates just now is that the challenge should be accepted.

Harvard and Yale will not play this year. If a game could be arranged between the teams of these two colleges then the hopes of the Pennsylvanians would hardly be realized. Yale, however, can hardly afford to ignore the challenge received. One argument made by Yale men against playing with the Quakers is that if a game is arranged for this year then the Quakers will want another next year. This, however, is no argument at all. It will be time enough to trouble about next year's plans when next year comes. Pennsylvania has certainly shown up well enough on the football field to claim Yale's attention, and lovers of the sport hope to see the challenge accepted. There is some talk and considerable hope that next year a league can be arranged with Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Pennsylvania. Two hard games are probably enough for any team in one season, and by pairing these four and then the two winning teams playing together it would easily be seen which has the claim to the championship and the teams would not be overworked.

This year the teams will play under a new set of rules. Last year Harvard, Cornell, and Pennsylvania had one set, and Yale, Princeton, and some of the other colleges another. This made things rather awkward, and when Princeton and Harvard met, a compromise between the two sets of rules had to be agreed upon. All the colleges have now one set, which were agreed upon last Winter. The changes made should considerably improve the game and reduce the chances of any serious accident to a player to a minimum. Momentum plays are practically eliminated and mass plays held in check. No player can take more than a single step before the ball is put in play, according to one rule, and another forbids five men to bunch inside the tackles. The old rule of heeling a catch has been revived, but the catcher is protected by a penalty of a loss of fifteen yards against interference or being thrown. On a fair catch the opponents must retire ten yards from the mark of the catcher.

Yale's team this year will be made up largely of new players, and Capt. Murphy and the big army of Yale coaches have lots of work to do training the men and picking out the proper material to make up a team fit to represent the all blue on the gridiron. Of last year's team there are H. W. Letton, who will try to play full back; L. Hinkey and Bass, ends; Fincke, quarter back; Chadwick, left guard, and Capt. Murphy at right tackle. Players have to be found to take the places of Jerrems, Thorne, and De Witt, back of the line; Rogers, left tackle, and the Crosses at right guard and centre. Vance McCormick, ex-Capt. Thorne, and F. Butterworth have been busy coaching the new men during the past few weeks, and it is said that they have developed some rattling good men. Some of the most promising of these are McFarlane at guard; Beck, tackle; Hall, a good end; Barnes, half back; A. R. Squire, half back, and H. F. Benjamin, half back. McCormick had the candidates for backs at Harrisburg, Penn.

The University of Pennsylvania team has been training at Mecox Inn, on Long Island, and John C. Bell, Chairman of the Football Committee, is delighted with the work of the men. He says the team will be just as strong as it was last year in spite of the fact that Brooke, the full back, and Williams, the quarter, will not be allowed to play. The men have divided into two teams for practice, as follows:

Wharton's Team—Overfield, centre; Wharton and Woodruff, guards; Goodman and Carnot, tackles; B. Dickson and Hedges, ends; Jackson and Fortescue, half backs; Morice, full back, and Rice, quarter back.

Minds's Team—Stannard, centre; Stearns and De Silver, guards; Uffenheimer and Mack, tackles; Boyle and Jocelyn, ends; Orbison and Newman, half backs; Minds, full back, and K. Dickson, quarter back.

In a game played a few days ago Coombs of Wharton's team scored a touch-down after 55 minutes of hard play. The offensive work of Minds's team was very good. Uffenheimer excelled both on offensive and defensive work. Newman put up a fine game at half back, and promises to be a good one. De Silver could not hold his own against Woodruff. Boyle did some excellent work at end, getting down the field finely under kicks and tackling hard and low. Minds held up the back field and tackled everything that came his way.

Of Wharton's team, Wharton and Woodruff were the ground gainers. Morice and Jackson also did their work well. Morice is kicking in first-rate form.

The schedule of the University of Pennsylvania team is: Sept. 30, Franklin and Marshall, at Lancaster, Penn.; Oct. 3, Bucknell, at Philadelphia; Oct. 7, naval cadets, at Annapolis; Oct. 10, Dartmouth, at Philadelphia; Oct. 17, Lafayette, at Philadelphia; Oct. 21, Washington and Jefferson, at Philadelphia; Oct. 31—Lehigh, at Philadelphia; Nov. 7, Pennsylvania State College, at Philadelphia; Nov. 21, Cornell, at Philadelphia; Nov. 26, Harvard, at Cambridge.

Of the four big colleges, Princeton suffers the least from loss of old players. The players have been training at Asbury Park, but are now back on Brokaw Field, and are working hard. The line this year will be almost the same as last season, unless a good player should turn up among the new men and depose one of the old players. This is the line: Galley, centre; Rhodes and Riggs, guards; Church and Tyler, tackles; Cochran, right end. Armstrong is showing up prominently as a tackle, and a new man will have to take "Biffy" Lea's place. Suter, Poe, and Smith are the quarter backs, Barnard and Kelly half backs, and Baird and Ayres full backs. Wheeler, a brother of "Beef" Wheeler, the famous guard, is a good punter, and is one of the best of the new men.

Harvard has six of last year's players as a foundation. The losses are A. and C. Brewer, who were two of the hardest workers on the team; Newell, a very faithful player, and Rice and Holt. The old players left on the team are Capt. Wrightington and Dunlop, half backs; Beale, quarter back; Cabot, left end, and the two Shaws at right guard and centre. There is some very promising material at Cambridge. Brown will probably be full back. He is a good kicker, and played well against Pennsylvania last year for a few minutes. Moulton, who was end in the second eleven last year, may take Newell's place. Donald, Haughton, Sprague, Fuller, and Holden are trying for the two tackles. The men have been practicing at Barnstable.

Of the smaller colleges, Cornell, Dartmouth, and Brown are sure to have good teams. They have begun practice, and the season will begin next Saturday. The Cornell schedule is:

Sept. 26, Colgate at Ithaca; Oct. 3, Rochester University at Ithaca; Oct. 10, Western Reserve at Ithaca; Oct. 17, Tufts at Ithaca; Oct. 24, Harvard at Ithaca; Oct. 31, Bucknell at Ithaca; Nov. 7, Princeton at Princeton; Nov. 14, Williams at Buffalo; Nov. 21, University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

The schedule of games arranged for the Dartmouth players is: Oct. 3, Worcester Athletic Association, at Worcester; Oct. 10, University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; Oct. 17, Yale, at Springfield or New-Haven; Oct. 24, Boston University, at Hanover; Oct. 28, Bowdoin, at Hanover; Nov. 3, Brown, at Providence; Nov. 13, Amherst, at Amherst; Nov. 21, Williams, at Hanover.

New-York University's team is practicing, and games have been arranged as follows: Oct. 10, St. Stephens, at Annandale-on-the-Hudson; Oct. 17, New-Jersey Athletic Club, at Ohio Field; Oct. 24, St. Stephens, at Ohio Field; Oct. 31, New-Jersey Athletic Club, at Bayonne; Nov. 3, Union, at Albany; Nov. 7, Trinity, at Hartford; Nov. 14, Rutgers, at New-Brunswick; Nov. 21, Hamilton, at Ohio Field; Nov. 26, Wesleyan, at Middletown.

There is some talk of there being an interclub league, made up of the Orange Athletic Club, the New-Jersey Athletic Club, the Elizabeth Athletic Club, and the Crescent Athletic Club. The breach between the Orange and Crescent Clubs, caused by last year's trouble, has not been healed, but peacemakers on both sides have been trying to smooth over all difficulties, and there is a good chance that their efforts will be successful. A four-cornered league composed of these clubs would be a very interesting one.

The Crescent Club has decided to have a team, but no Captain has yet been selected. It seems likely that King or Pratt will be the choice of the players for the position. All games with the Crescent Club this year will be played at Bay Ridge, on club grounds, instead of at Eastern Park, as in former years. The team this year should be a strong one. Among the old players who will take part in the games are Burt, Pratt, Kelly, Curry, Weir, Smith, Mackenzie, Haskell, Love, and Baldwin.

The Orange Club's team will begin practice this week. H. T. Marshall has been chosen Captain, and many good new players will help to strengthen the team.

CADETS' FOOTBALL OUTLOOK.

The Naval Academy Team Getting Ready for the Fall Games.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 19.—There is some difference of opinion as to whether the Naval Academy can this season get together as good a football team as usual. It has been the practice of the Academy team to grow better year by year, but last June's graduation robbed the team of McCauley, Captain and left end; Marshall, centre; Kimball, half back and tackle; Castleman, left tackle; Craven, right end; Henry, full back, and Mustin, quarter back. Peterson, the right tackle, is lost by resignation from the navy. This leaves of the team of last season—Williams and Hilleary, half backs; Powell, the new Captain and half back; Henderson, the full back after Henry stopped playing last year; Halligan, left guard, and Fisher, right guard.

The "Hustlers," or the scrub team that always lines up against the regular academic team, always has good material in it, and furnishes the usual number of substitutes annually to make the team. Graham is expected to be half back or tackle, and Collins one of the ends; Taussig and Asserson are candidates for backs, and Landis, a last year's half back, now looms up as a tackle. McCarthy, Captain of the shell crew of last year, will be one of the ends. A. S. Smith is a probable guard, and G. L. Smith promises to be a substitute end. W. R. White and Overstreet are rivals for the position of centre.

Cadet Joseph Wright Powell, the new Captain of the academic team, is a New-York man, who stands up at the top of his class in scholarship. W. G. Du Bose, the manager, who is No. 1 in his class, hails from Georgia. Cadet Walter Benjamin Tandy is Captain of the "Hustlers" this season. He is from Arkansas and stands midway in his class in scholastic merit. Tandy came on here alone, presented himself quietly at the Naval Academy, passed all his examinations, deposited his money, and was sworn in. The first thing his parents knew of his progress was the reception of this message by telegraph: "I am a cadet."

The first game of the cadets will be with Pennsylvania, Wednesday, Oct. 7, and the second will follow with Princeton the succeeding week.

ROOSEVELT ON HIS RANCHES.

How the New-York Police Commissioner Fares When Out West.

From The Omaha World-Herald.

Theodore Roosevelt has two ranches here in the Bad Lands of Dakota. One is situated eight miles up the Little Missouri River from Medora. This is known as the Chimney Butte ranch, but the cowboys call it the Maltese Cross ranch, because all of its cattle are branded with the eight-pointed star. Thirty miles down the river from Medora is the Elkhorn ranch, also owned by Mr. Roosevelt. There are fine buildings on the Elkhorn, but the New-Yorker prefers to live on the Chimney Butte, although the house is a one-story affair of logs with three rooms, a kitchen, a living room, and a room for the owner and his ranch manager, Sylvane Ferris.

Medora is not much of a town now, but it has a history. Twelve years ago the late Marquis de Mores, who was recently killed in the Soudan by the Mahdists, established the town and named it after his wife, who before her marriage was Medora von Hoffman of New-York. Pretty nearly every one has heard of the great scheme of the Marquis. He was going to raise his own cattle, slaughter them in his own abattoirs, and sell the meat in his own stores in every city in the land. He tried, he failed, and he left Medora.

Roosevelt came here a year before the Marquis and started in to do some reforming. The bad men, who abounded hereabouts in those days, were just ready to kill him when de Mores wafted along and monopolized all the attention. The Frenchman at once became more obnoxious than the New-Yorker, and the would-be killers concentrated upon him. But de Mores killed two of them and wounded half a dozen more, making the first active move against the toughest gang of cattle thieves in the Northwest.

After De Mores faded away some of the former members of the gang made spasmodic efforts to return to the old order of things, and they were aided secretly by the then Sheriff. Roosevelt showed them that he had good stuff in him. He called a meeting of all the ranchers in the country, the Sheriff was summoned, and, with his hand on his gun, Roosevelt practically told the official that he was a liar and a horse-thief. It was swift language to use in this country, but the Sheriff saw that he was against a bad man, took his medicine and resigned. That was a big feather in Roosevelt's cap. Prior to that he had been regarded as a New-York dude, who was all teeth and eyeglasses.

In other ways he showed that the ways of the country were not too hard for him. He made it a practice to buy the buckiest, ugliest cow ponies he could find in the country, and when the boys kicked against riding such nasty beasts he would pick out the toughest one in the lot and ride it. Often he was thrown off, but eventually he conquered. Once he had four ribs smashed in by the first fall, but he said nothing, and finally subdued the brute. If a New-York dude could ride the horses, the cowboys argued that they should be able to manage them.

It was the same with shooting. Roosevelt cannot see a dozen yards away without his eyeglasses, but he can do some fancy shooting that would win applause in a Wild West show. He is not so good with a revolver, but in long-range work with the rifle there is no man on the two ranches who can beat him. He is a good man at wrestling, and is handy with the gloves, being well up in all the tricks of both sports. In friendly bouts he has taken in some of the biggest men on the ranch, and has shown that he is no tender chicken.

These qualities have won him the respect of the community in which he is now living, and they are the only qualities that count for much in ranch life. A man might be most estimable in many things, but if he lacked courage and couldn't ride, shoot, or fight, he wouldn't be thought much of.

ENGLISH YACHT PRIZES

AMOUNTS WON BY THE WINNERS IN THE DIFFERENT CLASSES.

Ailsa Heads the List with $10,000 and Trophies to Her Credit—Saint the Best Boat in the Twenty-Rating Class, with Howard Gould's Niagara Second—Small-Boat Racing Becoming Very Popular with Everybody in British Waters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLASGOW, Sept. 9.—The sudden collapse of the English Channel yachting season, attributed to the running down of the Isolde and the death of her owner, Baron Zedtwitz, is now explained by the stampede of English yachtsmen to the Highlands to shoot deer and grouse. Since nothing similar ever happened before, the explanation it not satisfactory, unless to Capt. Gomes of the Meteor.

The Yacht Racing Association has been appealed to to take up the Isolde's case and ignore the verdict of the Ryde jury. It is pointed out that the Isolde made no protest upon which the Yacht Racing Association could go. But it has to be remembered that the Isolde's mast was swept over the side by the steel boom of the Meteor, and there was nothing left to fly a protest flag from. The committee of the Royal Albert Club was competent to report the case to the Yacht Racing Association, but some royal or other intervention has prevented proceedings.

Our yacht-racing season has come to a finish, and opinion is much divided as to its success. The older class of yachtsmen, whose admiration for the sport could never reach below forty-tonners, cannot see that the season has been a success, with the Britannia, the Ailsa, the Meteor, and the Satanita, the only representative of a class which used to include about a dozen cutters and schooners, from sixty-tonners upward. These critics know little or nothing about the delicate handling of a recent 100-ton cutter. What they admired was a big start of big vessels, with plenty of canvas over them, and broken topmasts to finish with. They would not trust their lives in a one-rater, hate the sight of a race of five-raters, and can see neither sport nor skill in it. In their eyes either the sport or the aristocracy are going to the dogs, when Lords and Earls own twenty-four or thirty foot raters, and, what is worse, condescend to the vulgarity of sailing them themselves. For an Earl to ride his own horse and win the Derby would be to these people an unforgiveable outrage, but their is not much chance of the outrage being perpetrated. The idea these "ancient mariners" have of yacht racing is a spacious deck to perambulate, telescope in hand, and a cabin of easy access, where the brandy bottle and the cigar box are never absent from the table.

To the younger generation, which has discovered that a yachtsman's heart is never in the race unless his hand is on the tiller, our past season has been a great success, perhaps the greatest we have ever had. In the Solent, the Clyde, in Dublin Bay, and elsewhere the number of small raters, not only form the attraction of regattas, but have regattas on their own account. To the fossils of the Royal Squadron and other swell clubs, the proverbial last straw that breaks the camel's back has been the arrival of the "new woman," with weather-beaten face, neat blue sailor's cap, and blue serge skirt, sitting at the helm of her own small rater and deftly "blanketing" some smart fellow who has been trying to luff her up.

Our yachting world is quite another world to what it was twenty-five or thirty years ago. Some dozen years since, our yachting press was devoted to descriptions more or less readable, of one or two races in the week in which the performances of ten-tonners were barely acknowledged and five-tonners had no place at all. At the present time the matches of hundred-tonners provoke no interest compared with the columns devoted to the seventeen, twenty, twenty-four, thirty, and thirty-six footers sailed by amateurs, every one of whom is, of course, a hero at his own fireside.

The winnings of the various classes during the season are being published, subject to correction. The cups won used to be included at the value given by the donors, but since the values were more or less imaginary, the values are now excluded.

Ailsa, designed by Fife, has won in the Mediterranean and British waters £2,020 and a gold cup, Emperor's Shield, objects of art, and gold and silver medals; Britannia, by Watson, £1,655, Ogden Goelet Cup, also silver cup, objects of art, silver and bronze medals; Meteor, by Watson, £1,250 and four cups in the Baltic; Satanita, by Soper, £625; the forty-rater Caress raced with above class and won £470; forty-raters Isolde, by Fife, £980; Corsair, by Payne, £370; Carina, by Watson, £134 and seven cups. Twenty-raters—The Saint, by Fife, £393; Niagara, by Herreshoff, £270; Penitent, by Payne, £236; Audrey, by Lord Dunraven, £90; Samphiere, by Sibbick, £45; Isolde, by Herreshoff, (part season,) £45. Five-raters—Heartsease, by Sibbick, £163; Westra, by Sibbick, £151; Norman, (last rule,) by Sibbick, £64; Fern, by Fife, £62. Rating of thirty feet—Tatters, by Sibbick, £136; Lore, by Sibbick, £97; The Solent—One design class, thirty feet, Philippine, by White Brothers, £120 and three cups; C. Lark, by White Brothers, £90 and cup. Clyde—twenty-three-foot load-water line class, Vida, by Watson, £100 and three cups; in the cruising class, Maid Marian, by Watson, £515; Creole, by Watson, £290; Hester, by Fife, £273.

The sport of yachting having become the sport of Emperors and Princes, Blackwood's Magazine, the old Edinburgh "Maga," has drifted off its beaten track, as shown by an article on "Continental Yachting" in its number for the present month. The article is a cautious summary of the progress yachting is making on the Continent, and curiously enough there is not a single lamentation over the sport being attractive to the multitude and being pursued by untitled people. The Scotsmen who have voluntarily effected their own extradition to the States well know that Maga survives as a mummy, embalmed in the political atmosphere that prevailed in this country a century ago. The magazine has not yet discovered that the ancient tory is stone dead, unless for a few charming examples, and that the jackdaws who wear the borrowed feathers of the old "divine right" politicians are the sons of successful tradesmen who have the means to lease shootings and castles and pose as aristocrats.

The "Continental Yachting" in Blackwood is mainly a panegyric on the German Emperor, who, according to the writer, has made the sport of yacht racing in the Baltic, besides giving the English Channel a great lift by his presence at the Royal Squadron matches. The Swedes, Norwegians, and Danes have enjoyed the sport of racing boats and yachts for generations, but we are informed the sport was hardly known in the Baltic until the German Emperor took it up.

It was only in 1882 that some German naval officers organized a successful regatta at Kiel, on which the Norddeutcher Regatta Verein continued the regatta annually. The recent success and popularity of the regattas held at Kiel, Travemünde, and on the Alster are mainly attributed in the article to the personal presence and affability of the German Emperor, which does not say much for German enthusiasm or love for the sport. The Emperor is lavish in presentation cups, and gives an energetic attendance to the German regattas, which are both notably absent in the Prince of Wales.

Progressive Dinners.

From The Philadelphia Times.

Progressive card parties have proved so popular that progressive dinners have been devised, and during the Summer have been found much more agreeable and interesting than the old way of having to sit beside a possibly dull or uncongenial partner all the evening. In this way the dull partners are divided up in sections, as it were.

AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE, FLOOD

Japan Visited by a New Disaster and Many Lives Lost.

Misfortunes in Japan (writes a Yokohama correspondent of The London News) do not come as single spies. Hardly had we time to recover from the shock of the tidal wave disaster, when business was paralyzed by floods. Trains ceased to run, telegraphic communication was interrupted, and for over a week we were practically cut off from the world. It is now five days since any telegrams came through from London, and those had been much delayed.

The early part of July was very unsettled, and much rain fell. By the 15th it was raining in torrents day and night, and the deluge continued for several days in succession. In consequence bridges were washed away, ricefields were converted into fresh-water lakes, and many towns were laid completely under water. Japanese authorities assert that the floods were the worst known for centuries, as they prevailed all over the mainland from Aomori, in the north, almost to Hiroshima.

To appreciate the extent of the inundation it is necessary to remember that in Japan, for purposes of irrigation, the river beds have been allowed to silt up far above the level of the surrounding country. In Winter these river beds are almost destitute of water, but in May and June, during the rainy season, they become torrents. To protect the ricefields huge embankments are raised, but they are in many cases clumsily built, and, owing to the frequency of earthquakes, are rarely firm. Of the height of the river beds in some instances a good illustration is furnished by the Kobe-Osaka Railway, which at one point runs through a tunnel under a river. At Gifu, Nügata, and Kakogawa the tops of the houses close to the river are lower than the normal water level. Every year during the rainy season some towns are deluged.

The peculiarity of this year's floods is that they were common to the whole island, and not confined to a few localities. Nügata, on the west coast; Gifu, in the centre; Iwate and Mirayi, in the north, alike suffered, the two latter prefectures being the more to be pitied that the relief works for the survivors of the tidal wave disaster were thus interrupted.

The number of lives lost it is impossible to estimate, and the returns will not be to hand for some weeks. So far 600 deaths have been reported, and the death roll will probably reach 1,000. Yet Japan is not in despair. So accustomed are the people to these natural calamities that after the first shock they quickly recover their light-heartedness and resume their occupations with cheerfulness. New houses spring up on the sites of those destroyed, the embankments are patched, and the farmers hope that next year their locality will escape devastation. This resignation to the inevitable is particularly noticeable at Gifu, which ever since 1891, when earthquake and fire destroyed the town so that only a few houses remained, has each year suffered catastrophe.

At Nagaoka a sight was witnessed similar to that which several years ago was observable on the Exe when the oil stores at Exeter exploded. Nagaoka is the centre of the oil trade in Japan, the crude oil being mostly stored there. When the river swept away a portion of the town, it demolished the oil stores. The oil floating on the water by some means got alight, and the whole river seemed a sheet of flame, the débris of the houses adding fuel to the conflagration.

At Koike the people had been working two days to strengthen the embankments, and, thinking their labors had made them secure, retired to rest. But the embankment collapsed in four places, sweeping away the houses, the victims screaming piteously from the windows of the upper rooms as they were swept down the torrent. In that one village it is estimated 100 lives were lost.

At Kurozu the inhabitants were driven to take refuge on the roofs of the houses, which were not submerged, and there, without food, were exposed for three days to the heat of the sun, which, after the rain, was intense. Without means of escape, the poor wretches clung to the roofs, afraid to sleep lest they should fall into the water, and almost dying of hunger. They were finally assisted from Nagaoka, three miles off, the police coming to their rescue in boats.

A WEALTHY HERMIT EMERGES.

Ready to Shower Golden Treasure upon His Relatives.

From The San Francisco Call.

George S. Farnwell, the Southern Oregon hermit, seventy-five years old, passed through Portland for San Francisco the other day, after an absence of forty years. During that period he eschewed the society of his fellow-man as much as possible, never venturing into populated sections of Southern Oregon except when he needed supplies, and that was not more than twice a year. He settled in the wilds some miles distant from Grant's Pass, nearly thirty-five years ago, and it is doubtful whether fivescore of people in that section of the country are aware of his existence. When Farnwell first settled there, the country swarmed with Indians and wild beasts. The Indians once made him captive, but they soon came to regard him as a supernatural being, and he was released. For the first time in almost a generation Farnwell broke his reticence while waiting for the departure of the train that was to carry him to the scenes that knew him when he was young.

"After I had been with the Indians a few months, they driving me to all kinds of servile work," said the old man, "scarlet fever broke out among a dozen of their papooses. As early as that time I packed a chest of homeopathic medicines with me. When the Indians captured me, they relieved me of my medicines, as well as all else I had, but because of some superstition they left my medicine chest intact. When the disease broke out among the little ones and four of them died under aboriginal treatment, I volunteered to cure the rest if my box of mystery was returned to me. The Indians feared to trust me at the outset, but after a consultation, during which another papoose died, my request was acceded to.

"In the meantime, ten more little Indians were attacked by the scourge, and I quarantined all of the sick. My medicines worked miracles, and under my treatment not a person died. I was looked upon as a great medicine man, and after that my former masters became my servants. Through those Indians I was enabled to locate a very rich mining property, of which to this day no white man but myself knows anything. I have 1,000 pounds of mixed gold stored away in a place where no one will discover it. In yonder little chest I have 100 pounds of the metal, which I am taking to the San Francisco Mint. I mined merely to keep myself occupied until death claimed me, for I never expected to associate with my kind again."

Farnwell said that the only circumstance tending to change his mind was a brief notice of an ensuing marriage of one of his granddaughters, which he saw in a San Francisco paper a week ago. Not once in five years did he glance at a newspaper, and to him it seemed providential that he should have seen this one. "It appears to me to be a command from the Almighty," said the old man, "that I must again mingle with my own flesh and blood. The article stated that the young lady's grandfather had been receiving teller with Page, Bacon & Co., in San Francisco, up to within a few months of the failure of the house during the panic of 1856. I being the man, I resolved to fix my son's girl so she wouldn't want for anything the heart desires in this life. That is why I am going to San Francisco."

Infant Mortality from Foul Water.

From The Chicago Record.

That is a striking statement presented by Dr. Reilly of the Health Office tending to show that the loss of lives among infants in Chicago during the last twelve months has been 3,000 more than it would have been with a pure water supply. In July and August of this year, Dr. Reilly asserts, the deaths among children under five years of age were, respectively, 55.2 per cent. and 48.1 per cent. of the total death rate. This high death rate among infants is the more remarkable from the fact that a decided improvement in the milk supply is noticeable. Dr. Reilly concludes that all benefits expected from a pure milk supply avail nothing unless the water supply is kept equally pure.

YACHTSMEN MAKING PLANS

NEW CLASSES TO BE RACED IN THESE WATERS NEXT SUMMER.

A Twenty-Foot Class for the Seawanhaka Club and a Forty-Foot Class Similar to This Year's Thirties—Old Boats to be Put in Handicap Races Instead of Sailing Under the Present System—A Boom for Ninety-Foot Schooners.

The season for revising rules and creating new classes for racing is fast approaching with yachtsmen, and it is likely to be a very busy one. Yachtsmen have two seasons each year—one the Summer, when they sail their yachts for mugs and other prizes, and the other the Winter, when, while sitting in front of a blazing fire in their clubhouses, they resail the Summer races. While discussing these contests they decide how the racing rules can be changed to improve the sport and plan how their yachts can be improved by judicious alterations of the ballast or of the sail plan.

This Winter season promises to be a very busy one. The racing season just ended has been a very instructive one. It has been a season of small-boat racing, and consequently a very popular one. There are very few men who can afford to race a Colonia, an Emerald, or a Defender, and in booming small boats the yachtsmen have placed the sport within the reach of hundreds who otherwise would have had to join the "rocking-chair fleets" and watch the contests from the club piazzas.

The small-boat racing this year has been confined to the fifteen, twenty-one, thirty, and thirty-four foot classes. The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club boomed the fifteen-foot class this year through the International Challenge Cup for small boats. More than 100 of these small boats were built, and some of them have raced in nearly every regatta that has been sailed. The Canadians took the cup away with the Glencairn, and next season the race will be between twenty-footers, the Seawanhaka Club having already challenged and made arrangements for this class of yachts to be built.

While the fifteen-footers furnished lots of sport, it was generally agreed that they were a little too small, being very little larger than canoes and too small for practical use. The twenty-footer (racing length) is a good type of a boat. Three or four like the Eos which raced late this season are very fast. The trial races to select the challenger for the Seawanhaka Cup will be held in June, and there will be a large fleet to select from.

The twenty-one, thirty, and thirty-four foot classes will in all probability be added to before the opening of next season, and the crack boats of this year will have to look to their laurels.

Another class will be added to the list of specials. It will probably be a forty-foot class, built on rules similar to those which governed the thirties this year. The thirty-footers furnished some rare sport, and many yachtsmen think that ten or twelve forty-footers would furnish even better sport. The thirties are a wonderfully fast lot of boats, and on several occasions have beaten boats much larger. The forties should be even faster, and the ten feet extra length would add very considerably to the interior comforts.

Yachtsmen each year are becoming more and more convinced that the best sport is furnished with yachts that are built up to a certain limit, started together, and sailed without time allowance. The first boat home then wins. To change the rules so as to have this kind of racing in each class would be too radical a change and would upset yacht racing for three or four seasons. It is therefore suggested that one or two new special classes be added each year, and so get rid of the old classes gradually. The old boats are not to be left out of the racing, but instead of racing them under the present system of classification, with time allowances, handicap races are to be arranged.

It is very hard to get an owner of an old boat to race against a more modern yacht. The owner of the old boat thinks he can only win "on a fluke," and such a win is most unsatisfactory. If handicap races are arranged, and the handicapping done by a competent committee, every yacht will have a chance and racing should take quite a boom.

This handicapping question is to be fully discussed by the members of the Yacht Racing Union of Long Island Sound. Many of the members of the council are advocating the system now, and it is very probable that some practical system of handicapping will be devised before the opening of next season.

In big-boat racing the ninety-foot schooner class will be the crack class next year, unless there should be a challenge for the America's Cup. The Colonia will not have everything her own way next season. There will be new boats out. One well-known yachtsman is figuring on fitting out the Vigilant. He argues that the Vigilant was better than the Colonia when both were sloops, and he thinks she should beat the Colonia as a schooner. Mr. Maxwell will be on hand again. He may have a new boat or he may change the Emerald. Good judges think that the Emerald can be made much faster than she is now. All her lead is carried inside. This can be taken out and put on her keel, which would enable her to carry a much larger sail spread than at present and should increase her speed. Mr. Maxwell will figure this out this Winter.

This Is a "Human Nature" Story.

London police courts seem to attract many persons who are in need of advice rather than of justice, and who in this country would never think of seeking outside the circle of relatives or friends. Here is a typical case reported by The London News:

A well-dressed young woman asked the advice of Mr. Dickinson at the Thames Police Court respecting her husband. On Monday morning, she said, when he went out, he promised to be home to dinner, but failed to appear at the dinner hour.

Mr. Dickinson (inquiringly)—Has your husband always kept his promises?

Applicant—Yes, until then.

Continuing, she said: "Well, when I found he did not come home for tea, at 7 o'clock, I thought I would make it my business to go out and make some inquiries. On getting into Chrisp Street who should I see but my husband on the box seat of a break."

Mr. Dickinson (gently)—Perhaps the driver was simply giving him a lift home?

Applicant, (emphatically)—No fear! He had been out all day enjoying himself.

Mr. Dickinson—Well, what did you say?

Applicant—Why, what could I say?

Mr. Dickinson—I don't know.

Applicant—He afterward threatened me.

Mr. Dickinson—It is only a little tiff. Of course he ought not to have gone out for a holiday without you.

Applicant—No; quite right. You see I have only been married a few months, and thought I had better at once put my foot down. That was why I came to see you.

Mr. Dickinson—Talk to him kindly and he won't do it again.

Applicant—Very likely, but he had better not.

Ill-Advised Appropriations.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

The fact that among the many pieces of work provided for in the River and Harbor bill some of them are found neither practicable nor advisable suggests the need of expert advice before making such appropriations.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOURNEAY AND BURNHAM, BROOKLYN.

COLORED SILK OFFERING.

FRONT CENTRE TABLE.

Will show to-morrow rare value in 12 shadings of Monotone Effect at 75c. yd. Former price $1.25. Also a line of Three Tone Coloring at 75c.

SPECIAL SALE OF Ladies' Autumn Jackets.

We will offer to-morrow a lot of lined JACKETS, in black and colors, worth from $10.00 to $20.00, for $5.00 and $10.00 each.

FURS—Fur Collarettes and jaunty Capes in Alaska Seal, Persian Lamb, Alaska Sable, Chinchilla, and Electric Seal.

Muslin Underwear Dept.

Ladies' NIGHT DRESSES, tucked yoke, ruffle of embroidery around neck, front of yoke and sleeves, at 75c. each.

WALKING SKIRTS, umbrella shape, with an embroidered ruffle, at $1.00.

Odd lot of CORSET COVERS, large sizes only, were 50 and 65c., at 25c. each.

Odd lot of Children's Colored Silk HATS and CAPS at 15c., 25c., 50c., $1.00, and $1.50; were $1.50, $4.50, and $5.00.

BLANKETS.

11-4 CROCHET QUILTS, Marseilles Pattern, at $1.00 and $1.25.

11-4 fine all wool California BLANKETS at $5.00 pair.

FANCY DRESS GOODS.

AUTUMN AND WINTER NOVELTIES COMPLETE.

Beautiful colorings and styles, positively exclusive, to be exhibited on Monday.

The prices this season are lower than ever before.

UPHOLSTERY.

On Monday we will display our new and complete assortments of LACE CURTAINS in Brussels, Renaissance, and Irish Point; Table Covers, Bed Sets, Drapery Silks, Satin DAMASKS, and BROCATELLES.

We also pay particular attention to orders for the hanging of WINDOW SHADES, reupholstering of furniture, and draping and designing of all kinds.

Among others we will offer to-morrow the following specials:

50-in. self-toned TAPESTRIES, usually 75c., at 35c. yard.

1½ yards square TAPESTRY TABLE COVERS, usually $2.00, at $1.35 each.

Special value in NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS at $1.00 pair.

Japanese Gilded Crepe MANTEL LAMBREQUINS, 2 yards long, fringed side and bottom, that generally sell at 75c., at 25c.

DRESSMAKING DEPT.

4TH FLOOR.

Now open for Autumn and Winter of 1896.

Our work is done in the very best manner and at the lowest prices.

JOURNEAY AND BURNHAM.

SUICIDE IN JAPAN.

Changed Conditions Seem to Strengthen the Impulses of Despair.

From The London Times.

An interesting essay on the prevalence of suicide in Japan has been written by Mr. Saito Kokufu, a native statistician. The statistics extend over ten years, and show that suicide has been on the increase in Japan, both actually and in proportion to the total number of deaths. In 1885 and 1886 the number in proportion to the population reached its highest. Mr. Saito observes that during these years there was a great rise in the price of the necessaries of life.

In the case of Japanese women, the age at which suicide is most frequent is about twenty; the corresponding period with men is twenty-five. Comparatively few women commit suicide after the twenty-fifth year, but men are not safe until they are past forty. The women after marriage usually take life as they find it, and submit with stoicism to its conditions. The suicides of men are due to the worries and reverses of business, and are often the results of cool and deliberate choice between two evils. Female suicides are rather more than half those of males, but with a distinct tendency to increase.

From January to May are the worst months for suicides. The number mounts rapidly month by month from January to May, and keeps high until July, and it falls to its lowest in November. The suicides of December and January are attributed partly to pecuniary troubles at the close of the year, when all accounts are supposed to be closed and all liabilities met. A rise in July is attributed to financial troubles at the half year.

In recent years the use of the sword by suicides is decreasing greatly; hanging is the method most frequently employed, nearly three-fourths of the male suicides and nearly half the females having terminated their lives in this way, but among women drowning is more common even than hanging. Firearms and poison are very rarely used, probably because they are not readily obtainable, while a Japanese of either sex always has a long girdle and always has water sufficient to cause drowning at hand in the deep wells in every village and adjacent to almost every house.

The figures show that the number of suicides varies year by year with the price of rice; it rises when the price of rice is high and falls when rice is cheap. It is also evident that the great centres of commerce and industry have a greater proportion than country districts.

Mr. Saito has endeavored to tabulate the causes of Japanese suicides, and from the figures for four years which he gives it appears that about half the total number are due to mental derangement, about a quarter to "general reverses of fortune and the difficulty of making a living," an eighth of the whole are attributed to physical suffering, and the remainder to love, remorse, shame, bereavement, domestic quarrels, &c.

No attempt is made in the statistics to distinguish between educated and uneducated persons who commit suicide; it seems, however, that the view of the educated Japanese is that he has a right to commit suicide if he thinks his life has been a failure or that it has become an intolerable burden to him.

Speaker Reed and the Democrats.

From The Boston Transcript.

It will never be known exactly how much of the landslide of Maine votes was due to the large and genial style of treatment of the Democrats for which Speaker Reed early set the keynote and the example. There was nothing insincere, nothing canting, in his concessions to their feelings. It was his admission at the outset, in a large-minded, high, and fine spirit of generosity, that errors and prejudice and passion vitiate all party politics more or less, our side as well as your side, and his appeal above and outside of party ends to common patriotism, common honesty, and common sense. We do not say that Mr. Reed's example was always followed; little men cannot walk in the footsteps of a great man, of course, but the little speakers could not destroy the broad impression left by the great one, any more than the shrill pipes of an organ drown the swelling harmony on the keynote.

Making Change in Georgia.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

"Who'd you vote for yesterday, Ben?"

"De man what make de 'rangement wid me."

"What man?"

"De man what change a one-dollar bill fer me, en' give me two fives en' a ten in change."

HORRORS OF MODERN PRISONS.

Their Very Improvements Are What Drive Convicts Mad.

From The London News.

The official belief is that there is little or no prison-made insanity. Prison doctors are keenly alive to the possibility of shamming, and they hesitate to admit that there is any flaw in the system for the administration of which they are so largely responsible. Still the fact remains that the ratio of insanity in prisons has exactly doubled since 1877.

The admitted general increase of insanity is not sufficient to account for this startling fact. Prison discipline is now more mechanical, and therefore more depressing. Its very improvements in this respect "take the heart out of a man." It is probable that prisoners were far happier is the old unreformed prisons, when they herded together and had companionship of a kind.

An expert witness who had passed four-and-twenty years in jail told the Prison Committee some startling things from the convict's point of view. The rules, he said, are too minute for human observance, and some minds are totally unable to bear the strain of them. A man may be reported for knocking something over in his cell, though it may be by pure accident. The name for this offense is "unnecessary noise." As the poor wretches walk their weary round in the exercise yard, one may fall out of step and thus throw the others out. The first offender or the last—any one, in fact, on whom the warder's eye happens to fall—is liable to punishment for this mischance.

In this way the convict gradually acquires an expression that never leaves him—the round-the-corner glance of a being who dreads a tyrant on the pounce. We want a new Howard if the system is only half as bad as it is said to be by those who have best reason to know.

Monetizing the Forests.

From The Minneapolis (Minn.) Tribune.

As an experiment, the other day a growing tree was cut down, made into paper, and a newspaper printed on it, all within the space of five hours. It will not be surprising to see the next issue made by the Populists a demand that the Government take possession of our forests and preserve them in order to keep up the supply of paper money. What a financial millenium would be in store for us if the Pops could apply their vagaries to practical business life.

YACHTING.

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GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

PLEASANTEST RIDING SEASON OF THE YEAR AT HAND.

A Racing Circuit in the South—It Will Benefit Both the Racing Men and the League—One Good Reason Why the Standard Wheels Are Popular—Plans for the Woodruff Lantern Parade in Brooklyn Next Saturday Evening.

The season of the year when the pastime of cycling is most enjoyed is at hand, and those who can take the time for short rides may be counted upon to tour the surrounding country between now and snow time. This should serve to make cycling even more popular, both with the riders and the people benefited by their invasion of the suburban districts.

Painted by nature's hand, the country is beginning to take on the tints of Autumn, and this and the crisper air are hard to resist when one has a wheel and time at his disposal. Long Sunday runs for clubs are now featured on the road cards, and several open "centuries" are being planned. In the cool of the Autumn the latter should be enjoyable events, if ever they are.

With the conditions so pleasing, enthusiastic riders should take care not to overtax their strength. There is great harm in this. Too much riding is worse than none at all. Moderate and easy trips will benefit any person and acquaint him pleasantly with the country through which he rides.

⁂

The great secret of the popularity of the standard bicycles is the thoroughness with which they are made. This thoroughness depends first and last upon the rigid system of inspection that is maintained throughout the oldest factories. It is an actual fact that every part of the more famous bicycles is inspected after every operation by men who do nothing else. It is perfectly natural, therefore, that men who do nothing but watch for defects in some particular line, day after day, should become experts in their respective branches. An example of the results achieved by this strict system may be cited in the case of 1895 wheels of a well-known make. From the first of 1895 even up to the present time, there have been only five hubs returned for defects, and in each of these instances the guarantee, of course, protected the purchaser, and new hubs were immediately supplied. There is no guesswork in the making of really high-grade bicycles, so there can certainly be no guesswork in buying one.

⁂

Julian Hawthorne has said that bicycling is a freemasonry, broader in its membership than any other, save human nature itself. The man of brawn and the man of brains are as one in the saddle. Youth and age alike can do their mile in three minutes or under. A woman on horseback in a trim riding habit is an alluring sight, but we miss one important feature—the rhythmic grace of motion, which nothing but the bicycle affords. The entire pose shows the figure to the best advantage, and the slight, unconscious swaying of the body to maintain the balance imparts an element of life to the spectacle which is more fascinating than the most studied art of attitude.

⁂

The racing circuit in the South, an innovation with the Racing Board, is destined to prove a great success. In extending the circuit to that section of the country the board was responsible for inaugurating a plan whereby the League of American Wheelmen will directly benefit. It must be known that wherever the circuit goes, there may League of American Wheelmen members be found, and the league is looking for recruits. The racing men are also directly benefited. They can now race throughout the entire year. When the circuit concludes in Texas they can hie themselves to the sunny land of California and compete for rich purses until the snow and ice in the Eastern States disappear, and cycling reigns once more.

⁂

Australia is destined to become a great country for wheeling. In the past few months the increase in the number of riders in that far-off country has been remarkable. Racing is a feature of athletics the Australians take most kindly to. In road events there is great interest manifested, but the constantly growing interest among the inhabitants is due to their taking the wheel for what it is—the most important pleasure-seeking factor that exists. No doubt many racing teams will visit that country in the future. If reports are true, the purses hung up equal the amounts for which American riders are now competing. The home of the kangaroo is a cycling country, and made so by nature.

⁂

A feature of cycle riding that has never been freely commented upon is the energy that may be derived from wheeling. Long ago, before the high wheel passed out of vogue, the ranks of the wheelmen were small, and those who did dare to risk their precious necks on the big steed found the exercise more painful than otherwise, as it required some effort and a strong pair of limbs to push the ordinary to the top of a hill. But with the advent of the safety came a theory, advanced by physicians and men in other callings who could view the results, that wheeling was beneficial to the health.

Skeptics argued that the exercise was far beyond what the system could endure. This idea died an ignominious death. Strong and healthy American boys and girls are flying along to health and happiness in direct repudiation of the time-worn theory. Here is the thing in a nutshell: The man who goes day in and day out without some form of exercise that stirs the blood finds himself in a condition where the lack of exertion brings on ailments for which the family doctor must prescribe. A sprinter upon getting out for the first time in the Spring finds that he is weak and exhausted after a run of fifty or more yards. The heart is not trained to stand the test, and it is the heart that backs up the lungs.

When a rider first starts to ride he is unable to cover much territory, for his wind gives out. The heart is not strong enough. But with constant riding the heart is developed and can stand almost any strain. That is why cycling is doing much to build up the Nation's young men and women. They can endure fatigue without showing signs of injury. They can cover many miles in a day and rise the next morning without a sick headache. It is cycling that is making both young men and maidens strong and self-reliant.

⁂

"Tom" Butler, the speed king, is a conundrum to the initiated, as well as those who simply look down from the grand stands and wonder how it is done. Butler is a prodigy. He is one of those phenomenons who exist, and for whose qualifications there is no explanation. To look at Butler is to question his position. Old trainers have seen him start in a race and predict that he could not defeat the powerful riders against whom he was arrayed. That is where he fools them. From the beginning of the straightaway the undersized racer begins to move. The only visible muscles that are brought into play are those in his wonderful limbs. These he moves. The rest of his body seems glued to the saddle. With no apparent effort he crosses the tape a winner many times over men who are physically his superior. How does he do it? It is a question more than one person would like answered. "Tom" Butler is the sensation of the year. Young and untutored, he has defeated the kings of the arena, and has done it easily.

⁂

Probably no man has done so much toward road improvement in this country as has Col. Pope. He has spent his money freely, and has given a great deal of time and energy to the cause. The League of American Wheelmen may attribute much of its success in that direction to the active and earnest co-operation of the great bicycle manufacturer. He gave at one time $6,000 to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to be used in establishing a department of road engineering. The monster petition presented to Congress asking that the Government establish a road department (which has been done) was originated by and circulated at the personal expense of Col. Pope. The petition was a remarkable one, being nearly four-fifths of a mile long, and containing the signatures of 150,000 business men, including the Governors of seventeen States.

⁂

The wheelmen of Brooklyn are going to show their appreciation of what Timothy L. Woodruff has done for them as Park Commissioner by giving a parade in his honor next Saturday evening. It is expected that the demonstration will be a big thing in its way, arrangements having been made for 8,000 riders. The route of the parade has been decided upon as follows:

Start from the Logan Wheelmen's clubhouse, 255 Sixth Avenue, and proceed along Sixth Avenue to Flatbush Avenue, to Dean Street, to Nevins Street, to State Street, to Clinton Street, to Schermerhorn Street, to Flatbush Avenue, to Hanson Place, to Fulton Street, to Gates Avenue, to Clinton Avenue, to Lafayette Avenue, to Bedford Avenue, to Eastern Parkway, across the Park Plaza to the circle, to Flatbush Avenue, to Eighth Avenue, to Montgomery Place, to Ninth Avenue.

The reviewing stand will be at Mr. Woodruff's house, Eighth Avenue and President Street.

On this line of parade, as projected, there are sixteen or more clubs, including the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, the Long Island Wheelmen, the Kings County Wheelmen, and the Logan Wheelmen, and such prominent social clubs as the Carleton, Montauk, Germania, Union League, Columbian, Aurora Grata, Saengerbund, the Riding and Driving Club, the Elks, and others. All these clubs have been notified that the parade will pass their clubhouses. Several of them have already held Directors' meetings and have determined upon decorations and illuminations.

The Union League Club will erect a grand stand in front of its clubhouse, as it has an ideal location for reviewing the parade, and will invite the Mayor and other city officials and distinguished citizens to review the procession from that point.

The Montauk, at its Directors' meeting on Thursday night, decided to appropriately decorate and to invite its members and their families to view the parade from its clubhouse, in front of which a band of music will be stationed. An illuminated arch will extend from its main portico to the opposite side of Eighth Avenue.

The Brooklyn Bicycle Club, of which the Park Commissioner is a member, will also spread itself in the way of decorations, using electricity largely to aid in beautifying the structure on Hanson Place.

It is expected also that the private residences and business houses along the line of the parade will vie with one another in illuminations in honor of the popular Park Commissioner, and that the fronts of every house and store where a wheelman lives or is employed will be ablaze with Chinese lanterns and bunting, and, where these decorations are not available, that storekeepers and householders will turn on the gas between 8:30 and 9:30, the hour when the parade is expected to pass, and draw their shades and curtains to the topmost limit, thus adding to the brightness of what will undoubtedly be the most splendid pageant ever witnessed in Brooklyn.

The local clubs are rolling up their entries in great numbers. It is hoped that the out-of-town clubs will be heard from. The Harlem Wheelmen have signified their intention of being present, and will be the guests of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club after the parade. The Paramount Wheelmen and the South Brooklyn Wheelmen have also invited out-of-town clubs as special guests. Visiting clubs from Long Island, arriving by train at the Long Island Station, have but a few moments' ride up Flatbush Avenue to Sixth Avenue to the place of rendezvous, the Logan Wheelmen's Clubhouse.

New-York and other out-of-town clubs going across the birdge or Fulton Ferry turn at the bridge into Liberty Street to Clinton, to Schermerhorn, to Nevins, to Dean, to Flatbush Avenue, to Sixth Avenue, or by way of the Twenty-third Street Ferry to Broadway, to Bedford Avenue, to the Eastern Parkway across the Park Plaza, to Berkeley Place, to Sixth Avenue.

All these routes are practically over the line of the parade, and out-of-town wheelmen will have no difficulty in finding their way, guided by the illuminations and decorations along the route.

It is expected that many novel and grotesque features will appear in the third division, comprising unattached wheelmen and fancy-dress paraders.

Isaac B. Potter, the Chief Consul of the New-York Division, League of American Wheelmen, who will be Grand Marshal of the parade, has written a letter to Chairman Furst of the Committee of Arrangements, in which he says: "If the wheelmen of Brooklyn would do honor to any man who has appeared to earn their gratitude, it should be done with a unity of spirit which forbids the recognition of any political party or political candidate, for as Republicans and Democrats we must respect one another's convictions and stand together in every movement which appeals to us as cyclists only. I hope that this spirit may so far prevail as to make the parade a largely attended and most successful one."

DOINGS OF THE CYCLE CLUBS.

Plans and Intentions of the Leading Organizations.

The "Diamond Meet," so called, which the Westchester Cycling League is to hold on Oct. 3 at White Plains, has attracted the eyes of the racing men, and a large number of entries have already been received. The entry blank shows five events. Besides the race for novices there are a one-mile and a five-mile handicap, half-mile scratch, and an open race for the championship of Westchester County.

The obstacle race, while short, will be amusing. The conditions are: Ride a wheel 660 feet, dismounting five times, picking up something each time; then carry the pick-ups, the wheel, and a small pail of water over an obstacle 2½ inches high. The Chairman of the Racing Committee, L. K. Fries, 44 Broadway, this city, had charge of the successful meet last year during the fair at White Plains. J. Frank Borland of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club has been engaged as clerk of the course.

The prizes and values in each race are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—ONE MILE FOR NOVICES.

First prize, diamond medal, value $25; second prize, silver medal, value $12; third prize, silver shaving mug, value $5.

SECOND RACE.—ONE-HALF MILE, SCRATCH.

First prize, diamond stud, value $35; second prize, open-face gold watch, value $19; third prize, gold-mounted fountain pen, value $8.

THIRD RACE.—ONE-MILE HANDICAP.

First prize, diamond pin, value $35; second prize, diamond ring, value 19; third prize, solid gold link buttons, value $9.

FOURTH RACE.—ONE-MILE WESTCHESTER COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

(Open only to residents of the county.)

First prize, diamond medal, value $21; second prize, solid gold shirt studs, value $11; third prize, silver pitcher, value $5.

FIFTH RACE.—ONE-EIGHTH-MILE OBSTACLE RACE.

First prize, rolled-gold watch chain, value $5; second prize, stop watch, value $3; third prize, bottle of arnica, value $1.

SIXTH RACE.—FIVE-MILE HANDICAP.

First prize, diamond ring, value $35; second prize, mantle clock and figure, value $19; third prize, pair racing tires, value $12; fourth prize, silver dish, value $6.

⁂

For push and progressiveness the Iroquois Wheelmen of Jersey City Heights easily take the lead among the Hudson County clubs. Although only five months old, they propose holding a ten-mile handicap road race on the Hudson County Boulevard, on or about Nov. 1. Handsome prizes will be offered, including three silver cups, to go to first and second place winners and the first time winner. Many other valuable prizes are on the list. The race will be open to Hudson County riders residing in the district bounded on the south by Newark Avenue and on the north by the Paterson Plank Road. No entry fee will be charged. Entries may be sent to Rudolph May, 23 Park Row, this city, or George Allers, 308 Central Avenue, Jersey City Heights.

The Linwood Wheelmen of 107 Second Avenue have arranged the following club runs for September and October: Sept. 20—New-Brunswick; Sept. 27—Bergen Point; Oct. 4—Yonkers; Oct. 11—Tottenville; Oct. 18—Freeport; Oct. 25—Port Chester.

⁂

Club rivalry will be lively in the Ocean Parkway ten-mile handicap road race on Wednesday, Sept. 30. A handsome silk banner to be awarded to the bicycle club which has the largest number of actual finishers in the race will be the cause of it all. A trophy of this character means an ornament to a clubhouse, and it will undoubtedly appeal strongly to the enthusiastic spirits who delight in a scorch on the road. It also serves the dual purpose of bringing out a number of club men to cheer on a possible prize winner in the race. Such clubs as the Paramount Wheelmen, Liberty Wheelmen, Riverside Wheelmen, Kings County Wheelmen, Bushwick Wheelmen, and Logan Wheelmen will be especially interested in this feature of the race. Nearly all those mentioned have trophies of the chase, and an addition to the collection is always prized by the members who glory in their club's prestige in road and track racing. The start will be made at 11 A. M., near Shaughnessy's, three blocks from the southern entrance to Prospect Park.

⁂

Twenty-two wheelmen, selected by the Good Roads Association of Hudson County to act as special policemen on the Boulevard to stop scorching and the trespassing by drivers of heavy business wagons, were sworn in at Police Headquarters, in Jersey City, last week.

⁂

The Montclair (N. J.) Wheelmen expect to hold their first smoker of the season next Saturday. Thereafter two smokers will be given each month, one on a Thursday and the other on a Saturday evening. These smokers are for the members only, and no visitors will be admitted.

⁂

Two bicycle races at two and ten miles will be decided on the Hudson County Boulevard on Oct. 1 under the auspices of the Jersey City Diocesan Union.

⁂

A century run from Newark to New-Brunswick and return will be held to-day by the Prospect Wheelmen.

⁂

A series of entertainments is being planned by the Union Cycle Club of Brooklyn. The list will not be announced until desirable quarters are obtained for the Winter. A run to Patchogue is on the card for the members to-day.

⁂

One of the pleasantest affairs of the season was the complimentary dinner tendered to the Logan Wheelmen at Coney Island on Thursday night. Everybody present enjoyed himself hugely. Among those at the tables were Robert Dye, E. W. Shannon, W. Fuller, H. B. Wortham, J. Barnett, F. W. Walker, F. Whitbeck, C. Wortman, W. E. Eiseman, J. A. Longhurst, W. K. Sibeley, F. B. Eglehoff, J. L. Brush, Jr., C. Barnett, J. E. Anderson, J. L. Harson, C. Hotje, W. H. Hotje, G. Barnett, H. L. Taylor, W. St. Denis, W. E. Christfield, L. Harrison, E. Garneer, E. W. Comadson, F. C. Hooper, E. W. Coburn, I. L. Densmore, Edward Williams, H. Coburn, H. Wiswell, F. Halenbeck, J. H. Biggs, J. W. Mackey, S. Brock, W. H. Roberts, U. S. Paige, T. Goodman, F. Burns, L. Beadsley, D. C. Sexton, J. O. McLaughlin, M. Furst, D. B. Van Vleck, N. Crandall, H. C. A. Gibbs, V. Howe, H. Hobby, F. Borland, F. H. Zebar, W. Shift, R. H. Chambers, W. E. Tappey, R. I. Corbett, E. J. Hopkins, J. H. Luneburner, T. H. Miller, O. G. Mutry, M. Collins, A. Bachrach, and E. Van Dyke.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Arthur E. Pattison has resigned the Secretaryship of the Pope Manufacturing Company on account of ill health, this course being taken upon the urgent advice of his physician. During the past ten months Mr. Pattison's health has compelled him to be absent from his work half of the time. He was away three months during the Winter, and he was abroad for two months during the Summer, his physician advising a rest from active business. He is now advised by his physician to withdraw entirely from business, and it will require a long rest to restore his health. Mr. Pattison's retirement as an officer of the company is greatly regretted by the officers and employes. The employes have a strong affection for him, and he has the esteem and respect of all his associates. Mr. Pattison was born in this city, and has been with the Pope Company for fourteen years, having been Secretary for about ten years. He has lived in Hartford since December, 1894, when the general offices of the company were moved there.

—Chairman Gideon of the Racing Board, Will R. Pitman, Henry D. Robinson, E. W. Woodward, and a few other members of the famous Boston Bicycle Club, will take their annual ride in this vicinity, going over the Brooklyn Bridge and down the Coney Island cycle path.

—The Nassau Electric Company of Brooklyn is one of the few trolley roads in this vicinity which will carry bicycles. The Coney Island line is quite extensively patronized by cyclists, especially when they are caught in the rain at the great resort.

—Louis Grimm, the twenty-four-hour champion, rode ten miles on a five-lap track at Indianapolis on Thursday in 22:13 2-5. He was paced by a "quint," "quad," and triplet teams.

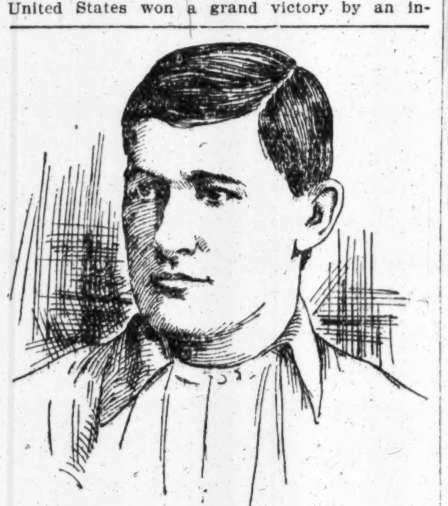
—Cardinal Satolli has had a bicycle shipped to him at Washington. It was not generally known that the Apostolic Delegate had acquired the cycling fever.

—A triple century journey in thirty-one hours and fifty minutes is the record just credited to S. M. Warns of Maryland. This time included all stops.

CANADA'S GREAT BOWLER.

Clever Also as a Batsman Is Cricketer J. M. Laing.

The annual cricket match between the United States and Canada has often been the means of bringing out some fine individual feat of some particular player. For example, in 1890, G. S. Patterson scored 126 out of a total of 269; in 1893, the Rev. F. W. Terry made 111, the first and only "century" scored by a Canadian batsman in these matches, and in 1892, when the United States won a grand victory by an innings and 222 runs, A. M. Wood signaled his first appearance in these matches by scoring 129.



J. M. Laing.

The consistently good work of J. M. Laing, however, must be considered the best feature of these games for the past few years, and his recent performance in Philadelphia, when his splendid work with the ball was the material element in the Canadians' victory, stamps him as being one of the best all-round cricketers in Canada.

Laing made his first appearance in international cricket in 1892, when, notwithstanding the high total of the Americans—352—he bowled very well, and secured 5 wickets for 72 runs. The following year he was again very successful, and took 7 wickets for 54 runs in the first innings and 4 for 69 in the second. In 1894, in the drawn game at Philadelphia, he took 6 wickets for 69 runs, besides scoring 23, and last year at Toronto, he took 7 wickets for 21 runs, and bowled the last three men with consecutive balls.

His performance this year caps all his previous records, however, and his bowling analysis for the match—14 wickets for 54 runs—is one which is likely to be unsurpassed in these matches for years to come. He had the satisfaction of getting the wickets of all the United States team except E. W. Clark, in one inning at least, while he clean bowled this year's champion Philadelphia batsman, W. W. Noble, in both innings for 0 and 1.

Laing is a Trinity University man, who was graduated from Osgoode Hall last year, and he is, therefore, young enough to have several more years at cricket. His action in bowling is rather peculiar and ungraceful, and when Frank Mitchell's Cambridge University team played last year in Toronto, the English Captain likened his delivery to that of "a baby elephant doing a Highland fling."

"That cove can't bowl," Mitchell said before he went in to bat. But it did not take "the cove" long to lower the wickets of the English Captain, and in the innings of the English university men he obtained 5 wickets for 60 runs.

Laing has always been successful in big matches, and it usually happens, if he does not come off with the ball, he makes a big score. In 1893 he had a remarkable record for the Toronto Club, when he had a batting average of 33.33 for 34 innings, and took 147 wickets for 5.85 apiece.

No Hot Chestnuts for Us.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

It is highly flattering to American pride to have Great Britain appeal to the United States as the one power that can, in conjunction with England, settle the Turkish question, but it is flattery, nevertheless. The chestnuts are hot, and Uncle Sam has a long arm, but the end of it is not a cat's paw.

TO MAKE BICYCLING EASY

INVENTIONS TO PREVENT WASTE OF MUSCULAR ENERGY.

Seekers for Perpetual Motion Apply Their Ideas to the Bicycle—The Toggle Joint Relied On to Save Power—Efforts to Abolish the Sprocket Wheel and the Circular Pedal Movement—The Inventions Generally Are Useless.

From time immemorial some men have believed that some odd mechanical contrivance will make one pound lift two. Ordinarily they pass their time trying to solve the mystery of perpetual motion, but whenever any new apparatus comes into use and attracts universal notice, they soon attempt to apply their peculiar ideas to its improvement.

The bicycle has not escaped the notice of these men. Their greatest effort has been directed to the invention of queer arrangements of crank motions, whereby the speed may be greatly increased without a corresponding expenditure of energy.

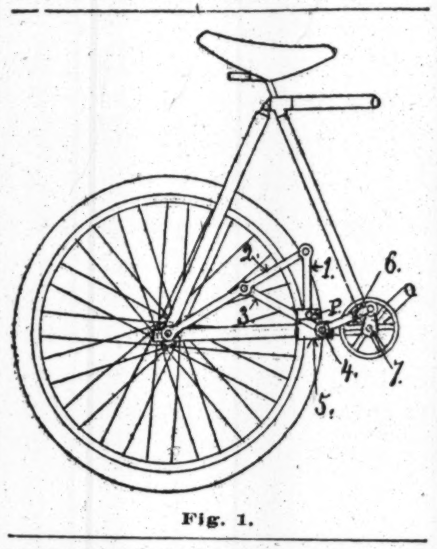


Fig. 1.

The inventions of this class are generally absurd, but occasionally one shows some points of merit. To this class belong those intended to allow riders to use more natural and less fatiguing movements of the muscles. In many cases, however, any possible benefit is lost through the coupling of this device with others, which serve to render it useless. Many men deny the possibility of gaining power by mechanical devices, and do not believe any devices will enable the muscles to be used in a more natural manner. These men are generally extremists. It is impossible to increase the speed of a bicycle without increasing the force applied to the pedal, but it is not certain that the manner of moving the legs cannot be so changed as to make it possible to do the work with less muscular exhaustion.

Figure 1 shows the general arrangement of a class of devices designed to give greater speed without increasing the exertion. The levers can be changed in several ways and still maintain the action which the inventors believe is essential to the successful operation of the mechanism. This principle can be easily understood from the following description of the figure:

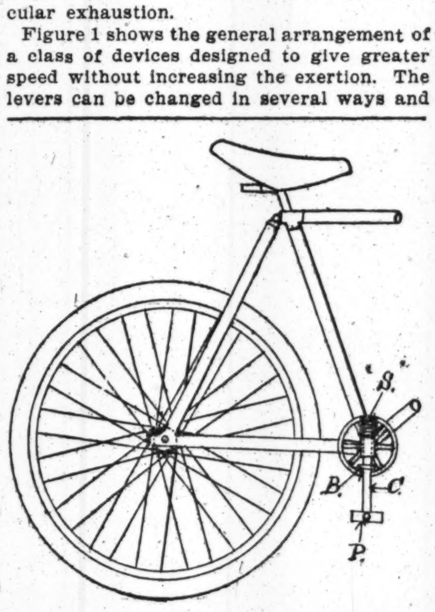


Fig. 2.

The pedal (P) is carried on the end of the rod, (1,) which is so hung as to swing freely from the end of the lever (2.) This lever is pivoted at a point not far from the axle of the rear wheel. It is here shown pivoted on the rear axle. At a point about midway between the ends of this lever, a second lever (3) is attached. The other end of this latter lever is slipped over a stud (4) mounted on a sliding block (5.) From the stud (4) a lever (6) runs to a crank pin on the end of the crank, (7,) which is mounted on the sprocket wheel shaft. When the pedal is moved up and down, the block (5) slides backward and forward on the bar running from the sprocket wheel to the rear axle, and this motion rotates the sprocket wheel through the lever (6) and the crank (7.)

The inventors of gears of this kind are victims of the perpetual motion idea, and believe the toggle-joint arrangement of levers formed by 2 and 3 can greatly increase the power exerted by the rider. This notion, however, is perfectly absurd. The actual effect of this gear should be to make the bicycle run harder, owing to the increased friction. Attempts have been made to reduce the friction, and to prevent the toggle joint from catching on the centre when the pivoted end of 2 and the two ends of 3 are in line with each other, but all efforts cannot make this gearing run as smoothly as the chain and sprocket wheel.

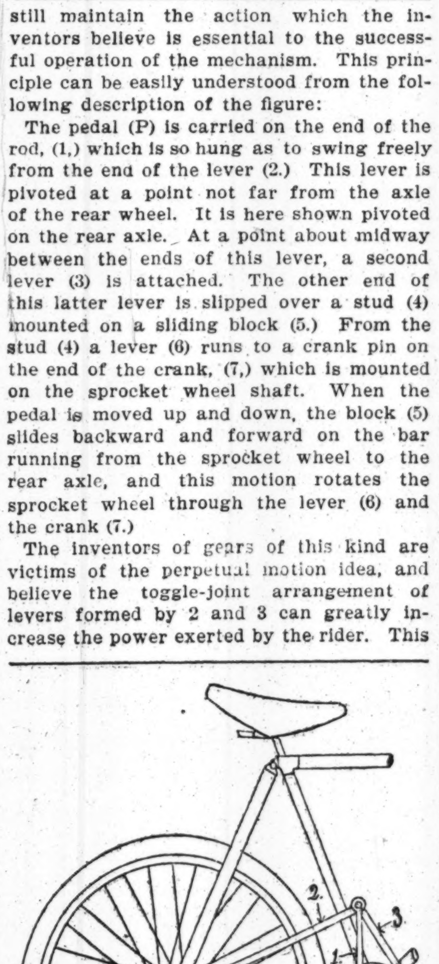


Fig. 3.

Another power-saving device is shown in Figure 2. The argument in its favor is that with the present device when the pedal is at the lowest point the leg must be forced back by an excessive strain of the muscles. To reduce this strain as far as possible, the pedal crank is made so that it may be lengthened when at this point. The construction of the apparatus is very simple. The crank C is made so that it may slide through a slot in the end of the sprocket wheel shaft. At the end opposite to the pedal is a spring which draws the crank through the slot as far as the collar B will allow it to go. When the pedal is near the lowest point of the rotation, the pressure of the foot pulls the crank through the slot against the tension of the spring S, and thus increases the length of the lever. As a consequence, the effort of the muscles in carrying the leg backward need not be so great.

Whether this arrangement would be of any advantage is doubtful, even if it were so arranged as to work perfectly, but the probability is it would prove a source of annoyance, as the crank would not slide through the slot gradually, but would stick until a certain point was reached, and then slide the whole distance at once. This motion would tend to jar and disconcert the rider.

The gear shown in Figure 3 is intended to reduce the exertion by abolishing the circular motion of the foot. It is evident from its appearance that its inventors do not believe it will gain power. The only merit that can be claimed for this device is that it enables the foot to take a perpendicular motion, and thus lessens the strain on the muscles. Its operation is as follows:

The lever 2 is pivoted on or near the rear axle. From its outer end a lever (3) runs to the crank 4, which is attached to the sprocket wheel shaft. A lever, (1,) which carries at its lower end the pedal, is also attached to the outer end of lever 2. The pedal moves up and down in nearly a straight line, and as it moves, the lever 3 rotates the crank 4, and thus moves the sprocket wheel.

This device, as well as that shown in Figure 1, can be reversed so as to do away with the sprocket wheel. To accomplish this it is necessary to pivot the lever 2 at a point near where the sprocket wheel is shown; then the lever 3 will turn a crank on or near the hind driving wheel axle. An additional gear wheel to increase the number of rotations would be necessary. If a pinion is placed upon the axle that is one third the size of this gear wheel, the bicycle wheel will make three revolutions to one up and down movement of the foot. Many believe this to be a better arrangement than the sprocket wheel, as in general machinery the latter device has never been regarded as very desirable. But the results of past experience show that for bicycles the best gear is the chain and sprocket wheel. The straight line movement must be shown to be of decided advantage, as the friction reduced to the lowest possible point will be too great.

In Figure 4 is shown a device intended to do away with the sprocket wheel. The movement is not new. Its action is simple. The plate A is grooved in a triangular form, as shown at 3, and mounted on one end of the pedal crank shaft. In the groove a pin, (4,) attached to a rod, (5,) is arranged to slide freely as the plate A rotates. The rod 5 is held so that it cannot move to the side, but is free to move forward. If the pedal crank C is turned so as to rotate the plate in the direction indicated by the arrow, the pin 4 will slide in the groove 3, and by the time the point 2 of the groove has reached the position 1 the pin will have moved out to the circle shown in dash lines. When the plate rotates still further until the depression 6 comes in line with the pin 4, the latter will be drawn back to the position it occupies in the figure.

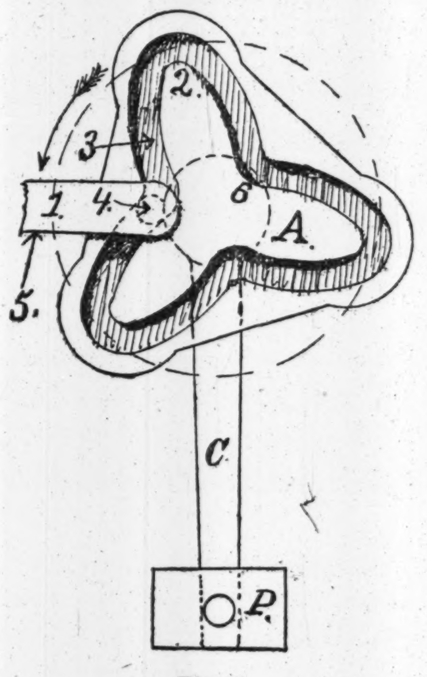


Fig. 4.

As there are three points to the groove, the pin 4 will be moved to and from the centre three times for each revolution of the crank shaft. The rod 5 is connected with another rod that works upon a crank pin attached to the axle of the rear wheel, and the driving wheel will make three revolutions for every one of the pedal crank shaft. If the number of points on the groove were four, the revolutions would be in the ratio of four to one.

The arrangement is another way of imparting motion to the wheel, but to work without great friction it must be made very large, and even then it would have more resistance than the sprocket wheel. Besides, increased size would require extra room, and make increased weight, and the device would not be durable or reliable.

Many inventors have worked on devices to change the ratio of the gear between the sprocket wheel and the driving wheel, so as to reduce the effort required to run up grades. A substantial and reliable device of this kind should prove very desirable, as the pleasure of riding would be greatly enhanced if the exertion necessary to mount grades could be considerably reduced. Any arrangement that will accomplish this result must necessarily do it by reducing the speed.

AMONG THE WHIST PLAYERS.

End of the Brooklyn Club Tournament and the Scores.

A very close and interesting whist match was played at the Brooklyn Whist Club last week, between the McCully team and the Claflin team. The McCully team won by a trick, as follows:

FIRST ROUND.

	Gains.
McCully team	0
Claflin team	1

SECOND ROUND.

McCully team	0
Claflin team	0

THIRD ROUND.

McCully team	0
Claflin team	1

FOURTH ROUND.

McCully team	0
Claflin team	1

FIFTH ROUND.

McCully team	0
Claflin team	0

SIXTH ROUND.

McCully team	4
Claflin team	0

TOTAL.

McCully team	4
Claflin team	3

The teams were composed as follows:

McCully Team—McCully, Read, Segur, and Evans.

Claflin Team—Claflin, Van Wyck, Osgood, and Earle.

Another match was played by the following teams:

Team No. 1—Baker, partner, Segur, and Claflin	11
Team No. 2—Stone, Tolar, Elwell, and Stevenson	7

A few more "don'ts" are found in The San Francisco Call, which says:

"Don't let a penalty go by without exacting it.

"Don't fail to name mentally each card as it falls.

"Don't call for trumps on an adversary's plain suit lead indicating great strength.

"Don't touch a card while the deal is going on.

"Don't finesse on your partner's suit, except with the major tenace.

"Don't forget to count your cards before you begin to play.

"Don't sit on the bias at a whist table with ladies.

"Don't ever lead until the preceding trick is turned.

"Don't call for trumps just because you know how and hold five."

The fourth match between the Knickerbocker Field Club of Brooklyn and the Baker team was played in the rooms of the Brooklyn Whist Club last week, and was won by the latter. Each team has won two matches, and the deciding game will be played next week in the Knickerbocker Field Clubhouse. The details of the match are as follows:

FIRST ROUND.

Baker's team	8
Knickerbockers	1

SECOND ROUND.

Baker's team	4
Knickerbockers	2

THIRD ROUND.

Baker's team	4
Knickerbockers	4

TOTALS.

Baker's team	16
Knickerbockers	7

Another match was played at the Brooklyn Whist Club last week. The highest score North and South was 128, made by La Vie and partner. The highest score East and West was 114, made by Segur and Claflin. The average North and South was 122. The average East and West was 112. The details of the game are as follows:

NORTH AND SOUTH.

Players.	Score.	Gain.	Loss.
La Vie and partner	128	6	..
Newman and Stevenson	119	..	3
Condit and Van Wyck	118	..	4

EAST AND WEST.

Players.	Score.	Gain.	Loss.
Segur and Claflin	114	2	..
Weems and Leslie	113	1	..
Osgood and McCully	110	..	2

The game of the "mixed match" last week was exceedingly close and interesting. Twenty players were present. The highest score North and South was 184, made by Mrs. Wade and Mr. La Vie. The highest score East and West was 146, made by Mrs. McConnell and Mr. Baker and Miss Morse and Mr. Morse. The average North and South was 181. The average East and West was 144. Following is the score in detail:

NORTH AND SOUTH.

Players.	Score.	Gain.	Loss.
Mrs. Wade and Mr. La Vie	184	3	..
Miss Brush and Mr. McGrath	182	1	..
Miss Dow and Mr. Elwell	181	..	..
Mrs. Baker and Mr. Stevenson	180	..	1
Mrs. and Mr. Allen	176	..	5

EAST AND WEST.

Players.	Score.	Gain.	Loss.
Mrs. McConnell and Mr. Baker	146	2	..
Miss Morse and Mr. Morse	146	2	..
Mrs. and Mr. Evans	145	1	..
Mrs. and Mr. Plimpton	143	..	1
Mrs. and Mr. Tucker	142	..	2

The danger of anticipating a call was illustrated in a marked manner in the above match. East led, as original lead, the ace of diamonds. South, having none, trumped. His partner, North, played the knave of diamonds. South took it for a call for trumps—not unnaturally—and led trumps, with disastrous results. He lost three tricks by it. It was unfortunate, as his partner was an excellent player, and before had not made a minus score in these "mixed matches." It appears that she had only two diamonds, Queen and Knave.

At the compass whist match of the Brooklyn Whist Club last week were twenty-four players, and thirty trays were played. The highest score North and South was 171, made by Gilhooly and Elwell. The highest score East and West was 155, made by Henius and Stevenson. The average North and South was 164. The average East and West was 148. Following is the score in detail:

NORTH AND SOUTH.

Players.	Score.	Gain.	Loss.
Gilhooly and Elwell	171	7	..
Otis and Newman	167	3	..
La Vie and partner	164	..	..
Lawrence and Sweeny	161	..	3
Pond and Earle	160	..	4
Segur and Claflin	159	..	5

EAST AND WEST.

Players.	Score.	Gain.	Loss.
Henius and Stevenson	155	7	..
Miller and Tolar	150	2	..
Boyd and Condit	149	1	..
Leslie and Weems	147	..	1
Kieb and Edwards	146	..	2
Baker and Barrow	143	..	5

At the regular meeting of the Brooklyn Whist Club tournament last week fifty-two players were present. The highest score North and South was 186, made by Wait and Scrimgeour. The highest score East and West was 174, made by Kelley and Hawkins. The average North and South was 178. The average East and West was 160. There were wide differences in the score, the greatest difference that occurred in the tournament. Following is the score in detail:

NORTH AND SOUTH.

Players.	Score.	Gain.	Loss.
Wait and Scrimgeour	186	8	..
Henriquez and Buffinton	186	8	..
A. Taylor and partner	185	7	..
Rowe and La Vie	184	6	..
Allen and Plimpton	183	5	..
Horton and Newbegin	179	1	..
Parker and Lawrence	177	..	1
Langmuir and Stiles	177	..	1
Putnam and Nitchie	174	..	4
Kieb and Wilde	173	..	5
Pond and Moran	172	..	6
Miller and Murray	170	..	8
Claflin and Eastman	165	..	13

EAST AND WEST.

Players.	Score.	Gain.	Loss.
Kelley and Hawkins	174	14	..
Baker and Tolar	170	10	..
Boyd and McGrath	167	7	..
Gilhooly and Elwell	164	4	..
Bachman and Sweeny	164	4	..
Weems and Leslie	162	2	..
Henius and Stevenson	161	1	..
Barrow and Baily	159	..	1
Condit and Field	158	..	2
McCully and Earle	158	..	2
Tucker and Evans	155	..	5
F. H. Evans and Tucker	155	..	5
Scott and Scott	136	..	24

The high scores for the year are as follows:

A. Josephson	168½
A. E. Taylor	154½
E. T. Baker	146½
R. P. Rowe	145½
G. A. La Vie	134½
H. B. Newman	116
R. H. Weems	105

The tournament ended with the meeting last week.

Another match was played at the Brooklyn Whist Club last week, at compass whist, with sixteen players. It resulted as follows:

NORTH AND SOUTH.

Players.	Score.	Gain.	Loss.
Parker and Lawrence	151	5	..
Weems and partner	148	2	..
Van Wyck and Nitchie	146	..	..
Henius and Sweeny	139	..	7

EAST AND WEST.

Players.	Score.	Gain.	Loss.
Boyd and Elwell	171	5	..
McCully and Evans	165	..	1
Baker and Tolar	164	..	2
Segur and Earle	164	..	2

The average North and South was 146. The average East and West was 166.

Correct answers to the problem of THE TIMES of the 13th inst. have been received from B. J. Bachman, Knickerbocker Athletic Club; W. B. Orr, New-York; "Novice," Montclair, N. J., and C. H. M., New-York. The problem and its solution are below:

Problem.

NORTH.
C, A 3
S, K Kn
D, 3 2

EAST.
C, Kn 10
S, Qu
D, 10
H, 4

SOUTH.
S, A 10 9 2
C, 4
H, Kn

WEST.
S, 8 7 5
C, K Qu
H, 5

Hearts trumps. North to lead, and North and South to take all the tricks.

Solution.

TRICK 1.	TRICK 4.
N. S, K	S. S, 2*
E. S, Qu	W. C, Qu
S. S, A*	N. C, 3
W. S, 5	E. C, 10
TRICK 2.	TRICK 5.
S. H, Kn*	S. S, 9*
W. H, 5	W. S, 8
N. S, Kn	N. D, 3
E. H, 4	E. [illegible]
TRICK 3.	TRICK 6.
S. S, 10*	S. C, 4
W. S, 7	W. C, K
N. D, 2	N. C, A*
E. D, 10	E. C, Kn

In the last game of the annual tournament of the Brooklyn Whist Players last week, the delegation from the Whist Club of New-York carried off all honors. Henriquez and Buffinton made the highest score North and South, and Kelley and Hawkins the highest score East and West.

BICYCLE RELAY JOURNEYS

HAVE SHOWN THEY MIGHT BE OF PRACTICAL USE.

Some Relay Races of the Past That Caused Much Interest in Their Day—The Washington-Denver Trip—The Times's Relay Races Between New-York and Philadelphia Have the Time Records—Recent Trip Across the Continent

Among the efforts to prove that the bicycle is a practical carrier, the relays of recent years have done more perhaps than any other method to demonstrate its usefulness. Such a test of wheels as occurred in the transcontinental relay, ending in this city on Labor Day, when a message from San Francisco, thirteen days on the road, was delivered to Gen. Ruger, is rarely given. That was the longest relay ride in which bicycle riders ever figured.

Only one other relay approaches this in respect of distance. It took place in August, 1894, between Washington and Denver, a distance of 2,037 miles. Of the shorter relays those given in 1894 and 1895 by THE NEW-YORK TIMES, from this city to Philadelphia, must take rank as the most successful from a time standpoint.

Of the earlier relays, that promoted in 1890 by John C. Wetmore of Elizabeth, now the official handicapper for New-Jersey, was, perhaps, the most noteworthy. This was a racing relay over a course in Union County, in Jersey, measuring seventy-four and three-quarter miles. Practically it was a team road race between those old rivals, the Elizabeth Athletic Club and the Elizabeth Wheelmen. "Sid" Bowman and H. L. Saltonstall took part in the race, riding for the athletic club. Bowman rode in the final relay and won. Saltonstall took part in the one next to the last. These gentlemen were among the cracks of the road in those days. Now they are prominent in metropolitan cycling affairs, one being a very successful dealer in wheels, and the other the proprietor of a cycle trade journal.

The route in this relay was from Elizabeth to Plainfield, via Westfield, thence to Summit, to Springfield, over the Irvington-Millburn course, to Irvington, back to Springfield, to Elizabeth, to Westfield, across to Rahway, and back to Elizabeth. The ride was accomplished in something under four hours, and the Athletic Club's team won.

The Washington to Denver relay was held to demonstrate what could be done with bicycles toward carrying messages in the event of telegraphic and railroad communication being cut off. It was a brilliant success and attracted much attention in this country and in Europe. The message carried was from President Cleveland to Gov. Waite of Colorado, and under an eight-day allowance it left the capital on Aug. 6 at noon and was delivered by a bicycle courier to Gov. Waite in Denver on Aug. 12, at 10:37 P. M., beating the allowance by 37 hours and 27 minutes. In Iowa and Nebraska the riders were detained five hours by a wind and sand storm. Elsewhere the conditions were favorable, and the schedule times were easily beaten. George T. McCarthy, who had the last relay, covered five and three-quarter miles in 14 minutes.

On this ride the relay men passed through Hagerstown, Cumberland, Wheeling, Zanesville, Indianapolis, Crawfordsville, Danville, Bement, (Ill.,) Jacksonville, Rushville, Roseville, Burlington, Mount Pleasant, Prairie City, Omaha, Columbus, (Neb.,) Cheyenne, and Greeley, to Denver.

Racing was the predominating element in THE TIMES's relays, teams of six men representing the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey competing. Each relay measured twenty-five miles, and there was a member of each team in every relay. Great interest was manifested all along the 150-mile route, people waiting for hours to see the cracks flash by on their steeds of steel.

The best time over this route was made in last year's race—10 hours and 43 minutes. Considering that much riding was done over poor roads, this time was very fast. At any rate, it was 57 minutes and 45 seconds better than that made in the previous TIMES relay.

The transcontinental relay spoken of above was promoted by The Journal of this city, and, as already noted, was by many miles the longest ever arranged. The distance covered was 3,385 miles, and the exact time occupied on the journey was 13 days 20 minutes 4 1-5 seconds. Of course, many tried and several riders failed to carry the message to Gen. Ruger. They met with reverses in many cases that would have disheartened most riders. Rain, poor roads, and falls made a combination hard to overcome, but they stuck to their task, and brought the message through, ten hours behind the schedule. "Fred" Titus carried the message from the Battery to Printing House Square.

On the following day, to make the relay complete in every detail, two squads of cyclists took the message across from the Battery to Governors Island on a water bicycle and turned it over to Gen. Ruger. This last ride was the most interesting. It was piloted by Miss Annie St. Tell, a Brooklyn girl, and A. H. Howard. They succeeded, after being capsized a number of times, and when she had finished the trip she said she would rather pedal 100 miles on land than make the water trip from the Battery to the island over again.

This relay was interesting to the military and postal authorities alike, since it shows conclusively that for messenger service the bicycle is superior to the horse. Gen. Ruger declared that under certain conditions he could see how the bicycle could be used to advantage, adding that Gen. Miles had recommended their use in the army.

BICYCLES.

Bicycle Snaps, $5 and Up.

8,000 to select from; all makes. Columbias, $15 to $29; Victors, $10 to $25; Spaldings, $19; Credenda, $15; Keatings, $25; Ormondes, $5; Singer, $7; Rudge, $9; Crescent, $7; Sterlings, $25; Warwick, $17; Tourist, $15; Liberty, $20; Monarch, $19; Royal, $29; Elmore, $29. 2,000 new Toledos, Heralds, Eclipse, Eries, Peerless, Fays, Wilhelms, $17.50 to $39. Fully guaranteed.

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Other Makes $25.00 to $50.00.

307 BROADWAY, N. Y.

The New-York Times. "All the news that's fit to print."

GREAT NUGGETS OF GOLD

HOW MANY CALIFORNIA MINERS ACQUIRED SUDDEN WEALTH.

Oliver Martin Was Burying His Companion and Found a Fortune—Mrs. Ellis Picked Up a Lump of Gold Worth $2,500 to Throw at a Dog—A Frenchman Who Became Insane Because of His Lucky Discovery.

POMONA, Cal., Sept. 19.—The revival in gold mining throughout the world has caused interest in the large gold nuggets found in California and the curious circumstances connected with them. The subject is full of romantic interest. The large fortunes that have been made through lucky chance form a perennial source of discussion in the West. The recent meeting of the Miners' Association in San Francisco has recalled the finding of many large gold nuggets that have brought fortune to their discoverers.

Fortune has seldom visited a gold miner twice. Col. David Bailey of Pomona Valley, one of California's oldest and most experienced prospectors and gold miners, says he knows of but one man who found two valuable nuggets. He was Daniel Hill, who died a miserable pauper in Los Angeles several years ago.

Hill was washing gold in the diggings in Plumas County, under the shadow of Mount Shasta, when he found buried in the gravel a lump of gold and red-stained, water-marked quartz as large as a horse's hoof. He started next day for Sacramento, where he sold the lump at the D. O. Mills Bank for $11,000. In less than a year Hill had spent every dollar of this sum. He squandered over $5,000 in one week in the gambling and drinking saloons in San Francisco.

When his money was squandered Hill went to work again, and made only a few dollars a day in the next four or five years. But one day in the Fall of 1871, while he and companions were camping in a lonely cañon near Dutch Flats, Nevada County, he found another very large nugget. He was looking over a small discarded placer mine, and was running the coarse gravel through his hands to find if it contained gold. He stooped to wash his hands, when he saw in the water a nugget of gold and white quartz, in size and shape like a baby's head. How it came there and how it had been overlooked by the hundreds of hungry gold-seekers who had tramped over that locality for ten years is a favorite topic of speculation among the old-time miners. Hill sold his find for $8,300, and again abandoned himself to a career of debauchery and recklessness. His fortunate find was soon dissipated, and he became a drunkard. He never found another nugget, although he searched for years.

The "Oliver Martin Chunk."

The largest nugget found in California was the "Oliver Martin chunk," which weighed 151 pounds 6 ounces. The gold was mixed with white quartz, and was sold as bullion for $20,270. Hundreds of pictures have been made of the golden mass, and schoolboys in the State are expected to know its weight, size, and value, while bronze fac similes of it are found in many mineral collections in Europe and America.

The nugget was found near Camp Corona, Tuolumne County, in Central California, Nov. 18, 1854. Oliver Martin, a poverty-stricken miner, and a companion named John Flower were tramping to new diggings. They camped one night in a mountain cañon, when a sudden and heavy rainstorm made the mountain stream into a flood. They attempted to climb the hill, but were carried away. Flower was drowned, but Martin escaped with severe injuries. Weak as he was, Martin attempted to bury his companion's body by the roots of an upturned tree. While digging he discovered the rich nugget.

Martin was too weak to move it. He attempted to reach some neighboring miners, but fainted from exhaustion and was found on the trail by the miners. Some weeks later Martin and the miners secured the nugget. Its discovery made proceeds therefrom the basis for a large fortune.

Nuggets Worth Thousands.

W. A. Farish, A. Wood, J. Winstead, F. N. L. Clevering, and Harry Warner, in August, 1869, were partners in the Monumental claim, near Sierra Buttes, Sierra County. In that month they discovered a gold nugget which weighed 1,593 troy ounces. It was sold to R. B. Woodward of San Francisco, who paid for it $18,345 for exhibition purposes. It was afterward melted, and about $14,500 realized from it.

The largest gold nugget ever found in Shasta County was discovered in the Spring of 1870. One day three Frenchmen, two of whom were named Oliver Longchamp and Frederick Rochon, drove into the old town of Shasta. They had some dealings with A. Coleman, a dealer in hardware and notions, and they asked him where they could find a good place to mine. He carelessly pointed in a northerly direction and said: "Go over to Spring Creek."

The Frenchmen acted on the advice, located a claim on the creek, and a few days later one of them picked up a nugget of gold valued at $6,200. Ten years later a miner named Dent Young found a nugget on Flat Creek, in the immediate vicinity, valued at $520.

Plumas, though one of the richest mining counties in California, has yielded few valuable nuggets. The largest was found by a Chinaman near the mouth of Nelson Creek, and was worth $2,800. A miner at Elizabethtown, named Archie Little, discovered a twenty-six-hundred-dollar nugget, and two men named Hays and Steadman found one above Mohawk Valley, near the county line, which weighed 520 ounces, and was worth $6,700.

Sierra is justly famed for its valuable masses of gold, found both pure and mixed with quartz. George H. Norman and Frank Aman found near Gibonville, in 1867, a nugget which weighed over 100 ounces and was worth $1,700. A lump of quartz and gold was discovered in 1851 at French Ravine. From it $7,000 in gold was taken. In the same ravine, in 1855, a still more valuable nugget of gold and quartz was found, and from it $10,000 was obtained. At Minnesota, in the same county, a nugget which weighed 266 ounces was found. This was valued at $4,000. At French Ravine, in 1850, a mass of gold and quartz was picked up which weighed 263 ounces and was worth $4,893. In 1870 a nugget of gold was discovered in the Rainbow mine, at Allegheny, which was immediately shipped to London and was there sold for $23,000. In 1860 a lump of gold which weighed 95 pounds 6 ounces was discovered in the same county.

In Placer County, in 1859, Edward Gilbert, in his drift mine near Butcher Ranch, twelve miles from Auburn, found a nugget of gold and quartz that weighed twenty pounds. Eight pounds of this he sold at $16 an ounce, or $1,536, while the remaining twelve pounds were sold for $12 an ounce, or $1,728, making $3,264 for the nugget.

Gilbert, many years later, discovered, in the same mine, another very valuable nugget. It was ten inches long, from three to seven inches wide, and over an inch thick. The gold was imbedded in a mass of crystallized quartz, with clear-cut corners, the sides of which were very brilliant. When cleaned, it weighed 147 ounces, and was sent to the San Francisco mint, where it brought $2,852. In 1864, near Michigan Bluff, a nugget of pure gold weighing 226 ounces, valued at $4,204, was found. In July, 1876, J. B. Colgrove of Dutch Flat, found a white quartz boulder in the Polar Star Mine which contained $5,700 worth of gold.

A Woman's Discovery.

In the Mining Department at the World's Fair was a nugget of pure gold found in Alpine County by a young woman. Its discovery was a unique episode in mining.

Harry E. Ellis and his wife came to California from Philadelphia in 1874, because of the former's health. They went to the mountains of Alpine County, remote from civilization, and several miles from any neighbor. They lived by hunting and cultivating a few acres of land about their lonely cabin.

Grizzled old gold miners, with their burros laden with grimy camp outfits and blankets, came by the Ellis cabin frequently. One of the men lay ill there for several weeks, and he was nursed by its inmates. He told them they might find recreation and profit in hunting through the cañons and foot-hills for "pay dirt." He showed them where he believed there were indications of gold-bearing gravel, saying he would work it if he had not better prospects further up the coast.

For a long time the young husband and wife tramped up and down the gulches in Alpine County unsuccessfully looking for gold. Finally they abandoned the search and confined their attention to their little ranch. One afternoon, as Mrs. Ellis was driving home the family cow, she was seeking stones to throw for the amusement of a dog. She saw in the gravel a dark, dull yellow stone and picked it up.

"I knew from the moment I picked it up," she said, "that I had found gold, because it was so heavy. But as I had never seen a real nugget, I was afraid my husband would laugh at me."

The nugget has never been utilized, and is still kept for exhibition purposes. It is phenomenally clear. The chunk was the size of a croquet ball, but very rough and battered by rolling and tumbling in water for ages. Mrs. Ellis received $2,250 for it. She and her husband feverishly searched for more gold in Alpine, but such luck seldom comes oftener than once.

In Eldorado County, in 1853, a nugget of gold weighing 105 ounces was discovered. It was valued at $1,800. Another was found near Kelsey, in the same county, which sold for $4,700. In 1867, at Pilot Hill, a boulder of gold quartz was found which yielded $8,000. This, with several smaller nuggets, was taken from the boulder gravel claim near the Pilot Hill Post Office. Several large and valuable gold nuggets were discovered in Tuolumne County. In 1853 a mass of gold weighing 360 ounces was found at Columbia. This was valued at $5,625. At Gold Hill, in the same county, a Mr. Virgin found one weighing 380 ounces and valued at $6,500.

A Frenchman, in Spring Gulch, near Columbia, in the same county, found one of almost pure gold, which was worth $5,000. The sudden good fortune made the miner insane on the following day, and he was sent to the Stockton Asylum. The nugget was sold and the money it brought was sent to his family in France.

Near the Knapp Ranch, half a mile east of Columbia, a Mr. Strain discovered a large gold quartz nugget which weighed fifty pounds. After the quartz was crushed and the gold melted, the amount obtained was $8,500. On Sullivan's Creek, in the same county, in 1849, a twenty-eight-pound nugget was picked up by one of the pioneers. It sold for $7,168.

Near Magalia, in Butte County, Aug. 14, 1859, Ira A. Willard found on the west branch of Feather River a nugget that weighed fifty-four pounds avoirdupois, and was worth $8,690. On finding this, the miners took a holiday and celebrated the event.

Several nuggets worth over $3,000 each have been found in California in the last decade. Two tramps, who were going up the coast, were put off a Southern Pacific freight train in October, 1889, at the little station of Caliente, and started to walk to Bakersfield. Two days later they returned to Caliente with a lump of gold and crystallized quartz. They were suspected of robbing a mining camp, and even of having murdered a miner.

They proved that while wandering about in the dry bed of an ancient stream looking for firewood, they stumbled upon the nugget. They had offered it to a railroad man at Caliente for $10, but he, suspecting fraud, would not bargain with them. Subsequently the nugget was sold in Los Angeles for $2,750. It weighed 216 ounces. In less than a week after the find, over 100 men from all parts of Southern California were hunting daily up and down the old river bed for gold nuggets, but beyond a few three or four dollar finds, they found nothing worthy of their search.

A Nugget of Pure Gold.

A nugget of pure gold that weighed 140 ounces was found in January, 1891, in a drift of coarse gravel in the Goler District, north of the Mojave Desert. Next day another nugget of pure gold, about the size of a goose's egg, was found. Both were sold to a manufacturing jeweler in Pomona. The former brought $2,120, and the latter $975.

Several months ago a nugget that sold for about $1,400 was brought into San Diego by a poor consumptive from New-Jersey, who had been in the mountains with some sheep ranchmen. In his long walks for exercise he amused himself by looking for Indian relics in a cañon. He found the nugget among a lot of rocks, after a heavy rainstorm had washed down immense masses of gravel and earth from the sides of the cañon. He was astonished at the value placed upon his treasure when he offered it for sale. Experienced gold miners visited the locality where the nugget was found, but none of them has yet found another sign of gold there. This illustrates the perplexities and aggravations of hunting for new gold fields.

The largest nugget found in North Carolina weighed, quartz and silver, eighty pounds. The largest found in Siberia weighed 96 pounds and 4 ounces. The largest gold nugget found in Colorado weighed 13 pounds. The largest ever found in the world was discovered in Australia in 1852, and was known as the King of the Water Moon nugget. It weighed 223 pounds and 4 ounces, and was worth about $55,000.

HARLEM NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL.

Variety of Elective Studies Beginning Next Monday Week.

The Harlem Evening High School, 235 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, will begin its sessions on Monday, Sept. 28, by order of the Board of Education. This is somewhat earlier than usual.

The programme of studies prepared by the Board of Superintendents, under the new law, includes the subjects of Latin, chemistry, advanced arithmetic, algebra, geometry, English grammar, rhetoric, and composition, bookkeeping, English literature and oratory, German, free-hand drawing, architectural and mechanical drawing, phonography, anatomy and physiology, French, applied mechanics, and history and political science.

The aim of the school, as it is now organized, is to afford opportunity to young men who are compelled to earn their livelihood for technical education as well as preparation for commercial life. The school will be open every evening during the Winter, except Saturdays, and the hours of study, to meet the convenience of pupils, will be from 7:15 to 9:15 P. M.

Students are permitted to choose any two branches of study, devoting one hour each evening to each subject. In most of the subjects there is an advanced class, as well as an elementary class. An entrance examination is now required from candidates, who must be at least fourteen years of age, but former tickets, or a certificate of graduation from any public school, will be accepted in lieu of this examination.

Young men desiring to avail themselves of the advantages of the school should make application for admission immediately. The school is now open for registration.

How a Nomination Slipped Away.

From The Mobile (Ala.) Register.

This is certainly a hard year for some people, for no one more so perhaps than for State Treasurer Craig Smith of Dallas County, who was nominated for Congress in the Fourth District last Friday and then found there was a string tied to the gift. The convention had passed beyond the eighteen hundredth ballot without giving to any candidate the requisite twenty-seven votes which would nominate. Calhoun had been dividing its vote as follows: Four for Smith, 4 for Plowman, and 3 for Merrill; and, at last, broke to Smith, by giving that gentleman 7 votes and Plowman 4. This change induced Claiborne County to cast 4 votes for Smith, this making up the required 27 votes. The Chairman announced the result, and declared Mr. Smith the nominee of the Democracy of the Fourth District. The gentleman was congratulated by some of the delegates, and others hastened to the station to catch the train. Thereupon, a delegate from Cleburne arose and said he had not consented to the use of his vote, and he desired to change it. The Chairman rapped the convention to order and the vote was ordered changed. This defeated Mr. Smith. When the balloting was resumed, the dead-lock clinched again, and remained until 10 o'clock at night, when the nomination fell to Capt. Thomas S. Plowman of Taladega.

NEW-JERSEY FOR M'KINLEY

REPUBLICANS HAVE THE BEST OF A MIXED STATE OF AFFAIRS.

Sound-Money Democrats Will Vote for Palmer and Buckner or the Candidates of the St. Louis Convention—Farmers Wavering in Their Supposed Allegiance to Silver—Influence of the Greenback Party and the Grange.

TRENTON, Sept. 19.—The contest in New-Jersey up to date has been a series of shifts and changes on the part of the six political parties that exist in the State.

The Populists are doing their playing in the back yard of the silver Democrats. The gold Democrats are now called "the middle-of-the-road men." The Prohibitionists are to take the gold cure this year as a substitute for the water cure. The Socialist-Labor people are advertising a new panacea and have a new State leader. The farmers are drifting about on the money issue. Never before has there been such a diversified campaign in this State. When all the conditions are viewed it is reasonable to expect that the State will go Republican, but it is yet too early to say just what the figures will be.

The Republican Party has had the advantage of a double upheaval of the voters because of the State abuses brought about by the corrupt influences of the lobbyists, who repeatedly sold the Legislature to the race-track people and the corporations.

The people very sternly rebuked these abuses in the State campaigns of 1894, when the Legislature was elected by nearly 26,000, and in 1895, when the first Republican Governor in thirty years was elected by a plurality of nearly 27,000. It is natural to expect that the 30,000 Democrats who deserted their party and voted with the Republicans on State issues would become divided in a National campaign.

There are some who will remain with the Republican Party; others will find conditions in the National campaign that will cause them either to vote with the regular Democratic ticket or with the gold-standard Democrats. What will be lost to the Republican Party by the natural changes of a National campaign will be gained by the disaffection that now exists within the Democratic Party. No one has yet been able to estimate what the percentage of the sound-money Democrats in this State is, and how many of them will vote for McKinley. The issues during the last two campaigns, in which the Republican Party won such distinction, were purely moral and State. The issues this year are altogether National, and the money issue is paramount, notwithstanding that this State is considered an industrial one. The question of industrial protection is overshadowed by that of the money issue.

The Republican Party is inspired by every reason of success, and the fact that it has a candidate on the Republican National ticket is encouraging it. It has wisely maintained a permanent organization for the last five years, so it could enter into the work of this campaign without any unnecessary preparation.

In this State it has the advantage of the Democratic Party, which became demoralized by defeat during the past three years, and which has become divided this year because of the issues and the candidates adopted by the Chicago Convention. The third party Democrats are better organized and in better shape for action than the "regular" party, which favors the silver doctrine. The division in the Democratic Party is a serious one. While the gold Democrats are perhaps in the minority, the character of the men who have been forced to leave the party is such that the moral effect will be disastrous.

The dissatisfied Democrats are those who have been the leaders and who have given plenty of their time and money to the success of the party. Those who have remained under the silver standard say that they are Democrats under all circumstances and represent the ordinary ward workers. Up to the present time they have made no attempt to begin their campaign. This was partially due to the absence in Europe of United States Senator Smith, who is Chairman of the Democratic Committee, and whose position up to date is undefined. The best men have been forced to resign from the State Committee, leaving it now an inactive body, without funds and without ambition.

The fusion of the Populists with the Democrats has produced disgust among the better class of both parties, and has brought about considerable ridicule on the part of the Republicans. The fusion was perfected by the National Committees. The Populists got the little end of the stick. They have one representative on the Electoral ticket—William C. Barrick of the Fourth Congressional District, who was a candidate for Congress four years ago. They get a Congressman in the First District, which is the strongest Populistic district in the State, and they score a half of a point in the Congressional nomination in the Fourth District. Gus Cutler, the Democratic candidate, is a Farmers' Alliance man, and the members of the Farmers' Alliance this year are all Populists.

In Cumberland County there will be fusion between the Democrats and the Populists. There are about 2,000 Populists. In Cumberland County the Republicans expect some trouble, and have only put Cumberland down for about 1,500 plurality for McKinley, while it has been giving for the last two years over 2,000.

The fusion with the Populists in the State will not seriously affect the results, because the highest Populist vote was 4,000 two years ago for Congress, while last year the vote was but 1,901 for the candidate for Governor.

The gold Democrats have opened headquarters in Jersey City, and at the present time are busy sending out considerable literature. There are sound-money clubs in a half dozen counties, and a list of the sound-money Democrats is being made for the purpose of extending the organization of these clubs and securing workers for the distribution of the literature.

The sound-money Democrats view the situation through rosy spectacles with gold rims, and they estimate that about 50 per cent. of the Democrats of the State of New-Jersey are for sound money. This is a very large percentage, unless they considered in their 50 per cent. the 30,000 Democrats who ceased voting the Democratic ticket after the Presidential election, and to whose shifting is due the large Republican pluralities made during the last two State campaigns. The gold Democrats admit that they are fighting a hard battle, because nearly all of the gold Democrats are disposed to vote for McKinley.

At the last meeting of the State Committee of the gold Democrats the reports indicated that the third party movement was not as cordially received as they expected; but the committee considered that it was its duty to open the campaign in keeping with the plans suggested by the National Convention at Indianapolis, and in that way it hopes to bring many of the gold Democrats back within the Democratic fold.

The Republicans expect to secure the vote of a large number of these Democrats, at least 50 to 60 per cent. of them. The Republicans will lose by the silver defection a number of voters in all counties, but in no county will the percentage of the Republican voters that go to silver be larger than the Democrats that come to gold.

In such counties as Cumberland, Burlington, Gloucester, Warren, and Hunterdon, the indications are that the Republicans will suffer some loss. These are principally agricultural counties, where there is still a considerable remnant of the old Greenback Party, and they are more or less active and still firmly believe in the ability of the Government to issue fiat money. There are many who believe that New-Jersey will go for free silver, basing their calculation on the fact that there is such a large number of the old Greenback Party still active throughout the State. This is due to the fact that the strength of the Greenback Party has been greatly exaggerated, while the returns that are on file in the Secretary of State's office show that they were never stronger than 27,000 in New-Jersey, and that this was in 1878, when they made a stiff fight to capture Congress. Subsequently they polled a very small vote.

These Greenbackers, or what are left of them, have wandered off to the Farmers' Alliance, and from the Farmers' Alliance to the Populist Party, and the agitation of the white metal has succeeded the agitation for the rag money. The Farmers' Alliance is not strong now in New-Jersey.

The Patrons of Husbandry, which, according to its own constitution, is a non-political body, has had more or less influence in the present agitation, and the subject of free silver has frequently been discussed in the Grange meetings in all parts of the State. Much of the pronounced silver sentiment in Warren and Gloucester Counties is tracked directly to the agitation of the subject in Grange meetings.

The Prohibitionists are not as badly divided on the money question as current rumor would have it. The Prohibition leaders of the State that have been seen do not hesitate to say that they will this year lay aside their Prohibition and endeavor to settle the money issue because of the disturbing effect it has on business. It is said that the Prohibitionists will this year give their cordial support to the Republican ticket.

HINRICHSEN'S BASELESS CHARGE.

Says Illinois Sound-Money Men Will Trade Election Day.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Secretary Buck Hinrichsen, Gov. Altgeld's chief factotum, who is really the guiding hand in the movement to Bryanize Illinois, and who is at present planning to capture the Legislature for Altgeld for Senator, has discovered a plot. The sound-money Democrats, he says, are getting ready to trade on the local elections of next Spring, and are using the present campaign with which to do it. He relieved his feelings in the matter by issuing an official circular to-day, as follows:

"The so-called National Democratic movement has no material strength in this State. It originated in Chicago, but the purpose of the organization was to enable a few Chicago politicians to traffic in the municipal election. I am reliably informed that the managers of the movement propose to apportion the vote under their control in order that Senator Palmer and Forman may only get a sufficient vote to maintain the organization and secure a place on the ballot next Spring in this county; the balance of the vote by instructions will be cast for McKinley and Tanner.

"In regard to the petition being circulated by the Palmer House crowd, every one understands that they can secure Republican signatures without trouble."

The sound-money people laugh at Hinrichsen's discovery. They certainly intend to maintain their organization in Illinois after the election, and their brethren in other States will do the same. "This organization," said Secretary Spangler, "will be in existence long after the free-silver craze has died out, and those who are now crying for it have found that they were the dupes of clever tricksters. The organization of Democracy embracing the greatest men of the party in every State of the Union and representing the honesty of purpose which has ever marked Democracy, will be in existence when these hybrids slink back to ask for admission. There are no dickers and no trades contemplated. We are fighting for a principle, and we will not swerve from the platform adopted at Indianapolis."

Now that Chairman Bynum has returned from the East, the National campaign of the sound-money Democrats will begin in earnest. Five large rooms have been secured in the Palmer House, near those now occupied by the State Committee. Ex-Mayor John P. Hopkins of Chicago will be in charge, as Mr. Bynum expects to be on the road most of the time speaking for Palmer and Buckner. These headquarters will be opened Monday, and Mr. Hopkins was engaged to-day in arranging for their furnishing.

INDIANA SOUND-MONEY MEN.

Will Nominate Congressional and Legislative Tickets.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 19.—The National Democratic State Central Committee held a meeting here yesterday to receive reports from the several district committeemen. All districts, except two, were represented, and the reports showed a healthy sentiment throughout the State. The committee took up the question of nominating a State ticket and discussed it at length, and sentiment existed in favor of calling a State Convention. It was finally ordered to postpone action until a future meeting. A resolution was passed recommending that Congressional and legislative nominations be made in all of the districts.

INQUISITIVE LI HUNG CHANG.

Questions and Answers That Might Have Passed.

Although The London News prints the following dialogue, no affidavits accompany it, nor does that paper do more than say that "we have some reason to believe" some such conversation took place. With all the doubts, however, it touches off various points in the existing situation in English politics so neatly as to be worth reprinting here:

Li Hung Chang—There are a few things that I omitted to say in our last interview. Have you changed your mind about that little matter of the loan?

Lord Salisbury—Well—er—no; I am afraid not.

Li—The customs dues, now? Why not let us double them? Of course, this is a free-trade country, but you don't believe in free trade, do you?

Lord S.—Hm! Free trade is—in fact, it is a great blessing—to people who find it such. There is something, however, to be said for protection, too—in a limited form.

Li (surprised)—Then can you hold two contradictory opinions at the same time? Certainly Europe is a wonderful place.

Lord S. (bothered)—Oh, I should have thought Chamberlain would have explained his Zollverein idea when you saw him in the House. He doses most people with it.

Li (changing the subject)—How old are you?

Lord S. (aside)—Dear me! Now some people would be offended by that sort of question. (To the interpreter)—Inform his Excellency that I am past sixty.

Li—Why did you fail to pass the Education bill?

Lord S. (aside)—Didn't know he followed our politics so closely. (To Li)—That valuable measure was obstructed by its enemies—

Li (interrupting)—And by some of its friends, too, eh? How far are you going in the Soudan?

Lord S.—Oh! I leave that to the Sirdar, entirely.

Li (innocently)—But you are the chief mandarin, and can do what you like, can't you?

Lord S. (groaning in spirit)—Do what I like? Oh, yes. That is, to a certain extent, you know.

Li—Will Hi Cran Borne Chung be the next Archbishop of Canterbury?

Lord S. (aside)—Never thought of that; it would suit him down to the ground. (Aloud)—He cannot be, as he is a layman.

Li—Why did you not help the Armenians?

Lord S. (gloomily)—Can't help everybody, you know. And I am helping the Cretans, like anything.

Li—Ah, yes. And would you call China a gangrene, too? And, if so, don't you think that Russia intends to cut it—and you—out?

Lord S. (rising, aside)—Really, this is the most embarrassing Celestial I ever met. (To the interpreter)—His Excellency knows so much more about China than I do that I should not venture to express an opinion on that subject. And now I regret that an important engagement—

Li—Must you go? Just one question more. What do you candidly think of Mr. Gladstone? (Lord S. bolts.) He has gone! He thinks nothing of Mr. Gladstone, I suppose. And I haven't succeeded about the loan and the duties. Awkward! Wonder what my imperial master will say when I get back.

(Exits for America, still wondering.)

Dissatisfied.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

Mr. Bryan is not maintaining the ratio. Sixteen speeches and not one idea will never do.

CARING FOR THE TRUANTS

NO DESIRE TO HAVE THEM SENT WITH CRIMINALS.

Board of Education, Commissioner Strauss Says, Desired to Establish a Truant Home a Year Ago—Obstacles Were Encountered, but It Is Expected to be Ready Next Year—The Overcrowding of the Schools.

Comment was caused yesterday by the published statement that State Superintendent of Instruction Charles R. Skinner, at the instigation of the Good Government Clubs in general and of Club E in particular, had "decided to take a hand in the effort to convince the Board of Education that the old outrage of sending truants to jail must be abandoned in the City of New-York."

President Maclay and Commissioners Hubbell, Strauss, and Little declared that the Board of Education had adopted a new system of dealing with truants, and had long ago abandoned the old system of sending them to the Juvenile Asylum. Commissioner Strauss, acting as spokesman, made this statement:

"A year ago the Board of Education decided to establish a truant school, where truants supposed to be incorrigible could be sent, that endeavors might be made to bring them back into the line of good citizenship. By a unanimous resolution a requisition for $50,000, to equip such a school, was put in the budget for 1895. After some debate the Board of Estimate and Apportionment was convinced of the necessity of such a school, and allowed $40,000. The matter was immediately referred to a committee to report upon a site, &c. The committee finally decided to refit the old schoolhouse at One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, which could be utilized for the purpose with the money at command.

"The Board of Education adopted the report, but found that as the building in question had not been in use, the Sinking Fund Commission had loaned it to one of the departments of the Department of Public Works. When we made an application that the building be restored to us we were informed that the department could not vacate it immediately, and we were compelled to reconcile ourselves to the delay.

"Pending an arrangement for the return of the building the committee asked an investigation of the fitness of the Juvenile Asylum to care for our truants. I arose to oppose the inquiry, and was assured by the Chairman of the Sites Committee that it was merely for temporary purposes that the information was sought. Of course, I cannot speak for the full board, but I feel perfectly satisfied that the sentiment is unanimously in opposition to mixing the truant boys with the criminal classes no matter in what custody it is decided to place them. I believe we shall have the new Truant Home in working shape early in 1897. We released the $40,000 allowed for the purpose last year when we found we could not use it, and have included it in the budget for the present year.

"I am very glad the Good Government Clubs have been aroused to promise the Board of Education their co-operation, but Superintendent Skinner will be disappointed if he expects to find any tendency on the part of the Board of Education not to live up to the spirit of the law."

Speaking of the number of children who are debarred from attending school because of the delay in completing the repairs to the old school buildings and in constructing the new ones, Commissioner Strauss said:

Much has been published regarding the number of children who are refused accommodation at the schools, and many of the stories have been greatly exaggerated. I do not believe there are 12,000 children who cannot find sittings. My estimate is based on the report of the City Superintendent, and is correct.

"As soon as all the schools now in process of completion (there are fourteen of them) are finished, there will be accommodation for every child seeking admission. The delay in completing the buildings which should have been opened last week must be attributed wholly to the lack of opportunity to sell the bonds intended for school purposes. The failure to receive bids cannot be attributed to the Board of Education or to the Controller, or to any of the municipal officers. They cannot control the times and compel bidding for the investment bonds offered by the city when investors are shy.

"The causes are National and not local. They grow out of the senseless and dishonorable silver agitation, and the experience is not singular, but general. We shall, however, finish up the contracts and pay the contractors by endeavoring to obtain transfers of money or out of the earliest funds that can be legitimately expended for that purpose. With, perhaps, one exception, all the fourteen schools referred to will be ready for occupancy within a month. For the first time in many years the Board of Education has kept abreast of the growth of population. We shall have, when the schools referred to are ready, accommodation for 12,000 more children than we sheltered last year. Exaggerated stories notwithstanding, within one month we shall have a seat for every child who seeks admission to the public schools."

MONEY TO PURIFY ITS WATER.

Brooklyn Will Give Its Commissioner All He Has Asked For.

Commissioner Willis of the Department of City Works, Brooklyn, will get the money he requires to improve the water supply system.

He will have, after next Monday, $536,000 to use for this purpose. Of this sum, $311,000 will be used for the usual maintenance of the water system, $150,000 to divert Horsebrook stream at Hempstead and for the diversion of sewage from that village to the ocean, and $75,000 for the purchase of ponds near Springfield and in cleaning the ponds and streams already owned by the city.

The Commissioner yesterday, in speaking of this favorable action of the Aldermen, said:

"Having in view the making of the water supply, which we receive from Long Island, as near perfect as can be, now that the money asked for is to be allowed, I propose beginning promptly all necessary cleaning and dredging of the ponds and streams and the clearing away of waste lands and polluted grounds adjacent to our sources of supply. I intend that the work shall be pushed most vigorously, and shall be carefully and thoroughly done. This is the first opportunity, with untied hands and free and unfettered from red tape and restraint, that I have had since entering the office to do the work. I believe I know what is needed, and I shall lose no time in availing myself of the opportunity given to improve the supply."

The Catharine Whiting Floated.

The steamer Catharine Whiting, Capt. Buethling, bound from Northport, L. I., for Chesapeake Bay, with a cargo of gravel for the new lighthouse, reported beached in Huntington Bay on Friday, came off yesterday morning without assistance. The vessel sustained no damage.

ANNIVERSARY AT PRINCETON.

A Series of Instructive Lectures to be Heard at the University.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 19.—Official announcement of the series of public lectures to be delivered at Princeton in connection with the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary, and outlined in THE NEW-YORK TIMES recently, was made to-day by the committee having charge of the sesquicentennial celebration of Princeton University. This series of lectures is to come as a forerunner of the ceremonies connected with the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Princeton College. A distinguished body of foreign professors will be present during the week preceding the celebration proper, and will lecture to students, alumni, and visiting scholars. The committee extends a special invitation to all professors, scholars, and teachers in the department of study represented by the various lecturers, to all the alumni of Princeton and to undergraduates who are pursuing courses of study related to the topics of the lectures, and to persons generally who are interested in the subjects to be treated. No charge for admission will be made, but tickets will be required. These tickets may be obtained by applying personally at Princeton, and may be reserved by sending written application to Prof. William Libbey of Princeton before Oct. 5.

The entire course of lectures will number eighteen, on subjects in science, literature, and philosophy. Six European universities will be represented by as many lecturers. A. A. W. Hubrecht, Professor of Zoology in the University of Utrecht, Holland, will deliver one lecture. This will occur at 12 o'clock Monday, Oct. 19, in the geological lecture room of Nassau Hall. The subject which Prof. Hubrecht has announced is "The Descent of the Primates." Prof. Hubrecht is one of the leading zoologists of Holland and the results of his labors in the field of the embryology of mammals have received widespread attention. Prof. Karl Brugmann, Professor of Indogermanic Languages in the University of Leipsic, Germany, will deliver one lecture at 10:30 o'clock Monday, Oct. 19, in the English room of Dickinson Hall. His subject is "The Nature and Origin of the Noun Genders in the Indogermanic Languages." This lecture will be delivered in the German language. Prof. Brugmann is known as the author of a grammar of Indogermanic languages, and is one of the leaders of the new school of comparative philology. He was a pupil of the late Dr. George Curtius, and although not yet over forty-five years of age has made a wide name in philology.

Prof. Andrew Seth of Edinburgh University will deliver two lectures on the subject "Theism." These lectures will occur on Friday and Saturday, Oct. 16 and 17, at 11 o'clock, in Alexander Hall. Prof. Seth is one of the leaders of philosophical thought in Great Britain. He is Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh, holding the chair once occupied by Sir William Hamilton. A course of six lectures will be given by Edward Dowden, Professor of English Literature and Rhetoric in Trinity College, Dublin. Prof. Dowden will lecture on the subject, "The French Revolution and English Literature." Special attention will be given to Shelley, Moore, Byron, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Southey, Burke, Godwin, and Mary Wollstonecraft. These lectures will begin Monday, Oct. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., and continue each day at that hour during the week preceding the celebration. Prof. Dowden is the author of several standard works, chief among which are his life of Shelley and several volumes on Shakespeare. He is Secretary of the Liberal Union of Ireland and a leading anti-home ruler.

Four lectures will be delivered by Prof. Felix Klein of the University of Göttingen, Germany. Prof. Klein will lecture on the subject "The Mathematical Theory of the Top." His lectures will occur on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Oct. 12 to 15, inclusive, at 11 o'clock A. M. Dr. Klein is Professor of Mathematics in the University of Göttingen. He was one of the Commissioners of the German Government at the Columbian Exposition and was the leading spirit of the mathematical congress at the exposition. Joseph John Thomson, Cavendish Professor of Physics in the University of Cambridge, England, will deliver four lectures on the subject "The Discharge of Electricity in Gases." These lectures will occur at 9 o'clock each morning of Oct. 13, 14, 15, and 16. Prof. Thomson is the successor of the renowned Lord Rayleigh.

MASSACRE OF WAYNE'S TROOPS

Celebration of the Anniversary on the Field of Battle.

PAOLI, Penn., Sept. 19.—The one hundred and nineteenth anniversary of the massacre of Gen. Anthony Wayne's troops by the British during the Revolutionary war was celebrated here to-day at the scene of the battle. The date of the massacre was Sept. 20, 1777, and, the anniversary falling on Sunday, the principal exercises were held to-day. The observance, however, will be continued to-morrow.

Col. H. H. Gilkyson of Phoenixville was the presiding officer, and to his address of welcome Gibbons Gray Conwell of West Chester responded. Extracts from Washington's farewell address were read, and James Monaghan of West Chester delivered a historical address. Gen. Benjamin Franklin Fischer of Valley Forge spoke on the work and sacrifices of the Revolutionary soldiers, and the Rev. W. W. Dolby of Willistown pronounced the benediction. In addition, Battery C of the State National Guard, which is encamped near the monument erected in commemoration of the event, fired several salutes during the day.

The programme for to-morrow includes exercises by Battery C, concerts by a military band, and religious services.

PACIFIC FLEET'S MOVEMENTS]

Will Leave Port Angeles Before the End of September.

PORT ANGELES, Washington, Sept. 19.—The United States Pacific squadron, now in this harbor, will take its departure, it is expected, before the close of the month. The fleet at present comprises the cruiser Philadelphia as flagship, the cruiser Bennington, and the double-turreted monitors Monterey and Monadnock.

It is expected that the Philadelphia and the Bennington will return to San Francisco, and that the latter will be sent to the South Pacific. The Monadnock and the Monterey will probably remain throughout the Fall in Puget Sound. Of the other ships of the Pacific fleet the Alert is at San Francisco and the Adams is at Honolulu. It is thought likely that the Alert will be assigned shortly to duty at Honolulu as the relief of the Adams. If the Alert succeeds in obtaining a full crew in the course of the next ten days she will join the fleet at this port.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.07	.07
Belcher	.51	.56
Best & Belcher	.94	.98
Bodie Consolidated	.56	.56
Bulwer	..	.45
Chollar	2.20	2.25
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.75	1.75
Crown Point	.48	.50
Gould & Curry	.52	.55
Hale & Norcross	1.50	1.50
Mexican	.56	.54
Mono	..	.19
Ophir	.96	.97
Potosi	.94	.95
Savage	.64	.65
Sierra Nevada	.73	.76
Union Consolidated	.40	.44
Utah	.08	.09
Yellow Jacket	.30	.32

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 19.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alamo	.05	.05
Anaconda	.63	.50
Argentum	.48	.49
Blue Bell	.08	.08
Consolidated	.15	.14
Elkton	1.28	1.28
Gibson	.46	.45
Golden Fleece	1.02	1.04
Isabella	.44½	.44½
Jefferson	.17	.15
Mount Rosa	.17½	.17
Pharmacist	.10	.10
Portland	1.32	1.32
Union	.33	.30
Work	.09	.08¾

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

BUYERS AWAITING THE OUTCOME OF THE ELECTION.

Financial Institutions Becoming More Willing to Make Loans on Good Property at Five Per Cent.; Exceptional Security Taken at Four and One-half Per Cent.—Fair Demand for Good Dwellings and Apartments.

There was but little done in the real estate market last week. The sales were few, and those that were made were of no especial importance and did not indicate an early revival in the business.

As one prominent broker expressed it, "the buying of real estate is dead." Everything appears to hinge on the result of the election, and those who are thinking of investing are inclined to wait until it is over. That, at least, is the general feeling that prevailed during the week, and it had the effect of calling off a number of sales that were in process of negotiation. Buyers are playing a waiting game, and this naturally makes the market dull.

There is more activity in renting dwellings and apartments of the better grade, especially on the west side of the city, there being a pretty fair demand for houses and good apartments at about the rates which prevailed last year. There also is a good demand for first-class apartments in good neighborhoods on the east side, but the west side seems to be favored greatly above the east side.

An increased demand for furnished houses and apartments on short leases, running from about Oct. 1 to May 1, is manifest. One firm of brokers last week leased four furnished apartments east of Fifth Avenue and above Fiftieth Street at rentals a little less than the same apartments brought last year, which were $150 per month.

Loans on real estate by the life insurance companies and large financial institutions were more freely made last week than during the previous week, and it is the opinion of those who have charge of such transactions that loans will continue to be freely made on good security. The ruling rate of interest was 5 per cent., but there were a few large loans made on unexceptionable security at 4½ per cent.

Speaking of such investments, William W. Richards, Controller of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, said yesterday: "This company has been loaning money on real estate right straight along—perhaps not so much as usual, but quite freely. There has been much demand for loans, and we naturally have given the preference to our old customers—people who have been dealing with us for years. We have not refused many requests for loans where the security has been good. We have had many requests for loans from real estate owners who wanted to raise money on their property for the purpose of speculating in Wall Street, but we have not encouraged these transactions, for the loans we make on real estate are for investment, while the loans asked for by those who desire the money for purchasing stocks would be returned as soon as the speculators realized on their purchases.

"The interest on the loans is generally 5 per cent., and it is only in exceptional cases, where the loan asked for is large and the security is exceptionally good, that 4½ per cent. is accepted.

"There is no money for life insurance companies in less than 5 per cent. interest, because under the law the reserve is figured on a 4 per cent. basis, and that leaves only 1 per cent. margin for loss. I think that the outlook is improving, and that after the election matters will be in much better shape. During last week we made loans more freely than previously, and the requests for loans were more numerous."

At the real estate department of the Equitable Life Assurance Society it was said that the company loaned money freely on good real estate during last week. There were many calls for loans, and the Loaning Committee accepted a number of the applications. The interest on these loans was at the rate of 5 per cent. There was no indication that the rate would be reduced in the near future.

John H. Deane, an extensive real estate operator largely interested in Washington Heights property, took an optimistic view of the outlook.

"Real estate matters must improve," he said, "because the people must realize that real property under the present conditions is about the only properly of permanent value. So far as Washington Heights property is concerned it is all right. There has been a good demand for it right long.

"There is very little of it in the market, because large sections of it are held by public institutions and rich estates that will not dispose of small pieces of their holdings.

"There is also a good demand for lots on the Dyckman tract—the meadow lands along the Hudson River—which, by the way, is the only place on Manhattan Island where you can buy a lot for less than $1,250. Streets are being cut through this section and are being graded and regulated.

"The Third Avenue Railroad Company has purchased 120 lots in this section for the plant for the extension of its road to King's Bridge.

"It was originally intended to have a cable road, but the company has an application before the Railroad Commissioners for a change of motive power to either an underground or overhead trolley. This road will give an additional means of access to this section of the city.

"One of the peculiar features of this section is that lots that can now be bought for $1,200 were sold twenty-three years ago for $2,650. No such state of affairs exists anywhere else in this city.

"There is also a good demand for building lots all along the line of the Boulevard and Amsterdam Avenue, north of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, but they are hard to get. The ground around the new Columbia University buildings is very highly valued. There is one piece of property near the buildings for which the present owner paid $20,000, and took title last October. He has been offered $40,000 for it, but has refused the offer, as he is holding it for a greater advance. A great deal of this property is 'restricted,' and that of course renders it more valuable for private dwellings."

A representative of Riker & Son, real estate brokers, yesterday said the firm rented three first-class dwellings during last week, one in West Fifty-eighth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, and one in Fifty-third Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, and the third in Fifty-fourth Street, between Madison and Fifth Avenues. The rental in each case was $2,200 per annum.

This firm reports a strong demand for furnished dwellings and apartments in good locations. It does not report any sales for the week, but several contracts are held in abeyance, as the buyers do not desire to close them at present, preferring to wait until the political contest assumes such a shape that one may determine what the result will be.

Golding & Whitehouse have sold for W. W. & T. M. Hall to Mrs. Stephen R. Lesher the new dwelling 7 East Seventy-sixth Street, four-story and basement, stone front, 22 by 62, with a thirty-foot extension, at about $75,000.

A. W. Ahrens has sold to B. R. Mersey the three-story, brownstone dwelling 229 West Seventy-first Street, lot 16.8 by 100, for $22,000.

Jesse C. Bennett has sold for Charles W. Lindsley 11 and 13 West Eighty-third Street, two four-story brownstone dwellings, each 20 by 56 by 102.2; and for A. B. Havens, to Mrs. H. G. Hoole, 168 West Eighty-fifth Street, a three-story brownstone and brick dwelling, 18.9 by 55, at about $25,000.

Mr. J. H. Bryan has sold for B. Kyrits to George Weiss the three-story dwelling and stable 131 Perry Street, 25 by 95.

The sales at auction during the past week amounted to $176,693. Last year, in the corresponding week, they were $141,205.

There were recorded last week 215 mortgages, for $1,523,492, of which 91, for $747,742, were at 5 per cent.; 109, for $542,500, were at more, and 15, for $233,250, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 254 mortgages, for $2,755,757, of which 108, for $1,588,250, were at 5 per cent.; 126, for $595,725, were at more, and 20, for $571,782, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, Sept. 21.—By William M. Ryan, auction sale, 846 East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, 18.11½ by 110 by 18.8¾ by 118, two-story and basement frame dwelling, with shop on rear of lot.

By the Sheriff, sale under execution, all the right, title, and interest which Jacob M. Schuyler had on May 12, 1888, in and to 133 East Sixtieth Street, north side, 64 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 21 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling.

By the Sheriff, sale under execution, all the right, title, and interest which Louis W. Kessel had on Feb. 5, 1895, in and to 2,919 and 2,921 Eighth Avenue, west side, 49.11 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, 50 by 100, two two-story frame stores.

TUESDAY, Sept. 22.—By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, John H. Rogan referee, 121 Crosby Street, east side, 62.8¼ feet south of Jersey Street, 21.11½ by 84.9 by 19.4 by 84.6, three-story brick building; also 284 Mulberry Street, east side, 113.1 feet south of Houston Street, 10.11 by 91.4 by 20.2 by 90.8, three-story and basement brick and stone and three-story and cellar frame front and rear tenements; also 286 Mulberry Street, adjoining, 20.2 by 90.2½ by 20.1 by 90.8½, four-story and cellar and four-story brick front and rear tenements; also 220 East Fifty-third Street, south side, 220 feet east of Third Avenue, 20.1 by 90 by 20 by 90, three-story and basement brick and brownstone dwelling; also 215 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 200.1 feet east of Third Avenue, 16.10 by 100.10 by 16.11 by 101.9, two-story and brick basement high-stoop frame dwelling.

By Philip A. Smyth, executors' sale, estate of John N. Koster of 2,159 Seventh Avenue, east side, 24.11 feet south of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 18.9 by 75, five-story brick flat, with store.

By S. De Walltearss, foreclosure sale, Edward Schenck, referee, of 516 West Fiftieth Street, south side, 250 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $5,429; prior mortgage, $15,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Lorenz Zeller, referee, of 353 West Twentieth Street, north side, 152 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 23 by 74, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,699.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, of 483 Manhattan Avenue, west side, 18.5 feet north of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 15 by 80, three-story stone front dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,455; prior mortgage, —.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Byron Traver, referee, of Canal Avenue, east side, 250 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 200 by 107.89 to the Mott Haven Canal by 200 by 107.82, with rights of way, &c. Due on judgment, $28,083.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 569 West End Avenue, west side, 90.8 feet north of Ninety-second Street, 15 by 100, five-story basement dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,942; prior mortgage, $17,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Maurice Lyne, referee, 426 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, south side, 814 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, 19 by 99.11, three-story basement stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,082.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 10 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, south side, 155.11 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 17.8½ by 100.11, three-story basement stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,014.

By Frank Yoran, foreclosure sale, Howard J. Foraker, referee, 54 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 82.11 feet east of Madison Avenue, 27.1 by 101, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $26,062.

THURSDAY, Sept. 24.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, J. S. Potter, referee, Front Street, south side, 75 feet west of Jackson Street, 50 by 140 to South Street by 25 by 70 by 25 by 70, two and three story brick buildings; also, 83 Jackson Street, west side, 35.8 feet south of Front Street, 19.10 by 75, two story brick building. Due on judgment, $17,882.

By Philip A. Smyth, auction sale, 340, 342, 344, and 346 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 158.4 feet east of First Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11 each, four three-story and basement brownstone dwellings.

FRIDAY, Sept. 25.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, C. Donohue, referee, 6 East Seventy-fourth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 22 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,451.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, 1,240 Madison Avenue, northwest corner of Eighty-ninth Street, 100.8½ by 36.8, five-story brick and stone flat. Due on judgment, $16,798.

By M. F. Hatch, foreclosure of mechanics' lien, on 113 and 115 East Eighty-third Street, north side, 120 feet east of Park Avenue, 50 by 100.5, two five-story brick and stone flats. At the Real Estate Exchange auction room, 59 Liberty Street.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 23 Madison Street, alterations to a three-story and basement brick and frame store and dwelling, by Shancupp & Goldberg of 150 East Seventy-second Street, owners; cost, $180.

No. 10 West Forty-fourth Street, alterations to a three-story brick stable, by William F. Cockran of 5 East Forty-fifth Street, owner; cost, $3,000.

No. 95 Park Row, alterations to a one-story and a three-story and attic brick hotel, by Herman Reiche of Bound Brook, N. J., owner; cost, $600.

No. 118 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, alterations to a two-story and basement frame dwelling, with one-story and basement extension, by Barbara E. Reeber of 118 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, owner; cost, $75.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Sept. 19.

5TH ST, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100; Peter Saltuary to Johanna K. Saltuary	$2
112TH ST, 221 West; William H. Picken and wife to William P. Mitchell	1
138TH ST, n s, 900 ft e of Willis Av, 25x200, to 139th St; William Drought and wife to Catharine Walsh	10
MINERVA PLACE, w s, 155.5 ft s of Jerome Av, 25x101.5x50x129.3; Mary Freifeld to Adolph Freifeld	1
71ST ST, 266 West; William Drought and wife to Catharine Walsh	10
8TH AV, e s, 49.5 ft n of 41st St, 49.4x irregular, Thomas H. French to Samuel French	100
MONROE ST, s s, 275.11 ft w of Jackson St, 20x½ block; James Darling and others to Robert Darling, Sr., ¾ part	1
RIDGE ST, 32; Julia M. Clyde to Julia L. Clyde	1
CLINTON ST, e s, 67 ft s of Rivington St, 32.11x70x irregular; Mary Freifeld to Adolph Freifeld	1
80TH ST, s s, 405.6 ft e of 9th Av, 16.6x98.9; Isaac S. Deutsch and wife to William D. Dubois	10
SAME property; Lilly R. Stern to same	1
AVENUE B, 279; Ignatz Martin and wife to Edward L. Malcolm	1
82D ST, s s, 75 ft w of West End Av, 25x102.2; Richard Deeves and wife to John H. Deeves	1

Recorded Leases.

BACON, William B., and others, trustees, to Lena Aschauer, 2 Greenwich St and 1 and 1½ Washington St and 3 and 5 Battery Place	$10,250
PETTIGREW, John, and another, executors, to Theresa White, 475 3d Av, 5 years	1,600

Recorded Mortgages.

BURNS, Michael P., and John J. Ryan to Henry M. Denton; s w corner of 7th Av and 146th St, demand	$4,000
BROADBELT, William, to Jacob D. Butler; n s of 147th St, 52 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, (three mortgages,) 1 year	3,000
HAVILAND, Julia D., to Mary W. Dittenhofer; n e corner of Rivington and Cannon Sts, 5 years	50,000
MITCHELL, William P., to William H. Picken; 221 West 112th St, 1 year	2,500
MACDONALD, Allan G., to Matilda Fraser; Lot 54, map of Arden property, 3 years	292
PISCIOTTA, Giacomo, to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company; n w corner of St. Ann's Av and 144th St, demand	1,500
SCHMALACKER, Bernard and Teresa, to Charles A. Christman; w s of Webster Av, Lots 40 and 41, map of William E. M. Zoborowski property, 1 year	1,500
STAHL, Jacob, to Marie Eichler; s w corner of 3d Av and 168th St, 1 year	25,000
TRESSEL, George H., to Marie Eichler; n w corner of 3d St and 9th Av, 1 year	2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

DROUGHT, William to Catharine Walsh	$1,500
HASSEY, August C., to Helene Gillman	2,500

Lis Pendens.

68TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 50x100.5; J. Frederic Kernochan, as committee for estate of Marie Marshall, against Rudolph A. Umbach and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, or Aqueduct Av, e s, 150 ft n of St. James St, 665x230.6, to Croton Aqueduct, x s 642.5x w —; August C. Hassey against Harriette S. D. Romeyn and others, (two actions to foreclose mortgage.)

WEST HOUSTON ST, 162; Isaac Hirsch against Morris Young and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

ST. ANN'S AV, n e corner of 135th St, 100x125; Frederick Schnaufer against John M. Linck, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien.)

47TH ST, n s, 281.3 ft e of 10th Av, 18.9x100; Edmond Connelly against Thomas G. Roach, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

1ST ST, n e corner of 2d Av, 81.6x75.9x67.4x84.4, (Florence apartment house;) Ralph A. Schoenberg and another against Theodore C. Gross, (warrant of attachment.)

40TH ST, 225 and 227 East; George B. Heath against George Hillier and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

56TH ST, 342 and 344 West; the United States Mortar Supply Company against Theodore C. Gross, owner and contractor	$949
113TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 50x100; Domenico Peloso against Emma Krug, owner and contractor	482
SAME PROPERTY; Paul Pfotenhauer against same	168
TOPPING ST, 1,731 and 1,733; Patrick Stanton against Herbert T. Dunn; owner and contractor	39
45TH ST, 241 and 243 East; James Liguori & Co. against Ellen J. Potts, owner; Charles F. Hunt, contractor	244
BRISTOW ST, w s, 700 ft s of Boston Av, 25x100; Daniel Shea and others against B. E. Wells, owner; William F. Holden, contractor; Inbight Mikkelson, sub-contractor, (three liens)	40
5TH AV and 128th St, s e corner, 24.11x110; John H. Shipway & Brother against Howard D. Hamm, owner and contractor	290

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New-York City.

—JACOB A. HIRSCHMAN.—Jacob A. Hirschman, proprietor of the liquor saloon at 1 Park Row, corner of Ann Street, made an assignment yesterday to James B. Lockwood, giving a preference to Bernheimer & Schmid, brewers, for $8,659. Mr. Hirschman has been collector for Bernheimer & Schmid for many years. He began at 1 Park Row in March, 1894, and the place has been regarded as a good one. He also had another saloon from June, 1895, to June, 1896, at 242 Greenwich Street, but sold it in June last, it is said, for $10,000. This year he opened another place at Coney Island at the Boyton Chute. The place did not prove successful as anticipated, and to this is ascribed his assignment. Mr. Hirschman was not at his saloon at 1 Park Row when the reporter called, as he spends most of his time collecting for his brewers, but Joseph Hart, who is familiar with his affairs, said that the assignment was made only to gain a little time, as he has big assets, but they are not immediately available. The trouble was caused by his venture at Coney Island, where he spent $12,000 putting up the building for his hotel and restaurant, but it did not pay this season. The Park Row place is a paying one, and Mr. Hirschman values it at $40,000. Mr. Hart thought the liabilities would not exceed $15,000, and he placed the assets at $75,000.

—IMPERIAL GUANO COMPANY.—Arthur J. Newton has been appointed receiver of the Imperial Guano Company of Norfolk, Va., whose business was principally in this city, by Judge Beekman of the Supreme Court on the application of John Gilmore, a stockholder, and the bond was placed at $20,000. Mr. Newton has also been appointed receiver by the court in Virginia, as the company is organized under the laws of that State. John R. Young, Jr., of 45 Wall Street is the President, and owns all but four shares of the capital stock of $50,000. The liabilities are $69,525. The assets consist of plant and real estate at Norfolk, valued nominally at $21,000, and open accounts which are not available, the full amount not being mentioned. Attachments have been issued against $24,000 of accounts due the company by persons in this city.

—JOHN E. CONNOLLY COMPANY.—The John E. Connolly Company, dealer in hay and feed at 636 West Thirty-fourth Street, is in financial difficulties, and William B. Ellison, representing a majority of the stockholders, has made an application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of a receiver for the corporation. He said yesterday that the liabilities are $41,900, and assets about $13,000. The Sheriff has received an attachment against the company for $955 in favor of Lewis S. Dillenback, but Mr. Ellison has obtained an order to show cause why the attachment should not be vacated, returnable on the 21st inst. The business was started sixteen years ago by John E. Connolly, and was incorporated in 1890, with a capital stock of $20,000, Mr. Connolly being the President.

—THEODORE C. GROSS.—Deputy Sheriff Lipsky, who has charge of the attachments against Theodore C. Gross, importer of wines, at 73 West Houston Street, has levied upon $1,500 worth of brandies in a bonded warehouse, which, it is asserted, was omitted from the bills of sale. He has also levied upon some wines and lodge-room furniture at the Florence, corner of Second Avenue and First Street, which, it is said, Mr. Gross transferred to his office boy by bill of sale. R. Shoenberg & Co., electricians, obtained an attachment yesterday against Mr. Gross for $2,497, and filed a lis pendens on the Florence.

—ISAAC SMITH, SON & CO.—Schedules of Isaac Smith Son & Co., umbrella manufacturers, at 928 Broadway, show: Liabilities, $14,946; nominal assets, $10,093; actual assets, $3,911. The principal creditors are R. T. Wilson, $5,308, for rent, and Juliet D. Smith, $3,855. There is due $2,236 to eight creditors in Philadelphia.

Judgments.

The following judgments were entered in this city yesterday, the name given first being that of the debtor:

BENNETT, Lewis L.—Thomas F. Martin, executotrs, &c	$132
BRERETON, William J.—Elizabeth A. Warby	115
BUTCHER, George C.—R. A. Wittemann and another	114
CASEY, Edward F.—R. H. Bunney	136
CHURCH, Edward F.—August Klipstein	333
CORN, Charles—B. Walther	312
CORN, Charles—Otto M. Wilhelm	162
DAVIS, Solomon—E. A. Robinson	474
DONOHOE, Mary—R. G. Green	62
DOTY, Thomas H.—J. C. Watson Company	1,572
ERNST, Charles—Isaac Abraham	40
FERRARI, Alexander—F. Ibert	160
FITZGERALD, Thomas—Maria W. Dittmar	1,470
FORSDIKE, Daniel—The National Bank of Norwalk	78
FRIEDLANDER, Morris—Mary Berman	72
GARRISON, David, George C. Reukoff, and Edward B. Staggers—David H. McAlpin	1,142
GEBHARD, Julia—Manhattan Beef Company, Limited	460
GILES, William B.—Thomas T. Martin, as executor	104
GORMAN, John—H. Koehler & Co.	346
HAAS, William, and others—H. Edwards and another	135
HAFFNER, John P.—David J. Steinhardt.	116
HUNT, Charles F.—George F. Norton and another	122
JENKINS, Theodore P.—James E. Roby	233
JUSSEN, Carl—Hibbard B. Masten	755
KAHNER, Lazarus—The Diamond Lithographing and Publishing Company	261
KOHLER, John—Annie Marks and another	269
LAWRENCE, J. M., and Thomas W. Ringrose—H. W. Wright	98
LYONS, Bernard—H. Huckfeld	352
MANNING, Morris—same	399
MARRIN, Joseph J., Jr., and George C.—Thomas G. Holland and another	282
MAYER, Mary, and another—A. Weinstein	91
McKEON, Matthew—Thomas Holland and another	71
ROWE, Wesley O.—Hugh R. Munro	379
SHERICK, Isidor—Nathan Abraham and others	527
SMITH, Charles L.—A. Klipstein	83
THE CRANSTON WEST POINT HOTEL Company—S. Clark and another	260
VOGEL, Henry—George Hagemeyer & Sons' Lumber Company	144
WILLOUGHBY, Dillon C.—S. P. Kurzman	273

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—An elegant residence in Westchester County, situated 1½ miles from Rye Station and ½ mile from Port Chester Depot, and only 40 minutes from Grand Central Station; the dwelling, three stories and basement, is built of brick, and contains all modern conveniences, 44 by 80 feet; large stone stable and carriage house, stone barn, and other outbuildings; also two other dwellings on the premises, consisting of 44 acres of land under high state of cultivation.

The above is situated on high ground commanding extensive views of surrounding country and Long Island Sound.

For further particulars apply to J. F. LEVINESS, 59 Liberty St., New-York.

WILL SELL ONE OR MORE ACRES, NEAR station, Harlem Railroad, $400 each; great opportunity for investors or homeseekers. ACRES, Box 203 Times.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A FARM WANTED, 75 TO 150 ACRES, WITH good building, within 85 miles of New-York; will pay par $10,000 cash and $25,000 in splendid paying city real estate; send full particulars, or call EQUITABLE REAL ESTATE CO., 135 Broadway, or WYCKOFF, 70 West 97th St.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY.

AN ATTRACTIVE SPOT.

RUMSON NECK, NEW-JERSEY, THE SUMMER HOME OF SOME OF NEW-YORK'S WEALTHIEST MEN.

Rumson Neck, New-Jersey, is an ideal spot for a Summer home. No prettier or more attractive place can be found than this nature-blessed neck of land, which lies between the North and South Shrewsbury Rivers. A section possessing every natural advantage, it has been beautified by the hand of man until it has become transformed into a veritable fairy-land of palatial homes—American reproductions of the English manor house, the Swiss chateau, and the feudal castle.

A large number of New-York and Brooklyn representative men of taste and wealth now own their Summer homes on Rumson Neck, the far-famed paradise of the Jersey coast.

Among these residents may be mentioned the well-known names of Edward Kemp, William F. Havemeyer, H. L. Terrell, W. J. Hutchinson, Robert E. Crawford, E. D. Adams, J. C. Hogan, Cornelius N. Bliss, M. C. D. Borden, Fritz Achelis, W. A. Street, William E. Strong, Dr. W. Gill Wylley, George F. Vietor, Robert Cumming, Theodore Moss, Henry M. Alexander, Charles B. Alexander, Malcomb Graham, John C. Graham, and Washington Connor.

The magnificent dwellings to be found in Rumson Neck, in size, architectural beauty, and appointments are probably not surpassed by any similar resort in the country.

The environment of Rumson Neck peculiarly fits it for the ideal habitat of gentlemen of leisure, wealth, and refined tastes. The ridge of beautiful, verdure-covered hills, stretching and falling away in the distance to the Navesink River on the west, the beautiful views of mountain, river, and ocean, all combine to render this attractive garden spot fit to delight the eye of the most fastidious. The pure and salubrious air of the rolling Atlantic tempers the heat in Summer and the cold in Winter, inducing the sagacious to make this their permanent all-the-year-round home.

J. C. Hoagland's estate—as a sample—comprises more than 170 acres, laid out in the most approved landscape effects, the result of the genius of Fred. Law Olmstead, the celebrated landscape artist.

The estates of E. D. Adams and William F. Havemeyer, in their artistic perfection of gardens, lawns, and shrubbery, attest the skill of N. F. Barrett, the landscape expert.

A notable addition to the houses on the Neck will be a magnificent chateau to be erected in the Spring by Edward Kemp.

In sports, Rumson Neck also stands preeminent, and holds a unique position among American Summer resorts, in that it offers all the sports of mountain, seashore, river and valley. The Meadow Yacht Club, with its beautiful and magnificently equipped Club House at the terminus of Buena Vista Avenue, the Golf Club, with its links extending over a hundred acres, lying between the Shrewsbury River and Rumson Road, and the Seabright Lawn Tennis Club, with its spacious house and grounds, all offer plenty of sport to young and old.

In addition to all the other sports, the hard and level roads, for which this region is so noted, offer unexceptionable opportunities for the enjoyable use of the health-giving wheel.

D. B. Keeler, Jr., is the pioneer and "father" of the Neck, as it exists to-day. A portion of Mr. Keeler's dwelling antedates the Revolution and is one of the historical points of interest to the antiquarian. His house is surrounded by a spacious tract of 13 acres tastefully laid out in lawns and gardens.

Mr. Keeler, whose office is at No. 9 Pine Street, has made Rumson Neck property his specialty, and is justly proud of the fact that all of the important sales of real estate in this now celebrated and popular resort have been made through his agency.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auct'r.,

will sell at auction Tuesday, Sept. 22, at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER SUPREME COURT IN PARTITION, under direction John H. Rogan, Esq., Referee.

121 Crosby St.,

through to Marion St., (widened Elm St.,) between Jersey and Prince Sts., 3-story high-stoop brick building, lot 21.11 ft. on Crosby x 19 ft. on Marion x 84 ft. deep.

284 and 286 Mulberry St.,

about 93 ft. south of Houston St. Two lots, each about 20x90, with very good front and rear brick and frame building. Rears connect with Houston St. lots.

220 East 53d St.,

bet. 2d and 3d Avs. 3-story high-stoop basement and cellar brick private dwelling, in good order. Lot 20x90; "L" station at 3d Av. corner adjoining.

215 East 112th St.,

bet. 2d and 3d Avs. Very neat two-story high-stoop brick basement and cellar frame dwelling, in good order. Lot 16.8x100.11.

LARDNER, LOUGHRAN & SMYTH, Esqs., Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 115 Broadway.

Book maps at auctioneer's office, 11 Pine St.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auct'r.,

Sells at auction Thursday, Sept. 24, at 12 o'clock, at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

340, 342, 344, & 346 E. 116th St.,

near 2d Av. Four 3-story high-stoop brownstone private houses, 16.8x50x100.11 each. All modern improvements.

VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

Maps and permits from J. P. & E. J. MURRAY, 2,034 3d Av., or Auctioneer's office, 11 Pine St.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auct'r.,

Sells at auction Tuesday, Sept. 22d, at 12 o'clock, at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

EXECUTORS' SALE—KOSTER EST.

2,195 7th Avenue,

near 130th St., 5-story brick single flat, with store; all improvements.

Liberal Terms.

Maps at office, Philip A. Smyth, 11 Pine St.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,

Will sell at auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,

THURSDAY, OCT. 8,

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE,

Under the direction of CORNELIUS J. EARLEY, Referee,

2 DESIRABLE INVESTMENTS,

13 WASHINGTON ST.,

Near Battery Place.

Substantial 4-story and cellar brick tenement house, with handsome plate-glass front store. Lot, 22.3x47.

438 WEST 42D ST.,

Near 10th Av.

Substantial 5-story and cellar brick tenement, with 2 stores. Lot, 25x98.9.

GEORGE W. McADAM, Plaintiff's Attorney, 90 West Broadway.

JAMES A. O'GORMAN, Defendant's Attorney, 206 Broadway.

Maps from Attorneys or Auctioneer, 111 Broadway.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"All the news that's fit to print."

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,

Will sell at auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 29, 1896,

ABSOLUTE SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE,

By order of Anna E. Swanton, executrix of estate of John Swanton, deceased,

THREE 7TH WARD LEASEHOLDS,

302 and 304 MADISON ST.

2 substantial 3-story, high-stoop, basement, and cellar brick dwellings, Size of 302—20x106. Size of 304—18.6x106. Both of these leaseholds expire May 1, 1910, with privilege of renewal.

165 MONROE ST,

3-story high-stoop, basement and cellar brick dwelling and lease of lot. Size—23.4½x100. Expires May 1, 1904, with privilege of a renewal.

ADRIAN T. KIERNAN, Esq., Att'y, 27 Pine St.

Maps from Attorney or Auctioneer, 111 Broadway.

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM, AUCTIONEER.

Supreme Court Foreclosure Sale.

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO.

will sell at auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, AT NOON,

10 WEST 114TH ST., between 5th and Lenox Avs., a three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 17.8½x50.1, with extension; lot, 100.11.

Map and particulars of RICHARD B. KELLY, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 237 Broadway, or at the Auctioneers', 111 Broadway, Room B. Telephone, 2481 Cortlandt.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR.'S FLAG PROTECTED BY DECISION OF SUPREME COURT, NOV. 13th, 1888.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR. REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER.

DON'T IMITATE FLAG.

1865 PIONEER. | 1896 LEADER.

ESTABLISHED 31 YEARS.

Auction sales made everywhere on reasonable terms.

Real estate sold, rented, or exchanged.

Loans on realty secured.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., COMPANY,

169 Broadway, New-York.

189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

ATTENTION OF THOSE DESIROUS OF PURCHASING

a strictly high-class residence is specially invited to the thoroughly constructed, beautifully finished, carefully planned dwellings just completed on

77TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH & MADISON AVS., THE CHOICEST residence section of the city.

These houses are each 25 feet wide, on both the American-basement and high-stoop plans, and vary in exterior and interior arrangement and design.

They have steel floor beams and fire-proof brick arches, passenger elevators, abundant light, and perfect ventilation.

Also,

PRIVATE STABLE,

NO. 111 EAST 77TH ST., NEAR PARK AV., SIZE 25x100.

3 stories in height, with marble front.

Basement arranged for exercising horses.

Descriptive pamphlets and permits on application to

McCAFFERTY & BUCKLEY,
ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS,
384 PARK AV., NEAR 53D.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

FOR SALE.

West 58th St., bet. 6th & 7th Aves.

A very attractive medium-width brownstone dwelling, having large dining-room extension. The property is in excellent order throughout, with hardwood floors, open fireplaces, &c., &c.

Permits and particulars of
HARRIS B. FISHER,
56 Pine St.

72d Street,

Opposite Riverside Drive.

ELEGANTLY FINISHED HIGH-STOOP HOUSE 25x62x102.

The last unsold of five completed last Fall. Inspection invited.

Owner, HENRY F. COOK, Architect, 264 Columbus Av.

FOR SALE.

S. W. Corner 72d St. and Park Av.

A fine 4-story residence, 24 feet wide; box stoop; foyer hall; all bright, sunny rooms; can be bought at a very low figure.

Permits and particulars of
RICHARD M. MONTGOMERY & CO.,
61 Pine Street.

BARGAIN.—WEST END AVENUE; SUPERBLY decorated, cabinet-finished new 3-story brownstone box stoop dwelling; open plumbing and splendid river view and view Riverside Drive; cost, $27,000; price, $21,000; first mtge., $18,000. EQUITABLE REAL ESTATE CO., 135 Broadway, or WYCKOFF, 70 West 97th St.

BARGAIN.—WEST 136TH ST. AND WEST 119th St.—25 three-story new brownstone dwellings; prices, $16,000 to $22,000; easy terms. EQUITABLE REAL ESTATE CO., 135 Broadway, or WYCKOFF, 70 West 97th St. N. B.—Finest located houses in city; must sell immediately.

AT GREATEST REDUCTIONS.—Elegant 4-story brownstone dwellings West 97th and 98th Sts.; price, $18,000 to $21,000; very little cash required. EQUITABLE REAL ESTATE CO., 135 Broadway, or WYCKOFF, 70 West 97th St.

A BARGAIN.—$3,000 CASH; ELEGANT NEW 4-story brownstone dwelling, 21x60x100; West 90th St., near Central Park; price, $30,000. EQUITABLE REAL ESTATE CO., 135 Broadway.

53RD ST., adjacent to 5th Avenue, four-story full-sized house, with butler's pantry extension, for sale cheap.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.
500 Madison Av. 55 Liberty St.

NEAR MADISON AV., below 59th St., medium-sized four-story dwelling, with dining room extension. Price under $30,000.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.
500 Madison Av. 55 Liberty St.

JUST OFF FIFTH AVENUE, in the 60's, four story, brown stone, full 20 ft. wide, butler's pantry extension. If bought at once, can be had under $50,000.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.
500 Madison Av. 55 Liberty St.

IN THE FIFTIES, between 5th and 6th Avenues, a remodelled 21-foot dwelling; four story and basement. Three story extension. Immediate possession can be had if desired. $56,000.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.
500 Madison Av. 55 Liberty St.

52ND ST., near 5th Av., medium-sized four-story dwelling, with dining room extension. Good condition. For sale to close estate. Price low to prompt purchaser.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.
500 Madison Av. 55 Liberty St.

BELOW 50TH ST., within 200 ft. of 5th Avenue, medium-sized four-story dwelling; suitable for physician. $37,500.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.
500 Madison Av. 55 Liberty St.

58TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Full-size dwelling, D. R. ext. Must be sold to close an estate.
GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE,
9 Pine St. and 509 5th Av.

NEAR 42D ST. AND MADISON AV.—Extra-wide corner, excellent business site.
GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE,
9 Pine St. and 509 5th Av.

MADISON AV., NEAR 39TH ST.—Dwelling; cabinet trim; open nickel plumbing; tiled baths, &c.
GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE,
9 Pine St. and 509 5th Av.

AMERICAN BASEMENT DWELLING, IN THE Fifties, Just West of 5th Av.—Modern throughout.
GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE,
9 Pine St. and 509 5th Av.

67TH ST., ADJOINING 5TH AV.—Extra-wide dwelling, beautifully decorated. A bargain.
GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE,
9 Pine St. and 509 5th Av.

5TH AV., FACING PARK.—Very desirable dwelling, extra wide; modern throughout; electric light, tiled baths, open plumbing. GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE, 9 Pine St. and 509 5th Av.

West 59th St., near Boulevard.

PLOT 45.10x100 TO LEASE.

Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

58th ST., BETWEEN 5th AND 6th AVS.—Four-story high-stoop brownstone house, 21 feet wide, for sale. Apply to
H. H. CAMMANN & CO., 51 Liberty St.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A—THREE HANDSOME HOUSES

35, 37, AND 39 WEST 69TH ST.

American Basements. Elegantly finished throughout. Inspection invited.

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CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED DWELLING, 58TH St., near 5th Av.; everything complete; spacious dining room; $5,000 yearly. 63d, near Madison; 4-story; butler's pantry extension; richly furnished and decorated; very moderate rental. 70th, near Park; four-story modern dwelling; completely furnished; bric-a-brac and bronzes; ready for immediate occupancy. 72d; magnificently furnished and decorated; everything complete; only $3,600 in this elegant location. Complete list now ready; $150 monthly, upwards; prompt attention given written requests for information.

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Near Broadway. Telephone, 795 38th St.

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT.

16th St., three stores, 25 ft	$2,000
Irving Place, well furnished	3,500
Gramercy Park, extra wide	5,000
Murray Hill corner, modern	4,000
52d St., 5th and 6th Avs., with extension	4,000

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

No. 24 Pine St.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED.

Madison Ave., near 38th St.

A 4-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling, fully furnished and in perfect order throughout, will be rented for the season or term of years.

Permits and particulars of
HARRIS B. FISHER,
56 Pine St.

35TH ST., ADJOINING 5TH AV., 20 FT., well furnished, to let for year or term of years; rent, $3,300.
GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE,
9 Pine St., 509 5th Av.

49TH ST., A FEW DOORS FROM 5TH AV.—Medium-size house with new plumbing, &c.; handsomely furnished; season or year.
GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE,
9 Pine St., 509 5th Av.

NEAR 50TH ST. AND 5TH AV.—Modern English basement house, with porcelain bathtubs, nickel plumbing, &c.; superbly furnished throughout; reasonable rent.
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MADISON AV., NEAR 34TH ST., FULL-SIZED house, elegantly furnished; season or year. Apply to
GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE,
9 Pine St. and 509 5th Av.

37TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Modern 20-foot house, with large extension; handsomely furnished throughout. $550 mo.
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BELOW 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Extra wide and roomy house, thoroughly modernized, to let furnished for season or year. Apply to
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53D ST., ADJOINING 5TH AV.—25-foot house, with dining and bedroom extension, fully furnished throughout. At a very reasonable rent.
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NEAR METROPOLITAN CLUB.—Modern 21-foot house, with dining-room extension. Fully and handsomely furnished.
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PARK AV., BELOW 40TH ST.—20-foot house in good condition. Well furnished. Will rent for season or year.
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AT GREATEST REDUCTIONS, 300 FURnished and unfurnished houses, flats, and apartments; rent, $300 to $6,000. EQUITABLE REAL ESTATE CO., 135 Broadway, 70 West 97th St.

MADISON AV., NEAR 54TH ST.—4-story 20-foot house to let, furnished, $400 per month.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
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TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished, on Madison Av., near 35th St., 25-foot 4-story house, with 2-story extension.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., cor. 5th Av.

TO LET—Fully furnished, for season or year, on East 34th St., 22-foot house, with pantry extension.
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$250 PER MONTH FOR SEASON.—Fully furnished 4-story house on Madison Av., near 78th St.
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TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE on 46th St., close to Broadway. G. 760, 8th Av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

BEDFORD ST., nr. Downing St., 3-story h. s., brick	$600
15th St., 5th and 6th Avs., 4 s. h. s., brick.	2,400
15th St., 8th and 9th Avs., 3 s. h. s., brick.	960
17th St., 7th and 8th Avs. 2½-story, brick.	540
18th St., 8th and 9th Avs., 3 s. h. s., brick.	1,000
20th St., 8th and 9th Avs., 3 s. h. s., brick.	1,200
22d St., 7th and 8th Avs., 4 s. E. b., stone.	1,260
22d St., 9th and 10th Avs., 4 s. E. b., stone.	1,050
22d St., 9th and 10th Avs., 3 s. h. s. brick.	1,000
23d St., 6th and 7th Avs., 4 s. E. b., stone.	2,000
23d St., 9th and 10th Avs., 3 s. h. s., stone.	1,300

S. F. JAYNE & CO.,

254 WEST 23D ST.

91 & 93 MADISON AVE.

2 choice houses connected; steam heat, elevator; about 40 rooms; suitable for school, boarding house, etc.

Partly Furnished.

Golding & Whitehouse,

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UNFURNISHED.

PARK AV., 18 ft.	$3,000	53D ST., 22 ft.	$2,500
PARK AV., 20 ft.	2,500	58TH ST., 20 ft.	4,500
36TH ST., 25 ft.	4,000	60TH ST., 25 ft.	4,000
37TH ST., 16 ft.	2,200	62D ST. 18 ft.	3,500
39TH ST., 20 ft. mo	2,500	69TH ST. 19 ft. mod	2,300
45TH ST. 18 ft. d.r.ex	2,500	74TH ST. 25 ft. mod	5,000
48TH ST., 25 ft.	5,000	78TH ST., 16 ft.	2,200
52D ST. 18 ft. d.r.ex	2,700	90TH ST. 26 ft. mod	2,000

Also desirable houses on Fifth and Madison Avs. Apply to
GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE,
9 Pine St. 509 5th Av.

27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Two connecting houses suitable for first-class boarding house. Will sell furniture at a sacrifice. Rent, $4,400.
GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE,
9 Pine St. 509 5th Av.

204 East 68th St.—New 19 foot

Three-story high-stoop Dwelling; cabinet trimming; exposed plumbing; beautifully decorated; rent, $1,200.

Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

133 WEST 93D ST.—Three-story house, with butler's pantry extension; 10 rooms and 2 bathrooms; hardwood finish; open fireplaces; all improvements; decorated throughout; have been getting $1,500 per year; will take less from responsible tenant. HAROLD ROORBACH, 132 Nassau St.

144 EAST 89TH ST., CORNER LEXINGTON Av.—To let, unfurnished, this roomy house, with light and air on three sides; close to elevated station; cable cars pass the door; in fine order; rent, only $1,600; seen without permit; immediate possession; any broker.
G. W. BASHFORD, 41 Wall St.

WILL RENT VERY CHEAP; THE HANDSOME dwelling at southeast corner West End Av. and 99th St; excellent location. Caretaker or Owner, 128 Broadway, Room 2.

NEW AMERICAN HOUSES TO LET, UNFURnished, on 107th St., near Boulevard, $1,100 each; modern conveniences.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., cor. 5th Av.

FINE 20-FOOT 3-STORY HOUSE TO LET ON Murray Hill, (east,) $2,000 per year.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., cor. 5th Av.

$1,600 PER YEAR.—Unfurnished 4-story house to let, 57th St., near Park Av.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., cor. 5th Av.

PARK AV., NEAR 36TH ST.—A full-sized 4-story house, with dining-room extension, to let, unfurnished.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., cor. 5th Av.

24 WEST 72D ST.—To be newly decorated throughout; electric light; all modern conveniences. Address J. A. Shedd, 100 Broadway, 12th floor, or apply to F. Zittel, 266 Columbus Av.

56TH ST., JUST OFF MADISON AV.—A four-story brownstone house, 22.6x50x butler's pantry extension, to rent. Apply to
H. H. CAMMANN & CO., 51 Liberty St.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,

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Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENT.—Nine all-light rooms, fronting on the best part of Madison Avenue; completely and magnificently furnished; very moderate rent.

LARDNER & BUCKLEY,

120 West 42d.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

"THE NEW RUTLAND,"

Broadway and 57th Street,

Has now permanently succeeded

"THE OLD RUTLAND"

in its unfinished condition, and has come to stay as a strictly first-class housekeeping apartment house, now managed directly through its owner's agent and not through a lessee as heretofore. It has many advantages to offer in the way of permanent homes and comforts.

There are 45 apartments within the building of from 6 to 14 rooms each, including a few bachelor housekeeping apartments, and the rents range from $1,200 to $3,500 upon yearly leases.

A resident superintendent in charge will always do his best for the comfort of the tenants, and be pleased to give information as to the few existing vacancies. The rents are very reasonable, steam heat, hot water, and range fuel (an important item) being included in the rent. Also gas-ranges are furnished as additional comforts, especially in Summer. The tenants are of the utmost refinement and good standing, and the service is quiet and genteel to suit such tenants. There are six elevators, six elevator men, three hallboys, four porters, two women cleaners, head engineer, assistant engineer, two firemen, and one night watchman—all administering to the comforts of the household. Your marketing is taken directly to your kitchen through rear elevators, for approval.

The location is unsurpassed, being the highest and healthiest ground south of the Central Park. Plans seen at office, central entrance on 57th Street, where further information will be cheerfully furnished. Apply direct to D. W. HEATH, resident Superintendent on premises.

G. W. BASHFORD, Agent.

YOSEMITE APARTMENTS,

PARK AVE. & 62D STREET.

ABSOLUTE FIREPROOF.

SEVERAL CHOICE APARTMENTS TO RENT, WELL LIGHTED, VENTILATED, AND HANDSOMELY DECORATED, AND WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, OR

J. C. WHITNEY, 346 BROADWAY,
N. Y. LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING.

"Biltmore" and "Blenheim"

56 to 62 West 58th St.

Between 5th and 6th Avs.

Will be ready for occupancy on or before OCTOBER 1ST, 1896.

Exceedingly handsome and well-arranged apartments of eight rooms, exclusive of two baths each; all rooms having outside light, hard wood trim, and parquette flooring throughout; sanitary open plumbing; electric light; passenger and servants' elevators. Telephone in each apartment.

RENTS FROM $1,500.

For further particulars apply to

GEO. R. READ,

9 PINE ST. (5301) 1 MADISON AV.

74 76 & 78 West 85th St.

Elegant apartments, all light, single and double, 7 and 8 rooms and bath, complete service, elevator, steam heat and hot water furnished, $720 to $1,200.

40 & 42 West 64th St.

First-class apartments, steam-heated, 4, 5, 6, and 7 rooms and bath. Moderate rent.

STRONG & IRELAND,

511 COLUMBUS AV., Branch of 60 Liberty St.

THE WASHINGTON,

NO 29 WASHINGTON SQUARE, WEST.

Desirable apartments to let, unfurnished, from October 1st.

Apply to Superintendent, or

Douglas Robinson & Co.,

55 LIBERTY STREET.

"THE FLORENCE,"

105 TO 109 EAST 18TH ST.

ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.

To lease—Apartments furnished or unfurnished; hardwood cabinet finish; all outside, sunny rooms. One apartment for housekeeping to sublet at reduced rent.

CUISINE FIRST CLASS.

ELEVATOR RUNS ALL NIGHT.

"POILLON,"

Central Park West, corner 61st St.

Elegant apartments; all modern conveniences.

Ready for occupancy on September 1st.

For information please apply to

H. H. CAMMANN & CO., AGENTS,

51 Liberty,

or to owner on premises.

No. 201 West 54th St., corner 7th Av.

Corner apartments to let; 8 rooms and bath; elevator, steam heat, hot water supply. Apply to janitor on premises, or to
H. H. CAMMANN & CO.,
51 Liberty St.

IN THE BERESFORD, A HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT hotel, beautifully located, with every convenience and comfort of a well-appointed home, a few choice suites can be secured from Oct. 1, 1896, on personal application or by letter to the Beresford, 81st to 82d St., corner of Central Park West and Manhattan Square.

Three Apartments in new cor. bldg.,

200 East 68th St.; all improvements; steam heat; rents $24 and $26.

Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

Apartments, Steam Heated, Six Rooms,

1,049 Park Av., near 86th St.; rents, $22 to $27.50.

Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

120 EAST 34TH ST.—Fine apartments to rent from Oct. 1; electric light and coal and wood for range supplied; liveried servants. Apply on premises.

DESIRABLE SEVEN-ROOM APARTMENTS; steam heat; exceptionally fine neighborhood; rents, $40 to $55. 19 West 84th St.

143-145 WEST 4TH ST., NEAR WASHINGTON Square.—4 rooms, with and without bath.

22 EAST 16TH ST.

Studio, rooms, and bath, also office.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

THE FIFTH AVENUE,

1,037-1,038 FIFTH AVE.,

corner 85th St., elegant apartments, 9 and 10 rooms and bath; great inducements offered. Apply to W. G. ROBERTS, Superintendent.

THE MANHATTAN,

244 East 86th Street.

A few apartments to rent in this model building; has every improvement and convenience for housekeeping at moderate rents. Apply on premises; inspection invited.

ONLY ONE FLAT TO LET IN THE BUILDING, corner 7th Av. and 14th St.; all outside rooms; new plumbing, steam heated, and newly decorated throughout. Apply on premises; janitor will show.

A.—Two Corner Apartments, 201 East 68th St. Steam heated; handsomely decorated; also, Apartments of seven rooms in adjoining houses; rents $27.50 to $35.00. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS, 9 ROOMS, bath, and butler's pantry, 330 East 17th St., corner, 50 feet front, overlooking Stuyvesant Square. Apply to janitor.

THE DESMONDE, 339 West 23D ST.—SEVEN light rooms, every way desirable; location central; pleasant, reasonable; inspect.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

TO RENT FOR WINTER.

A fully furnished house, containing 16 rooms; all modern improvements, with stables and outbuildings and 6 acres land; situated on high ground, within easy walking distance of depot; horses and cows may remain; very reasonable rent.

Particulars of
RICHARD M. MONTGOMERY & CO.,
61 Pine St.

FOR RENT—Morristown; fully furnished; centrally located; dry and healthy; sanitary plumbing; 16 rooms; laundry; abundance of closets. E. D. TYLER, 92 Liberty St., New-York.

HOTELS.

HOTEL MAJESTIC,

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 72D & 71ST STS., N.Y.

ONE OF THE LARGEST AND FINEST HOTELS IN THE WORLD.

ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.
LUXURIOUS APPOINTMENTS.
HIGH-CLASS CUISINE.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

APARTMENTS ARRANGED IN SUITES AND SINGLE ROOMS. NOW BOOKING ENGAGEMENTS FOR THE COMING YEAR.

TERMS MODERATE.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,

Boulevard, corner West 71st St.

AMERICAN PLAN.

Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.

WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

HOTEL KENSINGTON,

Cor. FIFTH AV. AND FIFTEENTH ST.

European Plan.

Homelike and quiet. Centrally located. Easy of access. Convenient to all cars.

Superior restaurant at moderate prices.

Best possible service in every department.

Rooms, $1.50. Suites, $3 per day and upward.

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR.

SYLVESTER J. O'SULLIVAN, Proprietor.

"FINEST LOCATION IN NEW-YORK CITY."

HOTEL BRISTOL,

5th Av. and 42d St.,

within three minutes' walk of Grand Central Depot and the Elevated Railroads. APPOINTMENTS AND SERVICE UNEXCELLED.

JOHN L. CHADWICK, Proprietor.

THE LANGHAM,

5TH AV. AND 52D ST.

Opposite the Vanderbilt mansions. A family hotel of the first order, with delightful sunny rooms, richly furnished and redecorated, where comforts can be obtained that are not offered by others. Cuisine and service unsurpassed.

H. C. SHANNON, Manager.

THE HANOVER,

S. E. CORNER OF 5TH AV. & 15TH ST.

A high-class family hotel, with an established reputation. Apartments of parlor, one or more bedrooms, and bath. Furnished or unfurnished, with private service if desired.

E. W. EAGER, Manager.

HOTEL BALMORAL,

Lenox Ave., 113th and 114th Streets.

A SELECT FAMILY HOTEL; suites furnished and unfurnished at moderate prices. Transient rates, $3 per day and upward.

CHAS. E. LELAND, Manager.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL,

16th ST. & IRVING PLACE, NEW-YORK.

(One block east of Union Square.)

A hotel of quiet elegance and established reputation, with a cuisine of noted excellence. Sunny southern exposure. Spacious public rooms and corridors. Thoroughly modernized. New plumbing. Unusual advantages for permanent guests. American plan. E. N. ANABLE.

CLARENDON HOTEL,

18TH ST. AND 4TH AVE.

A select, quiet, and home like hotel; cuisine and service first-class. Rates greatly reduced.

CHARLES L. BRIGGS, Proprietor.

Cooper Union Hotel,

15, 17, and 19 3d Av. Handsomely Furnished Rooms, permanent or transient. Rates moderate.

THE SEVILLIA, 117 West 58th St.—A few choice apartments can be secured for Oct. 1; persons objecting to careful inquiry as to character and social standing need not apply.

THE JUDSON, 53 WASHINGTON SQ. Family hotel; American plan; $2 per day up; Judson Annex, 42 Washington Square; $1.50 per day.

AUTUMN RESORTS.

PEQUOT HOUSE AND COTTAGES,

NEW-LONDON, CONN.,

NOW OPEN.

"A delightful combination of seashore and country life at the Pequot."

A number of furnished cottages, with hotel service and board, to let for the season.

For terms and circulars address

BLANCHARD & HAGER.

HOTEL CASTLETON,

Brighton Heights, Staten Island.

The Peerless Urban Resort of Greater New-York.

ENGAGEMENTS MAY NOW BE MADE FOR THE WINTER MONTHS.

TAYLOR HOUSE

AND 15 COTTAGES,

ON SCHROON LAKE.

One of the finest locations in the Adirondacks, pure spring water; electric lights, good fishing and hunting; open from June 1 to Oct. 1. For illustrated book of mountains, lake, and branch, address C. F. TAYLOR & SON, P. O., Taylor's-on-Schroon, N. Y.

BEFORE RETURNING HOME VISIT LAKE Memphremagog and enjoy the rich Autumn foliage and dry mountain air. OWL'S HEAD HOTEL, Newport, Vt.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

351 5th AV., Adjoining cor. 34th St.

4-story, high-stoop House for business or dwelling; rent, $3,500.

Firm L. J. Carpenter, 51 Liberty St.

112 WEST 40TH ST.—A STUDIO OR OFFICE to let, suitable for artist not requiring northern light; well adapted for two women who require housekeeping facilities combined with business, such as art industry, teaching, dressmaking, millinery, &c.; rent, $60; A1 references required; janitor will show day or evening.

PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST.—Floor private house unexpectedly vacated by a prominent doctor. 236 West 76th St.

22 EAST 16TH ST.

Studio, rooms, and bath, also office.

STABLES TO LET.

114 WEST 50TH ST.—Private stable to let; elegant appointments; five stalls and one box stall; carriage lift; harness, closets, &c., including living rooms for coachman; rent, $2,600; open for inspection without permit 9 to 10 A. M., 4 to 5 P. M. G. W. BASHFORD, 41 Wall St.

HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSES WANTED.

We have several desirable clients desiring high-class houses; private families only; representative will call.

LARDNER & BUCKLEY,

No. 120 West 42d St.

MUSICAL.

GUITARS.—C. F. Martin & Co.'s celebrated Guitars; also, Boehm, Meyer, and Albrecht Flutes, Tiefenbrunner Zithers, and Fairbanks & Cole's fine Banjos. Depot at C. A. ZOEBISCH & SONS', No. 19 Murray St.

CONRAD BEHRENS, the renowned Basso of the Damrosch Opera Co., receives pupils for vocal instruction. 687 Lex. Av.

ALL DOGS DESERVE DEATH

AN ENGLISH WRITER OF HIGH ABILITY SAYS SO, ANYWAY.

It Is Mrs. Meynell Who Pronounces the Terrible Doom, and She Maintains Her Conclusion with Arguments, Which, While Perhaps Not Unanswerable, Are Yet Worth Considering—Correspondence on the Subject Invited.

Is it time for the dog to die?

Should man, as a simple matter of self-protection, sorrowfully, because recognizing his many debts to dogs, but firmly, because dogs menace him and his with horrible death, decree that the whole canine race must cease to exist on earth?

These questions are suggested by an article written by Mrs. Alice Meynell for The London Chronicle, and it seems to THE NEW-YORK TIMES that the subject is one possessing both interest and importance. Most articles by Mrs. Meynell possess those qualities. Of all the women now writing for the English papers and reviews, none has commanded more serious attention than she, and none has won even nearly as fervid praise from critics as competent. Her work is notable alike for substance and for style; her reputation as a literary artist is not higher than her reputation as a vigorous, original, and accurate thinker.

A Poet and a Thinker.

Years and years ago the poems of Alice Thompson—Mrs. Meynell's maiden name—won the cordially and warmly expressed approbation of Danté, Gabrielle, Rossetti, and John Ruskin. Recently Coventry Patmore, in The Fortnightly Review, declared that "The Rhythm of Life," a collection of prose essays, placed her "in the very front rank of living writers." Frequent contributions to The Saturday Review, The National Observer, The Pall Mall Gazette, and many magazines and papers have kept her name constantly before the English public, and her views on a wide range of topics—literary, artistic, sociological, and political—while often awakening fierce opposition, have as often commanded acquiescence, and have never been altogether ignored.

Now Mrs. Meynell has indicted, tried, and condemned dogs, good dogs and bad dogs alike, and declares that civilization will soon have advanced to a point where the utility of "the friend of man," and his many admirable moral qualities, will no longer balance the dangerous incident to his continued existence. This was not a very safe thing to say, especially in England, where dogs are more loved and are more closely connected with national life than anywhere else on earth. Mrs. Meynell recognizes this fact, and states her arguments and defines her position with a caution somewhat unusual with her.

No Precedent for Such Action.

"Man has not yet," she begins, "judicially decreed the destruction of any accessible kind of animal or bird. There is against the stronger wild beasts, indeed, a form of declaration of war to the end; but that is another thing. We have as yet passed no reasonable sentence upon a race of creatures well within reach and at our commands.

"It may, however, be a point for conjecture whether the mankind of a further civilization, communicating together and at full leisure, may not one day resolve to end by right of reason their longest friendship, their oldest tie and persistent alliance, to put out the one alien living with them, by ordaining the death of every dog on earth by reason of the peril that follows him."

Then Mrs. Meynell pauses to consider an argument against her views that is sure to be made. "True," she says, "the great experiment has not yet had a fair chance, whereby rabies is fought in France, at the usurious price of keeping it perpetually present and furious in our midst; at the cost of never allowing it, even for a day, to lapse in any of its phases; at the cost of fostering that secret of pain and fear, as the elixir of life and youth might be nourished and kept springing had a local source and fountain thereof been discovered upon earth and taken into human keeping."

Then the anti-vivisectionists receive attention: "Against this trial there are few to protest. The blessing of mankind is right, perhaps, to rest, and to rest unreluctantly, upon that attempt, all the more for the dubiousness of success which might make research lose heart, and which needs a liberal charter, calm, and commendation.

"A Pasteur institute works by means of so shocking a paradox as to suggest a rash, immediate protest, and a check to that protest immediately following. Thus does such an enterprise receive the consent of civilization to put its partial and forlorn hope to the touch. Opportunity and time are granted to it in the counsels and by the consent of men."

But a mere hope she does not regard as sufficient: "Nevertheless, even he who is most liberally acquiescent in the experience to be undergone and in the groping after a fragmentary remedy, has no difficulty in conceiving that another, and not a distant, age may take measures contrary to these.

"A little time, and the world may decide that the death of a single child by rabies is too great a price to pay for the life of a whole species; and that the service and loyalty of dogs are not wholly worth the one child's suffering."

Claims for Compassion.

Then the friends of the dog are justified: "If the thing is ever done, it will be done without impulse or intemperance, and certainly with no small grief. If civilization should register such a judgment, due previous regard will have been given to a thousand pleas and to affectionate remembrances.

"The lives of children, it will have been averred, have been saved by dogs, to make amends for those they have destroyed; but not much heed will have been paid to that record by a generation that shall realize the long-familiar fact that no life was ever saved but only a death deferred. To have postponed a certain number of deaths will not, in that day (which will no doubt be a day of greater human simplicity) be a very availing deed to look back upon, and therefore will not greatly avail the generous race of dogs in their account—long put off, but at last due—with man.

"It will be held more to the purpose that dogs did make more tolerable the difficult life of man; as when they bore him company in solitude, alert, enduring all moods and wearing none, responsive, sensitive, untiring, forbearing, vigilant lovers. Nor will the mere labor of dogs be held cheap. The shepherd will be heard with all regret, and the hunter."

In England, "sport" can never be forgotten by a sensible person in the consideration of any question, for "sport" has relations with every phase of English life. So Mrs. Meynell says: "It may, however, well happen that the sportsman's plea will be then less loud and less considerable than it is now. In our own day, it is obviously the service of sport that puts the judicial destruction of the dog utterly out of all question, out of all composed discussion, and makes the proposal of the mere possibility seem a freak of folly.

"By these the man or woman who has the untimely hardihood to ask the world gravely whether the dog should or should not continue to live will be taxed with unkindness, or perhaps charged with ferocity, by those accused of sentiment. By none will the innovator be recognized in all his dispassionateness, nor will the slowness of his unreluctant resolution be appraised—yet.

"Still later, doubtless, shall the world confess such a question as this to be at the disposition of judgment and justice, and to be no opportunity for rhetoric, for or against; to be less an occasion for sentiment than a point of calculation; to be not even a 'matter of opinion.' For all men of rectitude shall perceive that they have but one common hope and issue, and differ by the mind as to the means, and not by the will as to the end. There shall assuredly be large and explicit reconciliations in that future time."

Mrs. Meynell's Conviction.

And now comes Mrs. Meynell's own opinion. "Meanwhile," she says, "to one at least—the present writer—not often hurried to decisions, nor used to the unmelting mood, it seems already, even now in this unprepared day, that the dog's account with man sums up against the dog, and that if the existence of all that species were here under her thumb, to be dealt with in one act, her thumb would be presed down upon it and could put it to a thoughtful end.

"The act should be done in defense of but one, but one, of the little children now living under the doom of having to die the death which a dog is to inflict. When all the world shall see the proportion as the two or three see it, so soon there will be some grief, but no hesitation.

"By that time the wolves may be no more; but even if their inaccessible life should not be completely at an end, men, one may hope, will still not waste words in begging that the dogs should be spared because the wolves cannot all be taken. The fate of the wolves is a matter of time, and was sealed from the beginning.

"In a word, if this present forecast is justified, and if the experiment of inoculation does not succeed beyond the very moderate hopes of medical science, civilization will resolve to combat this specific evil, no longer by cherishing it as an imperiled flame is kept alight; no longer by multiplying its beginnings, its progress, and its deaths; no longer by kindling afresh and afresh the fire that the world is agreed to wish it were rid of, (and even though they be but rabbits in whom the continuous rabies is kept aflame, still in these, too, it is what it is;) but man will fight by the simpler, former way of abolishing the enemy and making it cease off the surface of the earth; and of causing the means and the occasion to cease, to that end."

Of course, to kill all the dogs will be a dreadful thing. "It will be," admits the essayist, "the extinction of the most warm and generous emotional life in the irrational world; and men will remember how dogs loved their fathers and how their fathers loved dogs. All the more composedly should judgment act.

"The dogs who have refused food for grief and have died upon a grave will not be forgotten; nor the 'wagging humorist,' Islet the Dachs; nor Flush, whose heroic love, lodged in a strait nature, was capable of being blessed and thanked by a narrow reward of cream and cakes; nor the dog of Charlotte and Emily Brontë, who stood 'like a devouring flame on the kitchen floor'; nor other dogs dear to women; nor those who have shared hunger with men, shared voyages, shared deserts, panted on many a day's journey, and taken their chance on the hazardous business of those they loved. The race of dogs has existed in part during literary ages, and literature will keep on earth their tradition, and they themselves, going, will go in peace."

Certain Follies Made Impossible.

Now appears a curious side issue: "With them, too, will depart the occasion of so much human folly as will be dismissed with no little alacrity. Extravagant love of dogs has long been one of the international accusations. Even as the nations tax one another with great appetites, and mutually compare breakfasts and dinners with a view to proving their own relative abstinence, so they habitually charge one another with absurdity in the fondling, feeding, and clothing of dogs.

"You shall as often find in a London paper a paragraph describing the length to which this silliness is carried in Paris, as in a Paris paper an anecdote showing to what a pass things have come in London.

"Obviously, these recurring passages of recriminatory prattle are not to be taken as literally true. You are not called upon to believe what they say in France as to the tailor for dogs in business in Bond Street, nor what they print in London about the pocket handkerchiefs and dressing gown of the poodle in Paris. Somebody's fancy has merely been at work to astonish a reader here or there.

"But, none the less, enough is true of the exaggerations of women to offer a slight comfort for the future extinction of the dog. It is quite true that the misused creatures are but the occasion of folly and not the cause, and that their places in idle affections would be as ill-filled as ever were they gone. But there is no other animal that so seems to excuse, or almost to justify, the disproportionate caresses of women.

"It is easy to love the dog too much for the balance of sentiment. The idle woman forgives herself too soon, and is too soon forgiven, for such a fault, and for tenderness to a creature more susceptible to a tone of her voice, and more sensible to the message of her eyes, than many a child. When the dogs are all gone there will be an opportunity of human indignity gone too.

"Again, it is perhaps little to Europeans that they are undergoing the disgust of Orientals for their petting of their dogs; for it has never been our way to be sensitive as to that kind of feeling toward us in the Asiatic mind. But it might be worth something, on calmer thoughts—the emotion as to dogs being at an end—to know that the European woman's face, no longer apt to be touched by a lap dog, shall have ceased to be to her Indian or Egyptian guest an object of loathing. If it flatters us—and it does so—to picture ourselves as surprising, interesting, and admirable to alien eyes, (and this we do, busily,) why then do we suffer no pain at knowing ourselves, for certain, to be revolting in their sight?"

All Dogs vs. One Child's Life.

The "eternal feminine" manifests itself in Mrs. Maynell's concluding paragraph, in which instinct and sentiment struggle with logic. The logic wins in this case, for though Mrs. Meynell says: "Ah! but all this will be paltry comfort for parting from the dog, yet," she adds, "it will be well to seek none such, but to make our sacrifice singly and simply for the sake of the child who shall not die in more than mortal convulsions, and shall not endure more than his mother's mind is able to conceive."

Doubtless there are many dog lovers among the readers of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and as surely there are some—a good many, perhaps—to whom the dog's excuse for continued existence is not apparent. If the matter seems to them worthy of discussion, THE TIMES will be glad to publish a few letters, if of reasonable length, supporting either side of the argument.

Rutgers Freshmen Win a Victory.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 19.—There was an exciting cane rush late last night between the sophomores and freshmen of Rutgers College, and the freshmen came out on top. The sophomores yesterday morning posted a notice on the bulletin boards notifying the freshmen to be polite, and on no account to appear on the campus with canes until Washington's Birthday. The freshmen did not see matters in the same light, and last night one of their number appeared with a cane. In a few minutes the bugle note had been sounded, and there were nearly 100 freshmen and sophomores struggling for possession of the cane. There was a fierce struggle, during which faces were punched, clothes torn, and hats broken, but the freshmen were determined, and when time was called they were declared victors by 25 points to 18. The sophomores were chagrined, while the freshmen were jubilant. They celebrated their victory, and to-day many appeared on the campus with canes and were not molested.

Four Powder Mills Destroyed.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 19.—Four buildings of the Hazardville Powder Company, at Hazardville, were destroyed this morning at 6:20 o'clock, during the thunderstorm. The cracker shop was struck by lightning and sparks from it caused the other buildings to go. The explosions followed in rapid succession. No lives were lost, nor were there any injured. The loss is estimated at $10,000, with no insurance. About a year ago there was an explosion there, which caused considerable damage.

Object to Merry-Go-Round Music.

The residents of Morris Heights are offended by the ceaseless playing of an organ which accompanies the revolutions of a merry-go-round on the heights across the Harlem at Fort George. The matter was treated as a joke early in the Summer, but the nuisance has become so intolerable that the citizens are considering how to go about putting a stop to it. Albert E. Davis, Benjamin W. Schwab, and the Rev. William E. Fenno are in the anti-organ movement.

THE LATE ENOCH PRATT

QUEER, ABSTEMIOUS, KINDLY, AND WORTH $5,000,000.

Gave Away Immense Sums During His Life, Among Them the $1,000,000 to the Free Library in Baltimore—Explaining Why He Did Not Take a Street Car He Said $100 Would Have to Work a Week to Earn 5 Cents.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 19.—Enoch Pratt, the millionaire philanthropist, who will be buried on Monday, was the character of the town. He was a little bit of a man, bent, and deliberate in movement. He seemed so slow that the wonder is he did so many things.

Everybody knew him. He was approachable to all. People seemed to like his blunt ways. He was one of the pillars of the Unitarian Church, but he could swear when he thought the occasion called for it. Several years ago David L. Bartlett, a friend, met him on the street, and said:

"The Republicans have nominated me for Mayor, and I have accepted. What do you think of it?"

"I think you have made a —— fool of yourself," snapped the old man.

Mr. Pratt always boasted that he was never fool enough to go into politics. He could have been Governor of the State or Mayor of the city if he had chosen, but the only position he would accept was Finance Commissioner of the city, an unpaid post, to which he was appointed by Democratic Mayors.

Although a Republican, he practically controlled the finances of the city under the Democratic administrations. He was President of, or Director in, more than twenty institutions of one sort or another. In everything he was scrupulously punctual. He would meet an engagement on the minute, and if the other party was late, would wait exactly five minutes. Then, as far as he was concerned, the whole engagement was off.

Congressman Coffin said to him not long ago that there was nothing more for him to desire.

"There is one thing," he replied, "and money will not buy it. I want time."

Austere in Personal Habits.

He was by no means a miser, because he kept a handsome town house and a beautiful country place, and entertained liberally, but in his habits he was plain to frugality. He ate lunches that would match even Russell Sage's for their cheapness. He walked between his home and his bank, and when some one suggested that he ought to use the street car, as the fare was only 5 cents, he rejoined:

"Only 5 cents! Don't you know, Sir, that a hundred dollars will have to work nearly a whole week to earn that 5 cents?"

He had a grim sense of humor, and the State got a lot of fun out of him when he was summoned by the county authorities for an increase on his tax assessment. He appeared as a down-trodden farmer.

"Don't," he said, "put it on us poor devils who only get 40 cents a bushel for our corn. We can't live. It costs me $5,000 a year to run my place, and I get no income from it. I have two cows, and they are both dry." He went on in this strain for some time, ending in telling the Commissioners that the taxable basis was already too high. But they raised his taxes just the same.

Mr. Pratt began with a capital of $150, and his fortune is about $5,000,000. This, however, does not represent the money he made. When asked for a sentiment by one of the local papers he wrote a sentence to the effect that if you want to do good with your money do it in your lifetime, and do not leave your plans to be delayed or destroyed by others. He gave a free school in his native town in Massachusetts, a home to the Academy of Sciences, the farm for the House of Reformation for Colored Children, and many gifts to various institutions and churches. In addition to all that he fixed very comfortably all his relatives and helped others.

The Enoch Pratt Library.

His greatest gift, of course, was the Enoch Pratt Free Library, which is considered the most practical and freest institution of its kind in the world. He devoted the best part of his later years to perfecting the working of this library so that it might become known to and used by every home in the city. No rigorous rules or disagreeable regulations hamper this freedom.

It has become the people's source of reading matter as completely as if they owned every book personally. Every resident over fourteen years of age can get books from it. In ten years it has circulated in Baltimore 5,000,000 books, besides giving enormous numbers in the reading rooms. There is a large central library and five branch libraries in the different sections of the city. In this way the library is within a few minutes' distance of every home. The good it has done is simply incalculable.

Some persons have said that even in this gift Mr. Pratt drove a pretty good bargain with the city. The reason of this was in the peculiar form of the bequest. He gave the land and building, which he valued at $250,000; $50,000 for four branch libraries, and then turned over to the city in cash $833,333.33 on condition that it be invested and allowed to accumulate until the income amounted to $50,000 a year, the city in the meanwhile to appropriate annually $50,000 for the library.

The amount at 6 per cent. would, of course, have produced $50,000, but the city could get only 3½ per cent. Under the arrangement, the city contributed almost $500,000 to the library. The fund now amounts to $1,174,100, which produces within a few hundred dollars of the required amount.

Satisfied with His Work.

Mr. Pratt said he would be satisfied if he was allowed to live to see the library finished. His ambition was more than gratified. His speech presenting it to the Trustees and the city was characteristic in its brevity. He said:

"In the hope of God's blessing, I hand the library over to you, expecting you will foster, protect, and increase it; that its beneficent influence may be for the benefit of the present and all future generations, so long as our beloved City of Baltimore shall exist. My work is finished. I am satisfied."

Many thought that he felt the end of his life was approaching, but that was more tnan ten years ago, and these ten years were among the most active and most vigorous of his life. He always spoke of the library as the best paying investment he had ever made, and he wanted no greater pleasure than to stand, so as not to be seen, in the delivery room and watch the processions of all classes and conditions obtaining the benefits of his generosity.

Bishop McDonnell Will Bless a Bell.

The new bell in St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, at Hicks and Summit Streets, Brooklyn, will be blessed this evening by Bishop McDonnell.

The bell was presented to the church by Congressman Denis M. Hurley as a memorial to his wife, who died in 1889. It weighs 4,552 pounds. The mountings and yoke weigh 2,250 pounds. It is 5 feet in diameter, and is 4 feet high. From tip to tip it measures 6 feet 10 inches.

There is a clock in the tower of the church, and an arrangement will be made by which the new bell will strike the hours.

Internal Revenue Slightly Larger.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The collections of internal revenue for the first two months of the fiscal year aggregate $25,785,756, an increase over the corresponding period last year of $43,234. Spirits show an increase of $666,356, tobacco a decrease of $562,478, fermented liquors an increase of $2,326, miscellaneous a decrease of $11,175, and oleomargarine a decrease of $51,793.

BARONESS BERZSENYI'S CUP.

Her Suit Against Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont for $500 in Court.

The suit brought about a year ago in the City Court by William B. Beach, Jr., as assignee of the Baroness Blanche de Berzsenyi, against Mrs. Alva E. Vanderbilt, now the wife of Oliver H. P. Belmont, to recover $500, the value of a "Tantalus Cup," was before the court yesterday.

Julius Lehman, counsel for the plaintiff, and Jay & Chanler, for Mrs. Belmont, submitted to Justice McCarthy, in the City Court, Chambers, direct and cross interrogatories to be propounded to the Baroness de Berzsenyi, who is at present living in Paris. Mr. Lehman said that the Baroness sent the Tantalus Cup to Mrs. Belmont, then Mrs. Vanderbilt, at the latter's request, with the understanding that, if satisfactory, the vase was to be retained as a wedding gift for Mrs. Vanderbilt's daughter, Consuelo, now the Duchess of Marlborough. He said that the cup was never returned to the Baroness nor had she been paid for it.

Mr. Lehman said that he had only one objection to make to the interrogatories, and that was to the query as to how many husbands the Baroness had had, and when the last one died, if not at present living. Justice McCarthy sustained this objection.

Mrs. Belmont's counsel desired that the plaintiff tell when and where she (Mrs. Belmont) requested that the cup be sent to her. The plaintiff is also requested to produce any letters she may have on the subject and to testify as to whom she purchased the cup from. Counsel also asked the Baroness where she acquired the knowledge that makes her a judge of the value of such a cup.

The Baroness is also to be asked if it is not a fact that she never met Mrs. Belmont, and if it is not a fact that Mrs. Belmont was not entirely ignorant of the existence of the cup until the plaintiff endeavored to call the defendant's attention to it by having her servants make importunities to persons supposed to be in the employ of Mrs. Vanderbilt to induce the latter to examine the cup.

The Baroness is also asked to say whether it is not a fact that she, without ever having received any request from Mrs. Belmont to do so, sent the cup by a servant to a hotel in this city, (New-York,) where it was left with a clerk of the hotel. The interrogatories and cross interrogatories will be forwarded to Paris at once.

NIGHT MONEY ORDER OFFICES.

Postmaster Dayton in Favor of Them for Working People.

The Money Order Department of the Post Office is open daily from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M., Sundays excepted. Workingmen, whose hours of labor begin before it opens and last until after it is closed, desire that somewhere in the city a Post Office Money Order Bureau should be kept open in the evening. It now costs them time and wages to send a money order.

Postmaster Dayton believes that the money order bureau should be kept open evenings. Speaking on the subject yesterday, he said:

"The money order bureaus should never be closed. A man or woman should be able when work is done to go to the nearest branch office or sub-station and buy a money order at any time. I shall be the first to support a scheme that will make such a consummation possible, but it cannot be done just yet.

"There are in this city twenty-five branch offices and fifty-eight sub-stations where money-orders are sold. The day force of clerks could not, of course, be expected to do night work also, and so at least two clerks would be needed at each office—an assistant cashier at $1,600 a year, and a clerk at $900. Without reckoning the added cost of light and fuel, it would need $227,500 to establish a night system. We might maintain, say, four night offices—one north, one south, one east, and one west—for $12,000 a year, but we haven't the money. Congress appropriates only so much, and there is none to spare.

"If a movement be started to petition Congress to make an appropriation for night service, it shall have my heartiest support.

"No country in the world has a night money order service, and, as we in America have led the way to other reforms, I should like to see our Post Office lead the way in this. Even if it be conducted solely for the public accommodation without profit to the Government, I am in favor of it. Many a five or ten dollar note that, if the offices were open when work is over, would be sent away to suffering friends, gets changed and melted away before the morning."

DR. JEFFERY SUES DR. GRAHAM.

Asks for a Twenty-thousand-Dollar Verdict for Alleged Slander.

Dr. Reuben Jeffery, a specialist in diseases of the throat, nose, and ears, has begun an action against Dr. Robert L. Graham of Brooklyn to recover $20,000 damages for alleged slander. The trouble between the physicians originated over the treatment of James A. Ridden of Ridden & Thomas, real estate dealers.

In his complaint Dr. Jeffery alleges the defendant said to Dr. Ashley A. Webber and others: "I referred Mr. James A. Ridden to him for professional treatment, and he was so discourteous as to send Mr. Ridden to Dr. Jacob Fuhs. Dr. Fuhs examined Mr. Ridden, and from that examination alone told Mr. Ridden that he had disease of the left kidney, and he also told Mr. Ridden that it would be necessary for Dr. Jeffery to treat him often, and Dr. Fuhs and he played a see-saw game between them, and pulled Mr. Ridden's leg to the tune of $200 each."

Dr. Jeffery claims he asked Dr. Graham for a retraction, and that Dr. Graham refused to make one. As his business depends almost entirely on the good-will and confidence of other physicians, his patients being mainly persons sent to him by physicians who have confidence in his skill and ability as a specialist, he feels he has suffered to the amount of $20,000.

The case will be tried next month. Dr. Graham's answer is a general denial.

Attempt to Sell Forged Bonds.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 19.—A shrewd plan to swindle a Lincoln banker out of $16,000, concocted, it is said, by a man giving the name of E. Towne of 1,227 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, was made public here last night. Some time ago Towne, according to the story, arranged for the sale of $17,000 of Nebraska school bonds, to Cashier C. H. Imhoff of the Union Savings Bank of Lincoln, at a discount of $1,000, and the deal was arranged and the securities sent by express, C. O. D. The bonds were of regular issue, and appeared genuine, but close inspection revealed that the signatures of the Secretary of State and Auditor were forgeries. The Chicago police were notified, but have not yet effected the capture of Towne.

Hook and Ladder House Set Afire.

TOMPKINSVILLE, S. I., Sept. 19.—An attempt was made at midnight to burn the house of the Kiernan Hook and Ladder Company of the Edgewater Fire Department. A passer-by saw smoke coming from the inside of the building and gave an alarm. The front door was broken in, and it was discovered that a pile of rags had been saturated with kerosene and set afire. The fire was put out after about $25 damage had been done.

The Umbrella Bearer's New Danger.

From The Boston Transcript.

The natty steel-frame umbrellas are very pretty and convenient articles, but those who carry them must avoid all bare electric wires, otherwise they will find themselves traveling lightning rods.

IF SILVER SHOULD RISE

WHEN BRYAN IS ELECTED AND FREE COINAGE EFFECTED.

Then the Gold Standard Countries of the World Would Get the Bulk of the Benefit Which the Popocrats Claim Would Result—Tremendous Figures to Show What Is the Difference Between 66 Cents and $1.29 an Ounce.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Judge Thomas of Missouri, at present Assistant Attorney General for the Post Office Department, and formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri, gave to a representative of THE NEW-YORK TIMES to-night the following interesting statement of his position on the silver question:

"Mr. Bryan states that he believes the free coinage of silver by our Government alone, at the ratio of 16 to 1, would raise the price of silver to $1.29 per ounce, and he never tires of alleging that our Government is strong and rich, and powerful enough to accomplish this result without waiting or asking for the co-operation of any other country.

"In making this prediction Mr. Bryan ignores the experience of this and other nations of the world in regard to the coinage of silver during the last 100 years. But, waiving that, let us see what his proposition involves. I presume it will be conceded by Mr. Bryan and his adherents that the price of silver bullion in this country cannot be affected without at the same time affecting it everywhere, and that the rise in the price will apply to all silver, whether in bars or wares, as well as in coin, throughout the world. The figures I shall give, except those showing the production of silver since 1892, are all taken from a report submitted by Mr. Voorhees, a free-silver advocate, on behalf of the Finance Committee of the Senate, March 5, 1894, which report is entitled 'Coinage laws of the United States from 1792 to 1894, with an appendix relating to coins and currency; fourth edition, revised and corrected to Aug. 1, 1894. Prepared under the direction of the committee':

Official Figures.

"According to that report, Page 275, the production of silver in the world from 1493 to 1892 amounted to 7,522,507,716 ounces, and there has been produced since 1892 600,000,000 ounces in round numbers. Add this to the other sum, and we have a total of 8,122,507,716 ounces. I have no data showing the production of silver prior to 1493, and hence I cannot give the figures, but I think it may safely be assumed that it amounted to as much as the whole amount of silver that has been lost or destroyed.

"In order to be sure that we are on the right side, however, let us deduct 122,507,716 ounces, and state the present supply of silver in its various forms in the world at 8,000,000,000 ounces. This is worth 66 cents per ounce, or $5,280,000,000 in the aggregate. To this, according to Mr. Bryan's opinion, the legislative fiat of our Government alone would add 63 cents per ounce, or $5,040,000,000. And, strange to say, the largest part of this added wealth would be outside of our own country.

"In gold-standard countries the commercial value of the silver coins in circulation would be brought nearly to the gold standard. This fiat of ours would substantially double the value of $112,000,000 in silver coins in Great Britain, $500,000,000 in France, $215,000,000 in Germany, $54,000,000 in Belgium, $16,000,000 in Italy, $415,000,000 in Switzerland, $3,000,000 in Greece, $155,000,000 in Spain, $10,000,000 in Portugal, $85,000,000 in Austro-Hungary, $56,000,000 in the Netherlands, $4,900,000 in Sweden, $4,400,000 in Denmark, $44,000,000 in Turkey, $7,000,000 in Australia, $15,000,000 in Egypt, and $110,000,000 in the Straits, besides $625,000,000 in this country, and raise all this money nearly to par with gold.

"We are told that these countries not only refuse to join Mr. Bryan and his supporters, but even do not sympathize with them in this stupendous enterprise, which would add so much to their wealth, and in a large degree relieve them from the burden now resting upon them of keeping their gold and silver coins at par with each other in their circulation.

"But how would it work in the silver standard countries? This Government fiat of ours would at one fell swoop substantially double the value of $41,000,000 in silver coins in Russia; $50,000,000 in Mexico; $8,000,000 in the Central American States; $30,000,000 in the South American States; $950,000,000 in India, and $725,000,000 in China, and would at the same time double all the private and public debts of these countries which have been contracted on the silver basis.

A Far-Reaching Proposition.

"But Mr. Bryan's proposition is more far-reaching than that. He asserts that he believes that this legislative fiat on our part would not only bring the silver now in existence to par with gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, but would keep it and the 'future production' there, although doubling the price would hereafter probably double the production.

"In view of these facts, is there any impropriety in inquiring how is it that we 70,000,000 people can affect the money of 1,350,000,000 people by a simple statute, while the 1,350,000,000 people cannot by legislation affect us? And are the people of Great Britain and Continental Europe and many millions of Americans to be dubbed 'money-grabbers' and 'plutocrats' if they hesitate to believe that Mr. Bryan has found Aladdin's wonderful lamp and can produce these stupendous results? And are the millions of people in this country who have made contracts and investments upon the present monetary standard, which is gold, and which has been the standard at least since 1879, and I think since 1834, to be charged with being unreasonable when they ask Mr. Bryan to state explicitly what he believes would occur not only to their interests, but to the business of the whole country, if his prediction as to the rise in the price of silver should not be fulfilled and the standard of exchange should suddenly be changed from a gold to a silver basis with none, or at best a slight, advance in the commercial value of silver bullion?"

Brotherhood of St. Andrew to Meet.

An important joint meeting of the Long Island and New-York Assemblies of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew will be held in the Church of the Redeemer, Temple and Crescent Streets, Astoria, L. I., Thursday, Sept. 24.

The programme is as follows: 5 P. M., conference, "The Duty of the Brotherhood Man in the Sunday School," opened by Mrs. G. A. Thompson of Christ Church Chapter, Clinton Street, Brooklyn; 6:30 P. M., supper; 8 P. M., short form of evening service, and the following addresses: Address by the Rev. Lindsay Parker, Ph. D., rector of St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn; "The Brotherhood Abroad," by John W. Wood, General Secretary of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew; "Conventions," by the Hon. John P. Faure, Commissioner of Charities, New-York City.

It will be an attractive meeting, and the public is invited to participate in the evening service.

The Church of the Redeemer can be reached from Brooklyn by the Cross-Town cars to Long Island City, thence by Dutch Kills car to Grand Avenue and Crescent Street, (one block from church.) From New-York, take either James Slip or Thirty-fourth Street Ferry to Long Island City, or Ninety-second Street Ferry to Astoria, and same car to same corner.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

The beauty of the big tanks in the marine aquarium, at the Battery, is greatly increased by the crystal clearness of the water. It has the same saline qualities of the water outside in the bay, but is much purer. This is due to a natural system of filtration, the water passing into a well in the cellar of the aquarium. This well supplies all the salt-water tanks in the aquarium. The discovery of a perennial supply of water was made by accident. It was reported to Dr. T. H. Bean of the aquarium that there was a standing pool of water in one of the cellars of the building on the inshore side. He examined the pool with a hope he did not dare to express for fear it might be unfounded. One of the city engine companies came to his assistance with the idea that the cellar was to be pumped dry. Two two-and-a-half-inch pipes were put down, and for twenty-five minutes a five-inch stream of water was pumped from the cellar without decreasing it. "We can't get the water out for you, Dr. Bean," said the man in charge. "Well, I should be sorry if you could," said the doctor, divulging his hope at last. The water filters in through about 200 feet of gravel and rock "fill" under the building. A seventeen-foot well has now been sunk and will supply double the quantity of water now needed for the tanks. One great advantage in the well water is that it is some 20° warmer than the water of the bay. By this means the fifteen sharks which have been taken into the aquarium during the last two weeks may be kept alive during the Winter. This has not been possible before.

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There are parts of New-York which have a primitive appearance. There are tall wooden pumps in the lower parts of the city which are almost exact reproductions of antique town pumps to be found in very old towns further up in the State. Hudson, just above Catskill, on the opposite side of the river, has a number of these relics of times past, for the place is one of the three or four first settled. But the New-York pumps do not date back more than fifteen or twenty years. There is one on the corner of Greenwich and Dey Streets. The teamsters in the vicinity water their horses from it and occasionally a man can be seen holding his mouth a little way from the spout while some one pumps a voluminous stream from it for him to drink.

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"I have been asked to attend a number of séances recently," says a woman physician. "People who have lost friends and are in a condition to be imposed upon think they really see their loved ones. The deception is wicked. They ask me to go to give them a further confidence in what they have seen. 'Why, my husband appeared to me, looking absolutely lifelike, even to the curl of his mustache,' one woman said to me. I went to one of the séances, and it was absolutely ridiculous. I watched closely and shook hands with all the spirits. Pulsation and circulation I found in each hand. What do spirits want with such things? Then the medium used a hair pomade, and each of the spirits bore the odor of that same pomade. 'Didn't you notice it?' I asked the woman who had urged my going. The next time I saw her she had been to another séance. 'You couldn't say anything now about pomade,' she said. 'The most heavenly odors came from that cabinet.' The medium had heard my words, I imagine, and saturated herself with cologne."

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The young students at the City Normal College, in their college practices, show the aesthetic difference between young men and young women. At a man's college the members of the entering class each year are called "freshmen." The Normal College girls call their newly entered students "ducks."

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They tell a good story of one of the late rectors of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. A minister tells it, and it must be true. He was one of the most esteemed rectors of the church. "Dear old Doctor Diller," people say who speak of him now. He was eminently kind-hearted and charitable. He was called on one day to visit a family with whom he was not well acquainted and who were said to be in great distress. The head of the family was dead and his widow and children were left almost destitute. The body of the husband and father lay in one of the rooms on the day that the doctor called. He did everything to show his sympathy with the family, and also gave practical financial aid. He then hurried away, in his haste leaving his umbrella. He missed it immediately and returned for it. He entered the room he had just left unannounced. The family was still there, also the corpse, which was sitting up and counting the money.

⁂

An interested crowd can be seen most of the time during the hours that the Sub-Treasury is open, standing in Pine Street, watching the employes inside counting the gold which is constantly being received.

⁂

It is never necessary to go far to find something that will answer the purposes of a mirror. The chewing gum penny-in-the-slot machines, many of them, have mirrors on the upper part of the framework, which is a good height for a man to look into. Men who do not object to having their reflections marred by big letters expatiating upon the beauty of the chewing gum find them convenient for semi-occasional corrections of the toilet. A small boy does not need even so much of a looking glass as that. There was a bootblack on one of the Hamilton Ferry boats the other day who was using as a mirror one of the brass plates which protect the cabin door from the impress of too many hands. The small boy had put down his box for a seat, and, sitting upon it, was prinking in a contented fashion, quite oblivious to the publicity of the place as a dressing room.

⁂

There was a policeman's nightstick lying in a conspicuous place on a stand in front of a pawnbroker's sale establishment on Greenwich Street the other day. It can be purchased cheap.

⁂

Engine horses are not the only horses trained to answer the ring of a bell. Just as the engine horses leave their stalls at the sound of an alarm and get into position in front of the engines, so the horses at the cable and trolley car stations are trained. Their harnesses are hung in the same manner as those for the engine horses, and as they step into place, the collars are lowered over their heads. This is to expedite the making of repairs on any part of the road and prevent interruption of travel. The horses draw the repair wagons. There is a call bell as in the engine houses, to which they respond.

⁂

A small boy winding watches attracted considerable attention in a window in a Cortlandt Street establishment yesterday. The watches were great steel affairs, as big as a small clock, or as the watches worn by men a generation ago. They were dollar watches, and the framework in the back of the window was covered with them. It looked as if the boy had an all-night task before him, and the people looking on were interested to see when he would finish it.

⁂

"There is no way of being really sure that you get fresh eggs," says the city man, who likes an egg every morning for his breakfast, "unless you take them warm from the nest as soon as the hens announce with loud cachinnations that they have arrived. I was in the country last year in September. They kept a great many hens at the place where I was stopping, and we had really fresh eggs. But people who bought eggs there later in the season could not be sure of doing the same. 'I don't sell many eggs now,' the woman of the house confided to me. 'Eggs are very cheap. Around Thanksgiving time I can get 40 cents a dozen for them, so I am saving until then. I put by a few eggs every day.' That was September, and Thanksgiving comes the latter part of November, when the neighbors will buy quantities of fresh (?) eggs."

⁂

Signs are often misleading. This is due, it has been said by somebody, to the supposed fact that ultimately all bad spellers get into the business of sign painting.

There is a restaurant on one of the little known east-side streets that makes a speciality of serving oysters and fish. Above the door is a sign that reads: "All odors executed with dispatch."

B. Altman & Co.

Bronzes, Clocks,
and
Clock Sets,
Onyx Pedestals.
Novelties in
English, French, and
German Porcelains,
Art Pottery, Etc.

BRIC-A-BRAC DEPT.
3d Floor.

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Ave.

WADSWORTH ESTATE SETTLED.

The English Claimant Gets None of the Property Claimed.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Justice Nash this morning handed down his decision in the contest over the estate of James Wadsworth, in which he decided adversely to the claims of the English grandson of the testator, Charles James Murray. James Wadsworth died in 1845 in Geneseo, Livingston County, leaving an estate of several millions. A portion of his estate, amounting to $900,000, was left in trust to his grandson, Martin Brimmer of Boston, during his lifetime.

Martin Brimmer died a few months ago, and the question arose as to the disposition of this $900,000 held in trust. Martin Brimmer left no children, and the following claims were put in by heirs: One-third to Austin and Herbert Wadsworth, children of William Wadsworth, a son of the testator; one-third to the children of the late Gen. James S. Wadsworth, including Congressman James W. Wadsworth, and one-third to Charles J. Murray, an English son of a deceased daughter of the testator.

The claims of the Englishman were opposed by his American cousins on the ground that Murray could not inherit his mother's interest on account of alienage. The result is that the $300,000 which was to have gone to Murray will be divided as follows: $100,000 to the children of William Wadsworth, $100,000 to the children of James S. Wadsworth, and $100,000 to the heirs of Martin Brimmer.

FATAL FALL FROM A TRAIN.

A Standard Oil Manager Killed on the Lake Shore Road.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 19.—Arthur J. Hubbard, local manager of the Standard Oil Company, fell off a Lake Shore fast mail train near Blissfield, Mich., Thursday night and was so badly injured that death resulted yesterday.

As the train neared Blissfield its speed was slackened to fifteen or twenty miles an hour, and Mr. Hubbard stepped out on the platform. He stood there but a few moments when he was seen to tumble off. His head struck the ground and he rolled for a considerable distance. He was picked up unconscious by the train crew and carried to a near-by hotel, where he died.

Mr. Hubbard was about fifty-seven years old and a lifelong employe of the Standard Oil Company. He was one of their confidential men in the Western territory and looked after all their leases and wells.

Reunion of a War Regiment.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 19.—The annual reunion of the Thirty-seventh Regiment was held in this city to-day, these officers being elected: President—Lieut. C. H. Tracy of Boston; Vice President—T. T. Manning of Springfield; Second Vice President—E. D. Taylor of Orange, N. J.; Third Vice President—Thomas Porter of Florence; Secretary—James L. Bowen of Springfield; Treasurer—H. M. Abbott of Northampton. Secretary Bowen reported that all but eighty-five members of the regiment had been traced and accounted for. In the morning session there were speeches by President Tracy and Col. Tyler and a poem by Col. Hopkins. After a dinner served by the Women's Relief Corps, the day was given up to speeches, music, and story telling.

Mother and Babe Missing.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 19.—Mrs. Elizabeth Moody, aged twenty-seven years, with her son, Frederick, who will be five years old in December, left the home of her parents, in Vershire, Vt., on the morning of Sept. 2, to return to Evarts A. Moody, her husband, at their home, in Revere, Mass. Since then neither mother nor child have been seen by their friends, and all trace of them is lost at Hanover, N. H., a few miles from their starting point. Mrs. Moody's domestic relations were happy; she had never shown a sign of weakened intellect, and her friends can find no reason for, nor explanation of, her disappearance.

Choctaw Land Leases.

TUSCAHOMA, Indian Territory, Sept. 19.—The Choctaw General Council has enacted, and the principal chief has approved, a bill which signalizes a new departure in the lease laws of this nation. This act declares all discoveries of coal, minerals, and other things of value made by citizens of the Choctaw Nation to be the property of the discoverer and his heirs or assigns, if they are citizens of the nation. The act also gives citizens holding such discoveries the right to lease to non-citizens and foreign corporations.

A Big Trust Mortgage Filed.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 19.—The Solvay Process Company has filed a trust mortgage covering all the property of the company situated in this State and in the State of New-York. It secures the sum of $2,000,000, and names the Rhode Island Hospital Company as trustee. The mortgage is given to secure bonds. Prior to the filing of the mortgage, the company filed three deeds covering the purchase of property in this county valued at $300,000.

Awards of the New Battleships.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Formal awards of the 11,000-ton battleships, for which proposals were opened last Monday, were announced by Acting Secretary McAdoo this morning. The Newport News Company was given No. 7, the Cramps No. 8, and the Scotts No. 9.

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September 20-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Three
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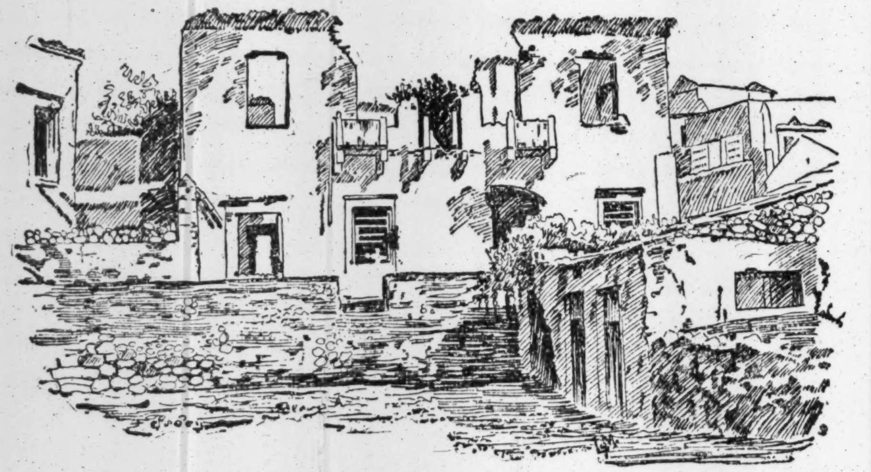
CRETANS DEMAND ACTION

FEAR THAT THE SULTAN WILL PROFIT BY DELAY.

Cretans Are Too Poor to Stand a Long Winter Campaign—Revolutionary Committee Organized—If Autonomy Be Not Given War Seems Inevitable—Attitude of the Greek Government May Provoke a Crisis in Greece.

CAMBI, Crete, Aug. 18.—I am now in the Province of Kidonia, 4,000 feet above the sea level, at the very heart of the revolutionary movement in Crete. The situation still remains critical. At Ziziphet, which I have just left, the Committee of Amelioration and the Revolutionary Assembly have come to an understanding.

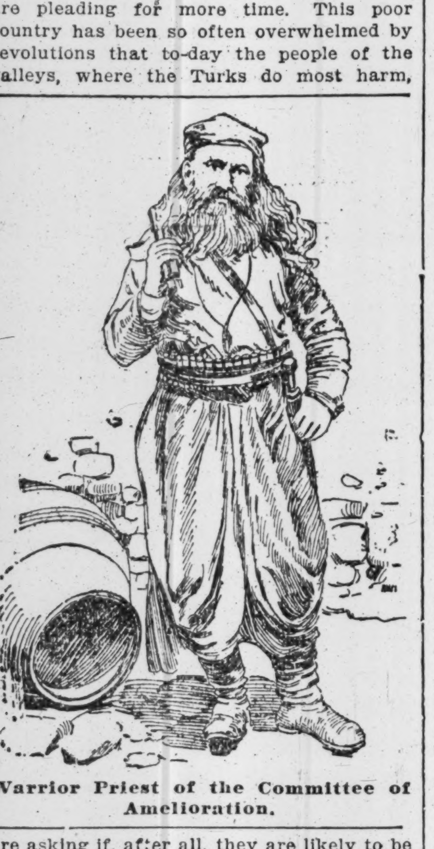
A report has reached the Assembly that envoys are coming from Constantinople—Gichni Pasha and Ekiades Pasha. There is also a report that almost all conditions demanded by the insurgents are granted by the Porte. This, however, is nothing but a rumor, and, accompanied as it is by a request to maintain absolute quiet, does not inspire the Cretans with much confidence. The truth of the matter is that no one knows what is the mission of Gichni Pasha and Ekiades Pasha. It may be they bring an actual answer of the Sultan to the demands of the Cretans. It may be they are simply sent to haggle and gain time.



Ruined House in Vamas.

In the meantime the war spirit among the Cretan chiefs of the western provinces runs high. They are determined, if no answer be forthcoming soon, to form a provisional Government and begin again their attacks on the Turks.

The members from the eastern provinces are pleading for more time. This poor country has been so often overwhelmed by revolutions that to-day the people of the valleys, where the Turks do most harm, are asking if, after all, they are likely to be successful. They have seen so many chances slip by that they are somewhat skeptical as to the result.



Warrior Priest of the Committee of Amelioration.

Discouraged by Greeks.

Besides, there is the discouraging attitude of the Greek Government in this affair. If Greece, after the massacres at Canea, had sent a man-of-war and encouraged the Cretans, as England then advised, the whole island would soon have risen in arms, and Turkey would have found herself in such financial embarrassment that the chances for unity with Greece would have been a thousand-fold better than they are to-day. As it is, the Greek Government, in urging submission to Turkey, is making itself so unpopular with its people that soon there may be a political crisis in Greece.

There is, however, no disguising the fact that when the war begins again in earnest, the resources of the country will be strained to the utmost. To-day there is plenty of food and ammunition, but no reserve. The Cretan question really depends on Greece and such countries as are willing to send help. As yet the small supply of ammunition has made the insurgents unable to carry on any regular warfare. Some more systematic help is necessary if this revolt is to become really a revolution.

Correspondents Stay in Canea.

Now as to the attitude of the foreign press. I have received several clippings from English, and especially American, papers which have reached me through the Turkish lines. All the correspondents are now in Canea. They know nothing of the true spirit of the revolutionary movement, which is now concentrated between Lakki, Province of Kidonia, and Ziziphet, Province of Apocorona. As a consequence, these men are all more or less influenced by Turkish surroundings.

All the massacres have occurred in and about the large towns where the Turkish troops are found. Some of the correspondents write that the disturbances are in a great measure due to the Christians. Let us look at the matter in a logical way.

Last Sunday at Anapolis, the Province of Pedias, thirty-five Christians were reported murdered. It seems that 600 Mohammedans attacked a Christian village at night, sacked it, and killed four women, two children, and three priests, one of whom it is said was burned alive with the pictures and benches taken from the church. This occurred within a few hours' march of the Turkish lines.

The murder of twelve Christian peasants, killed while entering Rhetimno, was within the Turkish lines. All disturbances in Canea are directly in the Turkish sphere of influence. Murders are constantly occurring along the line of the Turkish Army. Last week there were two, the week before more. These isolated cases never are reported to the European press because they occur among a people who have no means of communication.

Let us now look at the reverse of the picture: I have been for fifteen days wandering about the interior of the island, where at present there is no government or law. Not only is there no means of enforcing order, but it is about certain that any crimes committed here will never be punished. During all this time I have heard of only two murders. The chief crime is the stealing of guns, but in almost every case the guns are returned.

Turks Cannot Enforce Order.

The natural deduction from this is that not only is the Turkish Government unable to enforce order, but its presence, for some reason, breeds disorder and violence. A great principle is involved here. To ferret out exactly who is to blame in each case is impossible. But it is possible to take a large survey of the situation, and to say that Turkish rule in the island has always led to disorder. The people, although in character capable of development and education, have been kept in ignorance and poverty. The island is rich in soil in the valleys, and is able to support the inhabitants. But when every few years tracts of olive groves are destroyed, and it takes these from twenty to thirty years to grow again, it becomes apparent that any sort of prosperity is an impossibility.

I have seen the lack of any internal improvements. The roads are nothing but paths, so rough as to be impassable except to hardy mountaineers and mules accustomed to the country. The Turkish soldiers have burned and pillaged wherever they have passed. I have a list of twenty-five villages in the Province of Rhetimno alone, which have been burned by Turkish troops. At Vamos I saw the Christian burial vault. It had been broken into and the bones of the dead strewn around by the Turks when they went out of garrison.

Vamos itself, once a town of 1,000 inhabitants, is now nothing but a shell. It is perhaps not astonishing that the Turkish garrison, when relieved at Vamos, should burn the town, but that a Turkish army should go through whole provinces, pillaging and burning, is certainly outside the limits sanctioned in modern warfare. After the murders at Anapolis Sunday last, it is certainly not astonishing if the war spirit prevails here. There can be no doubt that disturbances will occur just so long as Turkish misrule continues. For my part, I doubt if the powers have really come to any understanding, and are earnest in their endeavors to force Turkey to accept the Cretan demands.

Revolutionary Committee Organized.

CAMBI, Aug. 19.—The Revolutionary Committee is now in a position to take action. Temporary officers have been chosen, and now all that seems necessary is to elect the revolutionary Government, which will consist of a President, Secretary, and about eight other members of the Revolutionary Assembly. The Assembly hesitates to take the final step, as it will mean a renewal of hostilities throughout the island. As yet, only eight provinces have sent delegates to the Assembly, and it will take some days for the representatives of the distant eastern provinces to arrive. The peace element is very light. All the representatives who come from the five provinces of Risamos, Rydonia, Sphakia, Selino and Apocorona, whose influence has always been predominant in revolutionary matters, favor forcing the issue. Already they have given Turkey twenty-eight days in which to answer their demand for ameliorating the condition of Crete. During these twenty-eight days not a word has been received from Turkey. Only the Consuls at Canea have urged the insurgents to keep peace, with promises that the conditions asked would be granted.

The two delegates sent by the Sultan have arrived at Canea. The Revolutionary Assembly has again asserted its right to dictate the actions of the Deputies at Canea, and has sent a message forbidding the Christian Deputies from entering into any negotiations with the two envoys of the Sultan without first having received instruction from the Assembly.

The Sultan, choosing [illegible] ignore the fact that nine-tenths of the island is under the power of the revolutionists, has kept up the fiction of a General Assembly at Canea, instead of dealing directly with the insurgents. This method of dealing through a third party may lead to some complications in favor of the Porte, for, although the Revolutionary Assembly is now the real representative body of the people, the General Assembly, at Canea, has arrogated to itself the actual powers it was to hold only as a fiction, and has already deviated somewhat from the policy it was instructed to carry out by the Committee of Amelioration. It may not prove more tractable under the Revolutionary Assembly. Should it enter into any agreements not suiting the insurgents, however, the latter will not feel obliged to abide by such agreements.

Fear a Winter Campaign.

The revolutionists here are afraid that Turkey intends merely to drag things along until Winter, when the hardships of a campaign in the mountains is very much dreaded by the insurgents. They are so poor that many of them are unable properly to clothe their families in Winter, and as the snow is deep and food scarce, the families are sent to the mountains, because in Cretan warfare, there being no regular army, if during a battle it becomes known that a certain village is in danger from the Turks, the chief and all the warriors from that district immediately hurry back to protect their homes. Of course, such a state of things renders impossible anything like concerted action. Therefore the women and children must be sent to the mountains. But in places so inaccessible the supply of food and clothing is scarce in Summer, when there are vegetables and fruits, and when the warmth of the climate renders clothing almost a superfluity. In Winter, with the snow comes want. The general cry here, therefore, is that the interest of Crete demands that things should be brought to a head speedily. Turkey must either make up her mind to grant the conditions immediately or war will result.

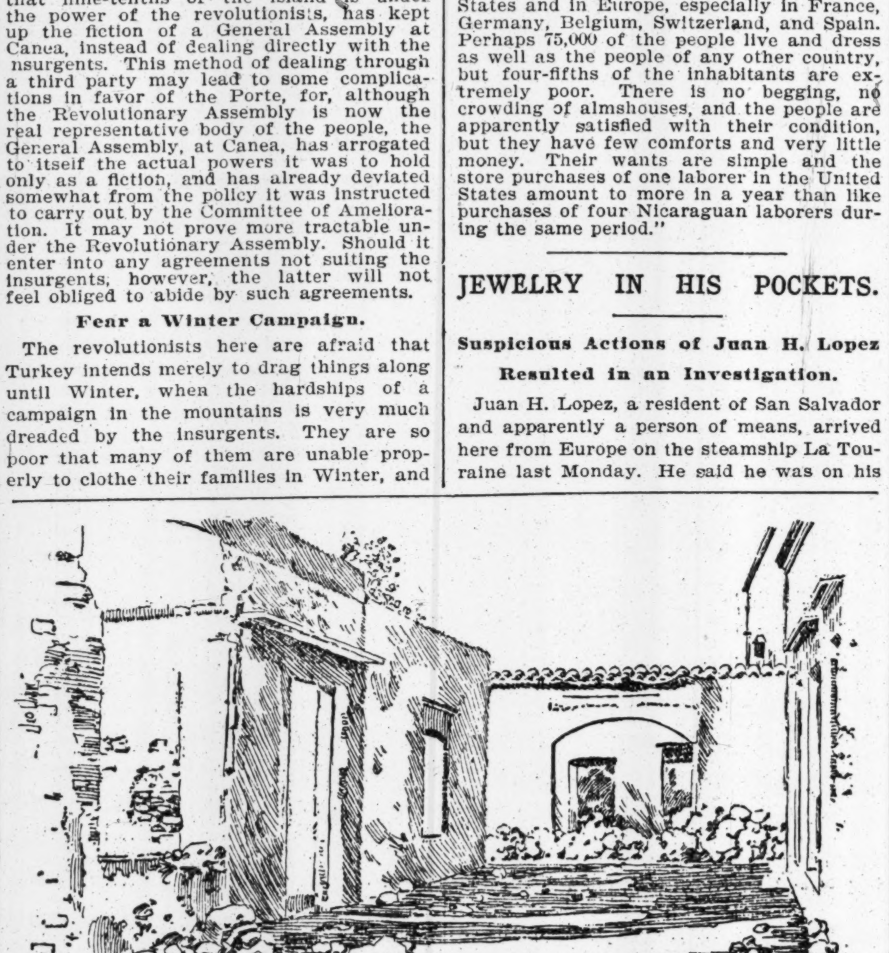
Exactly what is going on in the diplomatic circles of the powers it is impossible to tell. The Greek Consul at Canea is continually sending word that if the insurgents will only keep quiet for a while all their demands will be granted, and that the powers are agreed in forcing the issue with the Porte. Here people are very skeptical about any agreement among the powers. The truth about the diplomatic negotiations between the powers in this Cretan affair undoubtedly would make interesting reading.

Canea Is Dull.

CANEA, Aug. 23.—Finding that for the moment affairs were likely to remain quiet in the mountains, I hastened to pass through the Turkish lines and enter Canea. Here all business seems at a standstill. Whole streets have every store closed. The town is quiet. At every corner one finds Turkish soldiers posted, but what tends to keep the people in order more than the gendarmerie of the Porte is the rumor, which every one repeats, that in case of any serious disturbance the English man-of-war Hood will bombard the town. The English are much loved here on account of the promptness with which the Hood has sent boats ashore at the least suggestion of trouble.

The more wealthy portions of the population—Christian and Mohammedan—throw their influence in favor of peace, because they look forward with dread to a renewal of the war just when the olive crop becomes ripe. The Mohammedan Cretans have suffered a great deal in this rebellion. It is even said that in proportion to their number the destruction of their property has been greater than that of the Christians. As Turkey has no money to carry on a serious campaign, it would seem at first glance that difficulties might be quickly settled, since it is for the immediate interest of all parties to make peace and re-establish order. But the Sultan is in no way prepared to grant autonomy to Crete, and autonomy, which is practically what the Cretans have demanded, seems the only thing the revolutionists will accept. The decision of the question does not lie with the rich people in and about the towns, but with the hardy mountaineers who do the fighting.

J. F. B.



Ruins in the Town of Vamas.

Scene After the Place Was Sacked by the Turks.

WHAT NICARAGUA NEEDS.

Whole Districts Are Undeveloped Because There Are No Highways.

The many inquiries made by Americans regarding Nicaragua have drawn from Thomas O'Hara, United States Consul at San Juan del Norte, a report from which an extract is as follows:

"Whole districts of rich lands remain unoccupied because of their inaccessibility. Mining and lumbering interests have not been properly developed for the same reason. Without highways these lands, forests, and mines will remain practically worthless, and without the canal there will be but few railways and wagon roads in Nicaragua in the near future. The establishment of a fair system of highways in the country would afford many opportunities not perhaps for sudden fortunes, but for safe and profitable investments.

"But whatever may be the future of Nicaragua, however fair a field it may be for the pursuits and operations of American agriculturists, tradesmen, and capitalists, there is but little to encourage the hope that the wages, comforts, and advantages of workingmen in the United States may be duplicated in Nicaragua. The native workingman believes that he was born to labor and is satisfied with his lot. He has no household effects except rude chairs and cots, a blanket or two, an iron kettle or small stove for cooking purposes, a little cutlery, and a few pans and dishes. His fare is homely and uninviting, but he is accustomed to it, and from one end of the year to the other he lives on plantains, frijoles, tortillas, and coffee. Meat and fish constitute but a small part of his diet. Wages are correspondingly low, and, while there is no occasion in Central America to struggle for wood and coal, blankets, shoes, woolen garments, and something to put in the cellar for a long Winter, Northern laborers have too many other requirements to be able to live on Nicaraguan wages.

"However superior American workmen may be in the skilled branches of labor, it is not at all certain when its comes to common or unskilled labor that Nicaraguan workingmen are their inferiors. The native laborer may be shiftless and without ambition, but he is not lazy. The work he is accustomed to perform is not only well done, but is willingly done. He is physically strong, and with conditions and surroundings similar to those of his Northern brother, he would not be behind the latter in intelligence.

"The country has a population of less than 375,000. Hundreds of Nicaraguans have attended schools in Europe and the United States. The school system of the country is not as good as our own, but there is no scarcity of either public or private schools. Many of the Nicaraguans have traveled extensively in the United States and in Europe, especially in France, Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, and Spain. Perhaps 75,000 of the people live and dress as well as the people of any other country, but four-fifths of the inhabitants are extremely poor. There is no begging, no crowding of almshouses, and the people are apparently satisfied with their condition, but they have few comforts and very little money. Their wants are simple and the store purchases of one laborer in the United States amount to more in a year than like purchases of four Nicaraguan laborers during the same period."

JEWELRY IN HIS POCKETS.

Suspicious Actions of Juan H. Lopez Resulted in an Investigation.

Juan H. Lopez, a resident of San Salvador and apparently a person of means, arrived here from Europe on the steamship La Touraine last Monday. He said he was on his way home, and told the Custom House Inspectors that he had arranged to have his trunks and parcels sent through in bond. The Inspectors examined the baggage and found nothing wrong. Mr. Lopez, however, was observed shifting articles from a small traveling bag, which was slung across his shoulder, to his pockets.

The contents of his pockets and of the bag were inspected, and found to contain about $10,000 worth of jewelry. Mr. Lopez frankly admitted that it cost him more than that sum, but declared that each article was designed as a present for some friend at home.

The jewelry was seized, and Special Deputy Collector Couch gave a hearing in the matter at the Custom House yesterday. Under the customs regulations it is held that Lopez ought to have declared the jewelry in the usual form. Even though he proves innocent of any intent to smuggle, it may be necessary for him to secure an order from the Secretary of the Treasury releasing the jewelry.

CABINET COUNCILS CALLED

TO DISCUSS THE MEASURES TO GO BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

They Will Continue from the Middle of October to the Last of November—The Irish Question Has Not Subsided in the Least—Lord Salisbury's Policy Toward Turkey Not Understood—The Queen's Letter to Emperor William.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—A series of Cabinet Councils will begin about the middle of October, continuing, with the needful intervals, until the end of November. Parliament, according to Ministerial arrangements made prior to the recess, will resume on or about Jan. 10. The measures which the Ministers have to discuss in Council include a revised Education bill, a Military Works bill, and, probably, an Irish local-government measure.

The prevalent notion in political quarters is that the Government does not mean to touch this crucial Irish question until the last session of the present Parliament, in 1901, when it would readjust Irish representation, reducing the number of Irish members in the Imperial Parliament and generally weakening, as far as possible, the Nationalist strength in that body. But in the best-informed official circles it is known that some intention exists in Lord Salisbury's and Mr. Balfour's minds to deal in the coming session with Irish local government.

The United Associated Press's representative can state on absolute authority that instructions have been given to the Treasury to prepare reports connected with a new system of administration in Ireland, and that some of the heads of departments of the Board of Trade have been consulted on matters directly associated with the prospective Irish bill. Mr. Chamberlain was understood to have been among those who deem the Government ill-advised in promoting such a bill until the seven years of Parliament are about up. But he is said to have altered his opinion in view of a possible Healyite deal, and possibly also because he has shrewd knowledge of how dangerous the situation in Ireland is becoming. A cable interview credits him with saying that "the Irish question has subsided." It is beyond possibility that Mr. Chamberlain can be ignorant of facts which must have been reported to every Cabinet Minister.

So far from the Irish question's having subsided, it will ere long become acute, through the revival of old physical force methods. The recrudescence of Fenianism in the towns and of a new kind of Ribbonism in the country is so acute and widespread as to have evoked the alarm of the authorities of Dublin Castle and the anxiety of the Catholic clergy. At a recent conference of the clergy at Armagh, a private appeal was made to Cardinal Logue to issue a pastoral against these secret societies, and his Eminence is understood to have his pronouncement now under consideration.

The causes of the regrowth of Fenianism are not obscure. Agitation for home rule through Parliamentary action is everywhere recognized as a failure. Neither Dillon, Healy, nor Redmond, nor any grouping of party politicians in convention can longer get credit from young Ireland as effective agents for Irish independence. The party in Parliament needs the help of old forms of agitation, which will keep the English mind alive to the truth that the Irish question has not "subsided."

The Arrest of Tynan.

The arrest of Tynan and his fellow-conspirators is already taken as proof in certain quarters that the physical force party, which has remained quiet for a number of years, has finally determined to renew the outrages that some time ago almost caused consternation among the British officials, and by this means force upon the Government the knowledge that a refusal to pass a home rule measure does not put an end to the Irish question.

In other and more extended circles it is becoming the accepted view that the Tynan plot and its dénouement on the eve of the Czar's visit to France has long been known, and that it was arranged by the Scotland Yard authorities. Some of the papers comment upon the debased personal character of the men who have been arrested. The Speaker says that Tynan was always known as a boasting coward, and that he now stands revealed as a garrulous sot, whose muddled brain could not have conceived a plot of any kind. The Irish Nationalist papers scout the notion that the alleged conspiracy has any connection with a resurrection of secret societies in Ireland.

The great international strike arranged by Tom Mann, Ben Tillett, and other labor agitators is, according to Mr. Mann, to begin about Oct. 1. This cable correspondence mentioned this strike notion when it was in its initiatory phase, and predicted then that it would not take place. Since then the leaders of the movement have continued to get additional notoriety, but scant money. The International Federation of Dock, Ship, and River Workers, which they declare to have been formed and to be ready to engage in a life and death struggle with the employers, is a name and nothing more. When Tom Mann speaks of 1,500,000 men organized in Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Bremen, and in sympathetic union with the dock laborers of America, he romances. This international federation may be a splendid idea, but it fails to give the masters of the British Shipping Federation the minutest thrill. They have their spies among the dockers' unions, who tell them exactly how things are. The Thames Dockers' Union, nigh dead a few months ago, has been galvanized by agitating into spasmodic lifelike activity. But the dockers do not subscribe, nor does the public exhibit a scintillation of feeling toward the movement.

The dockers are worse off than ever they were before, but the public refused to be roused as it was during the great strike when Cardinal Manning, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and other dignitaries intervened to get the dockers their delusive sixpence. Now the public has learned that the fight in 1889 for this dockers' "tanner" hasn't availed the men, while it has driven trade out of the Thames, diverting it to Hamburg, Antwerp, and other ports. The dock companies and the shipowners are quite prepared for a big strike. But let the agitating leaders say what they may, it will not occur.

The Turkish Question.

The return to Constantinople of Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador to Turkey, has not yet resulted in any public developments of a startling nature. The Globe and other English papers that at first threw doubt upon the statement that Lord Salisbury is determined to take independent action against the Sultan in the event of further massacres, now admit that there are signs of "a stronger British policy," which will venture far in direct coercion of the Porte. It must be confessed, however, that this policy seems slow of application. An article published yesterday by The Times, which is a mouthpiece of the Government, tends to throw discredit on the belief, if it prevails, that Great Britain will use force to compel the Sultan to stop the massacres of Christians. In substance, The Times hints at what would follow armed intervention on the part of Great Britain in behalf of the Armenians, and asks if those who are taking part in the agitation against the Sultan are prepared to bring about a war that would involve all the great nations of Europe.

Other articles, such as those which have appeared in The Pall Mall Gazette and The St. James's Gazette, pointing out the benefits that would accrue to the Christian subjects of the Porte through an alliance between Great Britain, the United States, and Italy, also tend to show that England is not overanxious to undertake by herself the settlement of the Turkish difficulties. Cynical observers of events say that Great Britain will never be able to use the United States as a cat's paw for drawing the Eastern chestnuts out of the fire.

It is said that Lord Salisbury has called the attention of the signatory powers to clauses in the treaty of Berlin anent the protection of subject peoples in the Turkish dominions which have been, and are now, systematically violated, and has pointed out that the treaty provides a remedy for such violations. According to the English Premier, no European conference or special provisions outside the Berlin treaty are required to keep the Sultan in order. Theoretically this is true, but in practice the Sultan is not kept in order.

The Reuter Telegram Company's statement, which was foisted upon the public yesterday morning as officially defining Great Britain's attitude on the Armenian question, has caused much adverse comment. It is believed to have emanated from Constantinople, and not from the British Foreign Office.

It can be said, in conclusion, that the exact line of policy of Great Britain, if one has been adopted, is not known outside the Foreign Office, and that all the statements heretofore appearing have been mere conjectures.

Lord Salisbury Assailed.

The North German Gazette of Berlin and the other leading and official Continental newspapers continue to assail Lord Salisbury for his isolated policy.

The Queen, according to accepted report in Court circles, has asked the German Kaiser to explain how her communication to the late Emperor William, protesting against Bismarck's projects for the conquest and partition of France, came to be published. The Kaiser can only say that the ex-Chancellor has authorized and assisted in the divulging of State documents concerning which, while out of office, he had nothing to do. The Kaiser will, if the representations of the Queen have influence with him, prevent the recurrence of a similar offense from the same quarter.

The latest advices from Madagascar to the London Missionary Society describe the island within the French protectorate as in a horrible condition of anarchy. Over 200 of the society's mission stations have been destroyed by the insurgents against the French régime, the roads from the seacoast to the interior are practically blocked, even between Tamatave and the capital, Antananarivo, and all business is, of course, suspended. One good feature is that the missionaries have no loss of life to report.

President Krüger, says a Pretoria letter to The United Associated Presses, is thinking of going to Europe next Spring on private business. He has recently become very deaf, especially in the right ear, and, it is said, desires to consult English or other experts. There is no reason to suppose that his deafness is a diplomatic excuse. His family circle and medical attendant have marked the failing for some time. His doctor advises a cessation of smoking, to which the old man will not agree.

Mr. Wilson Barrett's new play, "The Daughter of Babylon," has its scenes in the Jewish captivity period. Its theme, "By Babel's Streams We Sat and Wept," will appeal to the public who have so copiously supported his "Sign of the Cross."

The Queen has agreeably astonished the poet Burns's enthusiasts by discovering herself as a collector of Burns relics. The Burns exhibition at Glasgow, which recently opened, has just been enriched by several contributions from her Majesty. One of these is a perfect copy of the first Edinburgh edition of Burns's poems. Another is a unique armchair, made of oak taken from the rafters of Alloway Kirk. On a brass plate fixed into the back of the chair is engraved the poem of "Tam o' Shanter."

HARD TANGLE TO UNRAVEL.

Mr. Gross Said to Have Engaged in Too Many Lines of Trade.

The creditors of Theodore C. Gross, importer of wines and beer at 73 West Houston Street, who disappeared last Tuesday, heard nothing from him yesterday. At the office of Blumenstiel & Hirsch, who represent the Tradesmen's Bank, to whom Mr. Gross had executed a bill of sale of wines and liquors that are in bond, it was said there were no developments.

Peter Koch of the firm of Hamann & Koch, Maiden Lane jewelers, said the firm did not take a bill of sale of the fixtures at 73 West Houston Street, as had been reported, as everything had already been cleaned out. Mr. Koch said Mr. Gross had done business with the firm of Hamann & Koch for ten years, and they had always found him reliable. The last business they had done with him was to sell him a ring and diamond sunburst. The bill was for $540, a part of which he paid. Mr. Koch thought Mr. Gross had engaged in so many different speculations that he became embarrassed, and instead of facing his misfortunes he had gone away. The members of the firm thought that Mr. Gross might have gone to South America, where he has a wealthy brother who is in the banking business.

Herman Aaron, counsel for Mr. Gross, said yesterday that his client's affairs were all in a tangle, and he has been working hard to find out just how they stand. He had read many statements about Mr. Gross, and had been informed that they were incorrect.

"Mr. Gross," continued Mr. Aaron, "seems to have been spreading himself out too much. He was in the beer and wine importing business, he traded in malt, he went into a brewery enterprise, dealt in real estate and undertook building operations, and now it appears that he was also in the jewelry business."

Mr. Aaron never heard that Mr. Gross had any practical knowledge of the building trade. He owned the Florence Building, at Second Avenue and First Street, and had leased it to Robert Valentine for ten or fifteen years, and the lease has not been canceled. Mr. Aaron said he believed Mr. Gross would return.

LARGE IMPORTS OF GOLD.

Government Reserve Increased $630,000 by Yesterday's Receipts.

The amount of imported gold deposited in the Sub-Treasury in this city between 3:30 P. M. on Friday and 1 P. M. yesterday was $3,803,000. Of this large amount, Lazard Frères deposited $1,750,000 on Friday afternoon. Nearly all of the gold brought by the steamships Lucania and St. Louis was received at the Sub-Treasury yesterday. Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. deposited $1,250,000; the Bank of British North America, $500,000; Muller, Schall & Co., about $200,000, and for account of the First National Bank of Chicago, $110,000.

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. deposited $100,000 in gold bars in the Assay Office during the day, and the Canadian Bank of Commerce received $100,000 in gold from Canada. The actual gain in the Sub-Treasury on the Government gold reserve yesterday was $630,000.

Since the beginning of this gold movement to the United States, the total amount of gold arrived, now on European steamships and already engaged for importation, is $36,597,500. The principal importers, with the amounts imported, (including engagements,) are as follows: Lazard Frères, $14,250,000; Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., $3,250,000; Bank of British North America, $3,000,000; Speyer & Co., $2,500,000; Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., $1,750,000; L. von Hoffman & Co., $1,500,000; Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $1,500,000; W. H. Crossman & Brother, $1,000,000; J. & W. Seligman & Co., $1,000,000; Bank of Montreal, $1,000,000; Kidder, Peabody & Co., (Boston,) $1,000,000.

Muller, Schall & Co.'s imports amounted to $760,000, and the importers of just $500,000, thus far, have been the New-York Life Insurance Company, American Exchange National Bank, Hanover National Bank, and Kessler & Co.

The aggregate transfers of currency from the Sub-Treasury to points in the South and West were $175,000. The demand for small bills is gradually diminishing throughout the South.

RUSSIA PROTECTS TURKEY

FEAR OF HER POWER KEEPS OTHER NATIONS INACTIVE.

Count Goluchowski, Austria's Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Leader in the Discussion by the Powers of What to Do with the Notorious Abdul Hamid—He Is Striving to Maintain the Status Quo in Turkey.

BERLIN, Sept. 19.—The excited language employed by the Vienna and Berlin semi-official newspapers in discussing the Turkish policy adopted by Lord Salisbury is known to be due to the rapidly growing divergence of the lines of Lord Salisbury's proposal and that of Count Goluchowski, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, as to how to deal with the Sultan. Prince Hohenlohe, the German Imperial Chancellor, who has now gone to his estates at Alt-Aussee, in Styria, for a season of chamois hunting, has continued to play second fiddle to Count Goluchowski since that statesman took the initiative upon the Eastern question. To the Berlin Government the question remains viewed as affecting the Dreibund chiefly. The semi-official press here naturally follow the lead of the Vienna semi-official organs, but it is difficult in the extreme to ascertain what Count Goluchowski's aims are beyond, for the present at least, upholding the Sultan and maintaining the status quo in Turkey generally. Amid the newspaper invectives which have been hurled against England, not a single suggestion of reforms on the part of the Porte has appeared. Austria, obviously, fears that the action of England will drive the Sultan to claim the open protection of Russia, involving the sudden appearance of Russian troops at Constantinople and Russian warships in the Dardanelles.

Outside of the semi-official press, the consensus of opinion is that the Sultan must be deposed before the recurring disorders in Constantinople and elsewhere in the Turkish Empire shall finally cease, but the opinion in Foreign Office circles here is that time must be allowed in which to enable the powers to arrange for the selection and enthronement of his successor. The Vienna Neue Freie Presse rightly argues that the Sultan is under the protection of Russia, and that if England should seek to force that monarch's deposition she would very quickly find that she would have to face Russia for her temerity.

To-day's issue of the Neue Freie Presse contains the report of an interview with an Austrian statesman wherein he says that a European entente in regard to Turkey no longer exists, but has been replaced by a Russo-Austrian entente, the object of which is to maintain the status quo and maintain Sultan Abdul Hamid in power, as, if a new Sultan should be placed upon the throne by the powers, he would not have the prestige and authority of the present occupant of the Ottoman throne, and this state of affairs would cause a general rebellion of the Turks against the new Caliph's Government.

The inspection of the Turkish forts in the Dardanelles by the Russian General, Tchikatcheff, commander of the District of Odessa, is very significant of the Sultan's reliance upon Russia. Gen. Tchikatcheff's mission to Constantinople and the Dardanelles forts occurred early in July last, but the fact has just leaked out. It appears that a Russian warship passed a fortnight in the Dardanelles, during which a group of Russian officers was engaged in inspecting the fort works and assisting the Turkish officers in torpedo experiments. Since the return of Gen. Tchikatcheff to Odessa it is believed that war material has been supplied to the Dardanelles forts from Russia. Commenting upon this affair, the Vienna Neue Freie Presse says:

"The English Foreign Office must be blind if it fails to understand the meaning of this."

Within a week after the Czar's meeting with the Kaiser the tariff war between Germany and Russia was actively resumed. In response to the clamor of the Agrarians the German Government raised the duties upon agricultural imports, claiming that this increase was permissible under the terms of the Russo-German commercial treaty. To this action the Russian Government has replied by withdrawing all the tariff concessions granted to German goods in 1894 and 1895. The German manufacturers who have enormous stores of prohibited goods thus thrown upon their hands have vainly appealed to the Foreign Office for redress, but it is expected that the final reprisal of Germany will be to recur to the edict of the Reichsbank forbidding the issue of German loans upon Russian securities. The Czar's limited distribution of Russian decorations to German officials and German army officers upon the occasion of his recent visit to Breslau has been badly interpreted here. The late Czar Alexander III., although by no means friendly to Germany, was lavish in his bestowal of Russian orders upon Germany, while it is claimed that his successor, Nicholas II., keeps his decorations for the French.

United States Ambassador Uhl gave a farewell dinner on Thursday to Capt. R. K. Evans, the retiring military attaché to the United States Embassy, and Mrs. Evans. Twenty guests were present, including the staff of the embassy, and Mrs. Lawrence Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. Ullman, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Wiley, and Mr. S. M. Moore, all of Chicago. The military attachés to the various embassies here afterward gave a farewell banquet to Capt. Evans at the Guards Club.

Lieut. Niblack entered upon his duties as Naval Attaché to the American Embassy here to-day, as successor to Lieut. Vreeland, who returns to America.

WORKING ON THE CHARTER.

The Sub-Committee Has Arranged for Regular Meetings.

Seth Low, Gen. B. F. Tracy, William C. De Witt, and George M. Pinney, Jr., of the Sub-Committee on Draft of Charter of the Greater New-York Commission, met yesterday in executive session in Mayor Strong's private office. The other members of the sub-committee, Thomas F. Gilroy, Andrew H. Green, and John F. Dillon, were absent.

The full Greater New-York Commission is to meet in the Common Council Chamber at 10 A. M. to-morrow, and the sub-committee arranged to meet in the Mayor's private office at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, and afterward at the same place and time on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. They will meet oftener if necessary, and have until Oct. 15 to complete the draft of the charter.

Nothing was presented to the sub-committee yesterday, and nothing was decided upon in regard to the charter. Mr. Pinney said that the report that the draft of the charter had been completed was incorrect.

Doubts Louise Michel's Coming.

John Most, in talking yesterday of the report that Louise Michel, the French Anarchist, had been invited to visit America, and that she had accepted, said he had heard nothing about it. He was in correspondence, he said, with Prince Krapotkin and other prominent Anarchists in London, and none of them had written to him about the matter, and if the rumor was true he thought that they would have done so. The report of her coming here, he said, first appeared in The Firebrand, an Anarchist paper published in Portland, Ore.

B. Altman & Co.

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NOW OPEN.

4,000 yards plaid and figured Taffeta, at 48c. yard

2,500 yards Fancy Street Suitings, 45 inches wide, at 65c. yard

Also, Complete lines of Plain and Fancy Dress Fabrics for Fall, including the new TAPALINE CLOTH.

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Ave.

WHITEHEAD HIDDEN AWAY.

The Released Dynamiter Sequestered by His Friends.

A mystery is made of the whereabouts of John Murphy, otherwise Alfred George Whitehead, the released dynamiter who arrived here on the Lucania on Friday.

He was driven up town with the intention of letting him remain over night at a hotel, but Gen. O'Beirne, who took charge of him, changed his mind, and he was taken to the home of his brother and sister, 572½ Grove Street, Jersey City. Charles O'Connor, Mr. Loughlin, and John Curtin Kent arrived at the house at 2 A. M. yesterday with a coach in which they brought Murphy back to this city. Nearly everybody connected with Whitehead affected ignorance of his stopping place yesterday. The few who admitted that they knew refused to tell.

"My brother," said James Murphy, "says he wants two or three weeks' rest, and then he will talk about his experiences in prison. He does not want to see any one or talk to any one now. He is much better than when I found him in Cork, and is quite sane compared to what he seemed then.

"I don't exactly like this notion of taking him away. I had the trouble of going to Ireland for him and of bringing him over here, and I think I might have the privilege of keeping him in my own charge. But the committee is managing him now, and, of course, if they want to take him away they have that right."

Gen. O'Beirne and James Egan arrived in a cab while Mr. Murphy was talking.

"Your brother," said Gen. O'Beirne to Mr. Murphy, "is in good health and in the care of friends who will look well after him."

Neither Gen. O'Beirne nor Mr. Egan would tell Murphy's whereabouts in the presence of the reporter, and after ascertaining it Mr. Murphy also refused to divulge it.

"As soon as he is examined by Dr. Spitzka," he said, "we will know what our plans will be. If he is considered harmless we will take care of him; if not, he will be placed in a sanitarium."

James Murphy, a cousin of Murphy, who lives in Manchester, N. H., arrived in Jersey City late Friday night. The two men were boyhood companions in Skibbereen, Ireland, and Murphy recognized his cousin and seemed pleased to see him, but he could not be persuaded to talk.

"Prisoners," he said, "are not allowed to talk."

At the same time he knew he was free, with relatives, and in the United States, but he seemed afraid to talk about himself, for he imagined he might be arrested for breaking prison rules.

James Murphy, the cousin, said that he tried to draw Murphy out, and Murphy told him that he was once placed on a diet of bread and water for fifteen days because another prisoner, whom he thought was Dr. Gallagher, asked him if he had received a letter which had just been handed to him, and he replied: "Yes." He and Gallagher worked side by side in a quarry for five years, but never once exchanged a look or a word, for fear of being punished for conspiring against the prison authorities.

The Amnesty Association will meet at 3 o'clock this afternoon at Third Avenue and Twenty-third Street, and all the members of the Committee of Twenty-four will meet at the Hotel Metropole on Tuesday evening to consider what further action they shall take regarding the liberated dynamiters. The fund for their maintenance amounts to $20,000, and trustees will be appointed to take charge of it.

An effort will soon be made to induce John Daly to come to this country and deliver addresses on the treatment of Irish political prisoners in English prisons. Daly is still in Limerick.

TREACHERY OF THE TURKS.

Defeated by the Druses They Sought to Entrap Their Chiefs.

The Mushir, a Syrian revolutionary paper, published in Cairo, Egypt, gives an account of an alleged act of treachery of the Turkish authorities in the Lebanon toward the Druses, who have been carrying on a successful rebellion against the Turkish Government.

The Druses had defeated the Turkish troops in a set battle and several skirmishes, and had captured two field guns and a quantity of rifles and ammunition. The losses of the Turks killed in battle were estimated at 8,000, and 4,000 more by sickness, exposure, and hunger, while the losses of the Druses were 1,500 men killed in battle.

A truce was effected between the warring parties, and the representatives of both met to draw up a peace. The Druses made the following demands: That their chiefs who had been previously exiled from the Hauran district, including Shibel-el-Atrash, be brought back and restored to liberty; that the Druses be exempt from paying taxes for seven years; that Bedouins and Circassians be excluded from the Hauran, and that any of those people who entered there might be killed by the Druses.

The Turkish representatives offered to accept these terms, and on their side demanded that the Druses give up 2,500 rifles and also the two mountain guns they had captured from the Turkish troops.

The Druses agreed to these propositions, and the Turks asked that the remaining Druse chiefs come and sign the agreement. The chiefs came, and were immediately arrested by the Turks, who proposed to send them to Damascus, and thence to Constantinople. The Druses, however, had suspected some trickery on the part of the Turks, and had posted a strong force in the neighborhood. This force immediately attacked the Turks, killed about 500 of their soldiers, and rescued their chiefs.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

SATURDAY—P. M.

Business on the Stock Exchange was almost at a standstill during the brief session of to-day. The bank statement, coming out at the close, failed to make the bad showing which bear speculators had predicted, and though quotations slipped off fractionally in final transactions, manipulative efforts to force marked depression were ineffective.

⁂

In every quarter evidences are to be found of an improved sentiment among speculators as well as investors. The fact that finally there is a prospect of less stringency in the money market operates as a most tonic influence.

⁂

Railway earnings do not decrease in the sensational ways that have been apprehended, and in business circles generally there are developments showing betterment. This is especially the case in New-York, New-England, and the South.

⁂

In the stock market at the moment the most interesting object for consideration is the short interest. It is larger than has been generally supposed, though confined to a few conspicuous stocks.

⁂

Net changes in stocks for the day of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

ADVANCED.

Am. Sug. Ref	⅝	N. Y. Sus. & W. pf.	¾
Am. Tobacco	1¼	Pullman Car	⅝
Chi., Bur. & Qy	½	Tenn. C. & I	½
Chicago Gas, t. r	⅝	U. S. Cordage gtd	½
Del. & Hudson	1⅜	U. S. Leather pf	1
Manhattan	½	West. Union	⅞

DECLINED.

Minn. & St. Louis	1	P. & R., 3d in. pd	½
Mo. Pacific	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

ADVANCED.

Brook., W. & W., 5s	3	Mo., Kan. & E. 1st	1¼
Mich. Cent. 7s	2	Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	2

DECLINED.

C. & O. 1st, R & A. 1st con	1⅜	Or. R. & Nav. 1st	1½

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was firm. Call loans were made at 4 per cent. The last loan was made at 4 per cent.

The time money market was nominal at 6 per cent. for all dates. Commercial paper quotations were 7@9 per cent. for choice names.

Clearing House exchanges to-day $77,749,771; balances, $4,832,777; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $545,408.

Money on call in London, ¾ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 1¾@2 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and steady. Nominal rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.84½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.81½@$4.81¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.83¾@$4.84 for demand, $4.84¼@$4.84½ for cable transfers, and $4.80¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅜ and 95, guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—$1.10 discount. Boston—5@12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight—10c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were slightly lower. The principal changes were: Advanced—Union Pacific, ⅛, to 5⅞; Denver preferred, ⅛, to 42½, and Ontario and Western, ⅛, to 13. Declined—Illinois Central, ⅝, to 91¼; St. Paul, ⅛, to 72⅝; New-York Central, ⅛, to 95¼, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 41⅞. Canadian Pacific sold at 59½; Erie at 13¼, do first preferred at 29½, Reading at 8, and Atchison at 12. British consols advanced 3-16, to 110 1-16 for money, and ⅛, to 110⅛, for the account.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were firm. The 4s, 1925, advanced ¼, while the 5s, coupon, fell off ¼. There was a sale of $10,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 115⅝ seller, 10 flat. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
1891	92	..
c., 1907	106	106½
1907	107½	108½
1925	115½	116
4s, c., 1925	115½	116
5s, r., 1904	110¼	111
5s, c., 1904	110¼	111
Currency 6s, 1899	104	..
Currency, 6s, 1898	102¾	..
Currency, 6s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s 1899	100	..

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports for the week, exclusive of specie, were $6,744,701, of which amount $1,740,723 was in dry goods, and the remainder in general merchandise. The imports of specie were $4,975,302 and the exports of specie were $982,261.

BANK CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Sept. 19, (Saturday's figures estimated,) telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, made the following showing:

	1896.	1895.	P. C.
New-York	$413,322,055	$513,950,536	—19.5
Boston	63,586,847	77,656,021	—18.1
Philadelphia	47,203,748	57,412,781	—17.8
Baltimore	12,886,013	11,767,837	+ 9.5
Chicago	64,073,851	74,318,380	—13.8
St. Louis	18,180,915	20,400,540	—10.9
New-Orleans	6,632,051	6,270,928	+ 5.8
Seven cities 5 days	$625,885,480	$761,777,023	—17.8
Other cities, 5 days	110,476,237	132,193,147	—16.4
Total, all cities, 5 days	$736,361,717	$893,970,170	—17.6
All cities, 1 day	143,739,461	176,728,869	—18.7
Total, all cities, for the week	$880,101,178	$1,007,699,039	—17.8

Complete returns for the week ended Sept. 12 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1895, a decrease of 22.4 per cent.; with the same week in 1894, a decrease of 9.3 per cent., and with 1893, a loss of .9 per cent. Outside of New-York the decrease, as compared with 1895, was 18.7 per cent., and with 1894, a loss of 11.5 per cent. Compared with 1893, the gain was 2.3 per cent.

WHERE THE GOLD GOES.

The hopeful feeling as to the present financial situation and outlook which seems spreading throughout the country and which has shown itself practically in Wall Street in the recent rise in prices has been due in a great measure to the turning of the tide of gold toward this country and to the prospect of the gold imports continuing for some time and attaining large figures.

But it has been, and still is, the contention of the bear clique in Wall Street that these imports amount to nothing, so far as their effect on the money market and on the general situation is concerned. They point to the small increases in the specie holdings of the banks and declare that the gold is coming here only to be hoarded, and that it is not releasing money into trade channels. They attribute the recent easing in the money market to the renewed confidence which the importations have caused, but they maintain that this confidence is misplaced and is the result of bad judgment and lack of foresight.

Two or three bank Presidents have been found who are inclined to take sides with this bearish view of the question. They object to being quoted, but they declare that hoarding is going on to some extent. Said one of them yesterday:

"I think that there is a great deal of truth in this talk of hoarding gold. And it is not all being done by individuals, either. The interior banks are drawing their balances from their New-York correspondents and are keeping their reserves all in their own vaults. All the money that has gone to the West and the South has not gone to move the crops. Much of it has stopped when it reached the banks there and has gone no further. With a return of confidence, it will come back to New-York. But at present I think you can attribute the small weekly increases in the specie in the New-York banks as much to this as to anything else. Surely the money market has not yielded as much as $26,000,000 should have made it yield."

But pessimistic bank officials are few and far between. The great majority of Presidents are of an entirely different opinion. They do not find any hoarding, and in one way and another they show that the imported gold has greatly improved matters, and has gone where it was most needed. Most of them contend that the gold has been all accounted for in the Treasury gains and in the bank statements, and in the money which has gone to the West and the South.

President William Van Norden of the National Bank of North America said yesterday: "I think the gold which has been imported is very easily accounted for. It must be remembered that the demand for money from the South and West during the past few weeks has been very large. The Treasury has gained in gold about $20,000,000. When the import movement started the gold reserve was down around $102,000,000. Considering that small lots of gold are constantly being drawn from the Treasury, it can be estimated that, if there had been no importations of gold, the Treasury's reserve would by this time have reached $98,000,000. It now stands at about $118,000,000. That accounts for $20,000,000 of the imports. The legal tenders which have been exchanged for this $20,000,000 have gone chiefly to the West to assist the crop movement. The New-York banks, since gold began to come in, have gained in specie over $4,000,000. You can account for another $2,000,000, which was imported by the banks of other large cities. This is $26,000,000 out of the $28,000,000 imported, leaving about $2,000,000 to be accounted for, which is only a small percentage. Judging from the requests for gold which we received a few weeks ago, and from those we have now, I should say the hoarding was over."

President Dumont Clarke of the American Exchange National Bank says: "I think all of this gold is accounted for. We have averages in our bank statements that are very misleading. When you want to know what a bank statement means you have to analyze it very minutely. But I think if you will take these statements and then consider the gain in gold by the Treasury, you will find very little discrepancy between the amount of the importations and the amount accounted for. There is no more locking up of gold. On the contrary, there has been a decided unlocking movement."

President Duncan D. Parmly of the Phenix National Bank takes a view midway between those of the pessimists and the optimists. He says: "All the gold that has been imported has not been accounted for in the statements of the banks and the Treasury, but I don't think it can be said that it is being hoarded. It is being held in abeyance. A month ago people were taking gold and locking it up, in expectation of a premium or in the belief that it would be safer in their strong boxes than it would be if invested. That is 'hoarding.' People are locking it up now, in a measure, but it is not with those reasons. They are getting it in hand so as to be ready to put it out into trade when the situation clears and the opportunity offers. I do not think the Western banks cut much of a figure in the question. The gold which is unaccounted for is being held by individuals and corporations in readiness to pour out just as soon as the last doubt as to the future financial policy of the country disappears."

GOLD IMPORTS NATURAL.

Robert Goodbody & Co. write: "The gold movement this way is the first really natural one since 1891, but this is really natural, and is the result of the forced economy which the country has had to practice."

A BOW OF PROMISE.

Dimock & Co. of the Stock Exchange have won something of a reputation for outspoken bearishness, but in their weekly letter, issued yesterday, they admitted:

"A bow of promise has appeared upon the financial horizon. The favorable balance of trade resulting from the economies enforced by contraction, which are nature's remedy for financial maladies, is an element potential for good."

COAL AND IRON TRADES.

Much confidence is placed in the weekly reviews of the coal and iron trades by The Engineering and Mining Journal, which for the current week are substantially as follows:

The opinions expressed as to the condition of the anthracite coal trade are rather conflicting, it being variously represented as "dead," "poor," "fair," and "better." There does not seem to have been any marked improvement during the past week. Trade in the smaller sizes is reported as being particularly dull. The retailers are doing a fair business now, yet indications are that the usual Fall business will come later this year. As yet the stocks of coal in the retailers' yards have not been greatly diminished. Rail trade to inland points is better now, and all consignments are moving promptly. Lehigh coal is scarce just at present, and one company reports a shortage of egg and stove coal for prompt delivery. Freight rates continue low, but do not seem to have any influence on the volume of coal moving to market.

The September schedule of prices is as follows: Four dollars for broken, $4.25 for egg and chestnut, and $4.50 for stove.

The Atlantic seaboard soft-coal trade is flat and unchanged. Consumers are buying coal from day to day instead of placing contracts for delivery at stated periods, and the contracts made earlier in the season are for smaller amounts than usual. Shipments are only about one-half of what they usually are. There continue to be complaints about cutting prices in some quarters, and it is hard to reconcile the cut figures without an allowance of some kind from the main-line railroads, as the decreased production brings the first cost of coal up to a higher figure than usual.

The iron market continues quiet, and business is very light. We hear of greater confidence in the future, but the great majority of people prefer certainty and continue to hold off. Very little can be expected in the way of improvement until after election. Stocks of finished products and raw materials are being drawn down to a very low point, and when there is an improvement it will come with a rush.

There is still talk of speculation in pig iron, but no more actual sales are reported. It is understood that about 20,000 tons of Alabama pig iron have been taken for export, and it is expected that more will follow. At the reported price of 38s., Liverpool delivery, this cannot bring over $6 per ton at furnace here.

Some business will come from the new contracts for battleships. The final award is not made, but it is understood that the Cramps, Newport News, and the Union Works at San Francisco will get one ship each. There will be lively competition for the material, and the builders will probably get it at pretty low prices.

As usual at a slack time there are all sorts of reports flying about. The latest is of the sale of the Lorain (Ohio) steel plant to the Rockefeller interest, which has so much invested in Mesaba mines. This has been denied and reasserted; it looks probable, but the principal parties in interest refuse to talk, so that we must wait to find out the truth.

NICE TIMES IN COLORADO.

A prominent business man of Denver, Col., in a private letter to a friend in Boston, quoted by The Boston Traveler, tells a doleful story about the mining conditions at Leadville at the present time, as a result of the long-continued strike. Among other things he says:

"The strike is a most unwarranted one. Everything is now shut down. One after another the big pumps have been stopped, and the mines are slowly filling with water. The strikers have been very cautious, intimidating non-union men and strangers in such a way that no one has dared take their places. The newspapers have suppressed all information of violence in order that the camp might not suffer, until now a most critical condition of affairs exists. No work being done, the smelters are obliged to close down for lack of ore, merchants have reached their limit of possible credit, and, having exhausted every effort at settlement of the strike, they have announced that credit is absolutely at an end and they will sell only for cash.

"Leadville is a city of 12,000 persons, absolutely dependent upon its own mines for existence. The mines, once flooded, could not be reopened for less than $200,000, and unless the miners weaken immediately the doom of the camp is sealed, and Leadville will be left to the winds and snows of the mountain peaks, a forsaken ruin, or be sold to the insurance companies."

WALL STREET TALK.

Many indications are discernible of a new disposition upon the part of commission brokers to advise customers to buy stocks. The contrary has been the rule ever since the smashing experience that came in the Venezuelan panic of last December. The prospect of relief for the money market that will be substantial and lasting is responsible for the change.

⁂

What's the joy in being a millionaire when you have to attend meetings of nine different Boards of Directors in a single day?—which was the record of George J. Gould one day the past week.

⁂

President Cable of the Rock Island system does not believe that Western railway rates are long going to stay demoralized.

⁂

One group of Wall Street capitalists has accumulated over 40,000 shares of Union Pacific stock, preliminary to the property's reorganization.

⁂

Several copper mining properties largely owned in Boston are to be reorganized, and in two instances stockholders are to be assessed.

⁂

Even Canada is shipping gold this way, though only a few weeks ago Canadian banks professed to be in a solemn state of anxiety over our National security. Maine echoes have apparently traveled northward as well as in other directions.

⁂

Many stocks on declines made since Mr. Bryan got into the saddle have been bought in small lots by investors who have taken their purchases out of the Street. It is semi-officially stated that the transfer books of the Manhattan Elevated, when recently closed for the last dividend, showed that 10,000 shares of stock had been transferred from the names of Wall Street brokers to the names of investors, the new purchasers, as a rule, taking hardly 100 shares apiece.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65½@66½c. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 65½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 50¼@52¼.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 1,566,434.82 ounces of silver bullion, against which 1,566 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 1,556 green.

Bar silver is quoted in London at 30¼d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$50,639,548
Imports for same period	42,839,644
Net exports	$7,799,904
Net exports to date, 1895	42,230,308
Net exports to date, 1894	66,208,194
Net exports to date, 1893	13,241,865

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300
American Ex	165
Butch. & Drovers'	120
Central National	120
Chemical	4000
City	500
Citizens'	120
Columbia	175
Commerce	195
Continental	130
East River	130
Fifth Avenue	2800
First Nat. of S. I	100
Fourth National	160
Gallatin National	290
German-American	105
Germania	350
Greenwich	165
Hanover	310
Irving	140
Lincoln National	750
Manhattan	200
Market & Fulton	200
Mechanics'	185
Merchants'	130
National Union	190
New-Amsterdam	190
New-York	215
New-York County	610
Ninth National	105
Nat. Bank N. A	125
Park	250
Phenix	100
Republic	135
Seaboard Nat	170
Second National	425
Shoe & Leather	90
State of New-York	105
U. S. National	175
West Side	275
Western National	10½

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1. Transfer books will close Sept. 21 and reopen Oct. 2.

—The Mercantile Trust Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent., payable Oct. 1. Transfer books will close Sept. 23 and reopen Oct. 1.

—The Ontario Silver Mining Company has declared a dividend of 10 cents per share, payable Sept. 30.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.

RICHMOND, Va., September 9, 1896.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all Committees thereof since the last annual meeting) will be held at the office of the company, in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 20th day of October, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New-York, on Saturday, September 19th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen on Wednesday, October 21st, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES FOR THE following-mentioned works, with the title of the work and the name of the bidder indorsed thereon, will be received by the Department of Public Parks, at its offices, the Arsenal, Central Park, until 2 P. M. Monday, September 21, 1896:

No. 1. FOR CONSTRUCTING A ROADWAY AND APPURTENANCES IN THE BRONX AND PELHAM PARKWAY, between Bronx and Pelham Bay Parks, in the City of New-York.

No. 2. FOR COMPLETING THE CONSTRUCTION OF PARK ENCLOSING WALLS, AND ERECTING PIERS, POSTS, ETC., FOR ENTRANCES AT SEVENTY-NINTH STREET AND FIFTH AVENUE; ON FIFTY-NINTH STREET AT FIFTH, SIXTH, SEVENTH AND CENTRAL PARK WEST (EIGHTH AVENUE); AT ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH STREET AND CENTRAL PARK WEST (EIGHTH AVENUE); AND ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH STREET) CATHEDRAL PARKWAY AND CENTRAL PARK WEST (EIGHTH AVENUE).

For particulars see "City Record."

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
12½	13½	200	American Cotton Oil	13⅛	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	+⅛
5⅝	5⅝	100	Amer. Spirits Mfg	5½	5½	5½	5½	..
113⅜	113½	9,160	*American Sugar Ref	113	113⅞	113	113½	+⅝
99¾	100	20	*Amer. Sugar Ref. pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	..
62	63	1,600	American Tobacco	62¼	63	62⅛	63	+1¼
95	98	12	American Tobacco pf	96½	96½	96½	96½	..
11½	12	100	A., T. & S. F., all in. pd	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	..
17¼	17½	500	At., T. & S. F. pf	17½	17½	17½	17½	+⅛
67¼	67⅞	7,880	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	66⅞	67¾	66⅞	67⅜	+½
59¾	60	1,135	Chicago Gas, t. r	59¾	59⅞	59¾	59⅞	+⅝
70½	70⅝	9,510	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	70⅝	70⅞	70⅝	70⅝	+¼
98½	98⅞	200	Chi. & Northwestern	98¾	98⅞	98¾	98⅞	+⅝
59¼	59½	1,560	Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	59¼	59⅜	59¼	59⅜	+⅛
120	122¼	222	Delaware & Hudson	122	122	122	122	+1⅜
27⅜	27½	155	General Electric	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	..
36⅞	38	200	Illinois Steel Company	37	37	37	37	+⅜
22¾	23¼	300	Laclede Gas	22¾	23	22¾	23	..
63	65¼	20	Lake Erie & West. pf	64¾	65¼	64¾	64¾	..
40½	40⅝	1,755	Louisville & Nashville	40¾	41	40½	40⅝	..
6	6¾	100	Louis., N. A. & Chi. pf	6½	6½	6½	6½	+¼
85¼	85¾	5,810	Manhattan Con	85⅝	86½	85¼	85¾	+½
14	16	100	Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf	14	14	14	14	−1
65	75	200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	65	65	65	65	..
22⅜	22½	520	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	22	22½	22	22⅜	+⅛
17½	17¾	440	Missouri Pacific	18⅛	18⅛	18	18	−½
100¾	101½	100	New-Jersey Central	100½	100½	100½	100½	..
92	92⅛	122	New-York Central	92	92	92	92	..
21¾	22⅛	500	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf	21½	22	21½	22	+¾
8½	9¼	50	Nor. & West., all in. pd	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
11⅝	12	10	Nor. Pac., all in. pd	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	..
19	19¼	10	Nor. Pac. pf., all in. pd	19	19	19	19	..
18	18⅝	4	Pacific Mail	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	..
15⅜	15½	1,300	Phil. & R., 3d in. pd	15⅜	15⅜	15¼	15¼	−½
142¼	142¾	200	Pullman Palace Car Co	142½	142¾	142½	142¾	+⅝
15½	16½	200	Southern Pacific	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	..
7¼	7½	200	Southern Railway	7¼	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+⅛
21	21½	205	Southern Railway pf	21½	21½	21½	21½	+¼
20¼	20½	300	Tennessee Coal & Iron	20¼	20½	20¼	20½	+½
7¼	7¾	100	U. S. Cordage pf., t. r	7½	7½	7½	7½	+¼
14¾	15½	100	U. S. Cordage gtd	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	+½
51½	51⅞	1,060	*U. S. Leather pf	50¾	51¾	50¾	51¾	+1
13¼	13⅜	300	Wabash pf	13⅜	13⅜	13½	13½	+¼
80	90	10	Wells-Fargo Express	90	90	90	90	..
81½	81¾	2,107	Western Union Tel	81	81⅞	81	81½	+⅞
6⅝	6⅝	530	Wheeling & Lake Erie	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+¼
23½	24½	100	Wheel. & Lake Erie pf	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	+¼
Sales		47,407						

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s	1,000	61
At, T & S F gen 4s	2,000	75½
Bklyn, W & W Co 5s	1,000	95
Canada South'n 2d	1,000	101
Ches & O gen 4½s	1,000	68
Ches & O R & A Div, 1st cons 4s	1,000	92½
C & N P 1st, Tr Co ctfs	10,000	39¼
	10,000	39
C, St P, M & O cons	2,000	121
C, C, C & St L, St L Div 4s	4,000	89½
	3,000	89⅞
	3,000	90
Ed Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s	1,000	100
Erie & Pitts con 7s	9,000	101
Flint & P M, P H Div 5s	1,000	81½
Hous con 5s	12,000	121⅜
Laclede Gas L C of St L 1st 5s	3,000	90
G, H & S A, M & P Div 5s	10,000	90
	6,000	90½
Iowa Cen 1st 5s	5,000	91½
L, S & M S 2d reg	5,000	114
Met Elev 1st	15,000	116
Mich Cen cons 7s	5,000	115
M, K & East 1st	3,000	88
	2,000	89
M, K & T 2d	10,000	54
	5,000	54½
	7,000	54⅜
	10,000	54½
	15,000	54½
M, K & T of Tex 5s	1,000	68
	3,000	63
Mil & St P, H & D Div 7s	3,000	121¼
Wis & Min Div	6,000	100¾
Nash C & St L 1st	5,000	126
	5,000	127
N Y, O & W con 5s	2,000	103¼
Ohio South 1st	1,000	84
Or R & N 1st	17,000	107½
Or S L 6s, Tr Co ctfs	2,000	105
P & R 1st pf inc, Tr Co certfs, 3d instal pd	5,000	32⅛
	5,000	32¾
P & R gen 4s, Tr Co ctfs, assented	5,000	74
P, C, C & St L 4s, ser D	2,000	101
R G W 1st	3,000	68½
	5,000s20F	68
S A & A P 4s	5,000	51
Scioto V & N E 4s	4,000	80
	1,000	80¼
	2,000	80
South Pac col 5s consol	9,000	86½
So Pac, N M 1st	11,000	102
South Ry 1st 6s	5,000	83¼
Tex & Pac 2d inc	3,000	16⅛
Wabash 1st 5s	11,000	100½
Total sales		$290,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations of stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Ask'd
Adams Express	142	145
Albany & Sus	170	..
Al. & T. H., t. r	55	59
American Coal	110	125
Am. Cot. Oil pf	45	47
Amer. Express	108	112
Am. Spr. Mfg. pf	15½	17
Am. T. & C	87	90
Ann Arbor	6½	8½
Ann Arbor pf	18½	21
At. & Pac	¼	½
Baltimore & Ohio	13¾	14⅛
B. & O. S. W. pf. new	3	8
*Brook. R. T	20½	21
Boston A. L. pf	100	105
Brook. Union G	87	90
Brunswick Co	⅝	1¼
Buff., R. & P	17	25
Buff., R. & P. pf	50	60
Bur., C. R. & N	68	..
Canada South	44	44½
Canadian Pac	57½	59
Cedar F. & M	..	3
Central Pac	13¼	14¼
Ches. & Ohio	13⅜	13¾
Chicago G. W	4¼	5¼
Chic. & Alton	152	157
Chi. & E. Ill	38½	42
C. & E. Ill. pf	89	94
C., C., C. & St. L	24½	25
C.,C.,C. & St.L. pf	75	78
C., M. & St P. pf	127	128
Clev., L. & W. pf	35	40
Cleve. & Pitts	150	165
Col. C. & I., Dev	½	1½
Col. Fuel & I	18½	19¼
Col. Fuel & I. pf	75	90
Col., H. V. & T	13½	15
C., H. V. & T. pf	50	60
Com. Cable	125	..
Consol. Coal	31	35
Con. Gas Co	144	145½
Del., L. & W	153	160
Den. & R. G	10½	11½
D. & R. G. pf	41½	42½
D. M. & Ft. D	5	8
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	45	60
*D., S. S. & A	3½	4
*D., S. S. & A. pf	7½	..
Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	92	94
Erie	12⅝	..
Erie 1st pf	30	31
Erie 2d pf	17½	19½
Evans. & T. H	26	28
Gt. Nor. pf	112	120
G. B. & W., t. r	..	12
Homestake	34	..
Ill. Central	88½	90
Iowa Central	6¾	7¼
Iowa Central pf	25	26
Kan. & Mich	5	8
Keok. & D. M	1½	3
K. & D. M. pf	9	12
Laclede Gas pf	..	80
L. E. & W	14½	15¼
Lake Shore	143	144
Long Island	66	70
L., N. A. & C	2	3
Man. Beach	5	10
Md. Coal pf	40	60
*Met. Traction	90	92
Mex. Central	8	9
Mex. Nat. ctfs	⅝	1½
Mich. Central	87	90
M. & St. L. 2d pf	36	41
Minn. Iron	50	52
M., K. & T	10	10¾
Mobile & Ohio	16½	18
*Nat. Lead	21	21½
*Nat. Lead pf	82¼	84
Nat. Lin. Oil	14	14½
Nat. Starch	3⅞	4½
Nat. St. 2d pf	10	20
New Cent. C	4	8
N. Y. & N. H	164	170
N. Y., O. & W	12½	12¾
N. Y., C. & St. L	9¾	11¾
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	65	75
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	25¾	29
N. Y., S. & W	7¾	8¼
Norfolk South	60	72
Nor. & W. pf., all in. pd	12¾	13½
North Amer	4¼	4½
Ohio Southern	..	10
Ontario Mining	10	11½
Ore. Imp., ass. pd	..	12
Or.R. & N., ass.pd.	12	20
Penn. Coal	290	340
Peoria & East	4	6
Peo., D. & E	1¾	2½
Pitts. & W. pf	..	15
P., C., C. & St. L	11¾	12
P.,C.,C. & St.L. pf.	41½	45
P., F. W. & C	145	155
Quicksilver	1½	3
Quicksilver pf	..	5
Rens. & Sar	170	180
R., W. & O	108	110
St. L. S. W	3⅜	3¾
St. L. S. W. pf	8¼	8¾
St. J. & G. I	..	⅜
St. P. & Dul	15	17
St. P. & Dul. pf	76	84
St. P. & O	36½	38
St. P. & O. pf	115	119
St. P., M. & M	103	111
Sil. bull. certfs	65½	66½
Texas Pac	6¼	7
Tol. & O. C	20	35
Tol. & O. C. pf	50	75
Union Pac., t. r	5½	6
U. P., D. & G	1⅜	2
U. S. Express	35	40
U. S. Cordage, t.r.	3⅝	3⅞
*U. S. Leather	7⅝	8
U. S. Rubber	17¼	18¼
U. S. Rubber pf	71	74
Wabash	5¾	5⅞
*West Union Beef	6½	8
Wis. Central	1⅝	3

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	Am. Oil & Ref	36	36	35⅞	35⅞
6,120	Am. Sug. Refs	113	113⅞	113	113⅜
140	Am. Tobacco	61⅞	62⅜	61⅞	62¼
220	Chicago Gas	59⅝	59⅞	59½	59⅞
120	C., R. I. & P	59½	59½	59⅜	59½
2,200	C., B. & Q	67	67⅜	67	67⅜
3,230	C., M. & St. P	70⅜	70⅞	70⅜	70½
40	General Electric	27½	27½	27½	27½
190	Louis. & Nash	40¾	41⅜	40⅝	41⅜
440	Manhattan	85½	86⅜	85½	85⅞
20	Mo. Pacific	18¼	18¼	18⅛	18¼
510	P. & R., 3d as. pd	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝
40	U. S. Cordage	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
10	U. S. Leath. pf	51½	51½	51½	51½
320	Western Union	80¾	81¾	80¾	81⅝
13,900					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$15,000	P. & R. 1st pf. inc	32½	32¾	32½	32¾

Mining Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	C. Creek cn	.14	.14	.14	.14
600	Iron Silver	.50	.50	.50	.50
100	Mexican	.55	.55	.55	.55
200	Mount Rosa	.18	.18	.18	.18
300	Pharmacist	.10	.10	.10	.10
2,200					

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—The half session to-day was marked by intense dullness and lack of interest in local securities. A little investment demand for Pennsylvania caused an advance of ¾, to 51½, and this was the only feature. The other changes were of but little consequence. The general market closed dull and steady.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.
Acetylene, $30 paid	..	5	..	5
Baltimore Traction	15¾	16	15½	15¾
Cambria	35	36½	35	36
Choctaw	5	5¼	5	5¼
Con. Traction stock	19	21	19	21
Electric Storage	27¼	27¾	27½	27¾
Electric Storage pf	29	29½	28½	29
Electro-Pneumatic	¼	..	½	..
Hestonville	46½	47	46½	47
Hestonville pf	..	56	..	57
Hunt. & B. T	..	24	25	27
Hunt. & B. T. pf	49	49½	48½	49
Indianapolis	..	15	..	15
Ins. Co. of N. A	19½	20	19½	20
Lehigh Navigation	40	..	39¾	..
Lehigh Valley	29	29⅛	29	29½
Metropolitan Traction	91¼	92	92	92½
Northern Pacific	11⅜	12	11⅝	12
Northern Pacific pf	..	..	18¾	19⅜
Pennsylvania	51¼	51⅝	50¾	50⅞
Penn. L., H. & P	12⅞	13	13¼	13½
Penn. L., H. & P. pf	20⅝	20¾	20½	20⅝
Pennsylvania Steel	..	25	25	26
Pennsylvania Steel pf	45	..	45	..
Philadelphia Traction	62	62¼	62	62⅛
Philadelphia & Erie	..	20	..	20
Reading	7⅝	7¾	7 11-16	7 13-16
Rochester Ry	15	..	15	..
Union Traction, $10 pd	10⅛	10⅝	10⅝	10¾
United Cos. of N. J	235½	..	235	..
United Gas Improvement	65	65½	65	65½
W. N. Y. & P	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Welsbach	40	42	40	42
Welsbach of Canada	1¼	1⅞	1½	2
Welsbach Commercial	20	..	20	..
Welsbach Com. pf	60	..	60	..
BONDS.				
Indianapolis 5s	68	80	68	80
N. J. Con. 5s	80	81	80	81
Newark Pass. 5s	99¼	99¾	99	100
People's Traction 5s	..	91½	91	91½
Union Traction 4 p. c	65⅛	65¼	65⅛	65½

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Sept. 19.—Activity in the market for local stocks was confined almost to two specialties—Boston and Montana Mining and Bay State Gas. The former rose ¾, but receded ¼, closing at 82¼. There is talk that the Montana dividend will be $4, which is a dollar higher than has heretofore been intimated. General Electric preferred declined a point, to 64, on one sale. Bay State Gas gained ⅜, but lost the advance later, closing at 8¼. The feeling in the money market is easier, and the Clearing House rate lower at 5@6 per cent., but street rates range about the same as for the last two months.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co. as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.
LAND STOCKS.				
Anniston City	..	22	..	22
Brookline	..	4	..	4
East Boston	3	3½	3	3½
West End	1½	1¾	1½	..
TELEPHONE STOCKS.				
American Bell	206	206½	206	206½
Erie	56	..	..	57
Mexican	65	80	65	..
New-England	90	92	90	92
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.				
Dominion Coal	8	8½	7¾	7⅞
Dominion C. pf	80	..	..	..
Gen. Electric pf	60	65	..	65
Illinois Steel	36¾	37¼	37	37½
Lamson Store Service	17¾	18	17½	18
Philadelphia Co	19	19½	..	..
Reece Button Hole	19¼	19½	19¼	19¾
Westinghouse Electric	50	51	..	..
Westinghouse El. 1st pf	..	..	50¼	..
Bay State Gas	8¼	8⅜	8	8½
RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Boston & Albany	203	205	203	205
Boston & Lowell	203	205	203	205
Boston & Maine	157	158	157	158
C. J. R. & S. Y	93¾	94	93	94
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	..	100	98	..
Fitchburg pf	88	..	87¼	88½
†N. Y., N. H. & H	165½	..	168	..
†Old Colony	..	173	..	173
West End	67	67½	67¼	67½
West End pf	89	90	89	90
MINING STOCKS.				
Allouez	50	100	50	100
Atlantic	16¼	..	16	..
Boston & Montana	82½	82¾	81¾	82
Butte & Boston	1½	..	1⅜	..
Cal. & Hecla	305	..	300	..
Franklin	8½	..	8½	10
Gold Coin	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
Kearsarge	10¾	..	10¼	11
Merced	8	..	7½	8
Osceola	24½	..	24½	..
Pioneer	..	..	5	5¼
Quincy	107	108	107	108
Tamarack	72	..	70	75
Wolverine	6½	7	6½	7
*BONDS.				
C. J. R. & S. Y. c. t. 5s	105	..	105	..
East. 1st 6s	..	70	..	..
F., E. & M. V. 1st 6s	65	66	64	..
F., E. & M. V., stamped	16	17½	..	..
Mex. C. cn. 4s	6¼	8	6	8
Mex. C. 1st inc	115	117	..	..
Mex. C. 2d inc	108	..	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s	..	..	115	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 6s	..	..	108	..
Rut. 1st 6s	76½	77	..	..
W. E. S. R. 5s	62	64	..	..
B. U. Gas 1st 5s	..	..	76	78
B. U. Gas 2d 5s	..	..	60	..
N. E. Tel. 6s	1	2	..	..
UNLISTED.				
Ft. Wayne Elec	27	..	..	..

*And accrued interest. †Ex dividend.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed an increase in reserve of $1,686,550. The banks now hold $10,454,375 in excess of the legal requirements.

The following table shows the condition of the New-York City banks this week, as compared with last week:

	Sept. 12.	Sept. 19.	Differences.	
Loans	$452,698,800	$451,889,300	Dec.	$809,500
Specie	51,961,000	53,434,500	Inc.	1,473,500
Legal t'nd's	68,219,600	68,513,100	Inc.	293,500
Net d's	445,654,300	445,976,100	Inc.	321,800
Circ'n	18,711,700	19,221,100	Inc.	509,400

The following statement shows the condition of the New-York City banks from the beginning of the year 1896 up to and including the statement issued to-day, with the surplus of the corresponding weeks of the years 1895 and 1894:

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Jan. 4	$19,779,675	$35,862,030	$83,796,650
Jan. 11	27,183,100	41,792,200	92,583,675
Jan. 18	32,345,550	45,465,075	102,754,450
Jan. 25	37,678,500	45,880,450	109,043,000
Feb. 1	39,623,400	36,751,500	111,623,000
Feb. 8	40,182,425	33,766,225	85,683,700
Feb. 15	36,818,875	33,513,425	74,536,825
Feb. 21	28,627,050	29,822,725	74,767,500
Feb. 29	24,422,150	28,054,500	75,778,900
March 7	$23,234,500	$22,728,625	$75,633,375
March 14	21,448,825	17,598,775	77,302,300
March 21	19,042,675	14,146,500	79,077,650
March 28	18,147,425	13,413,450	83,600,150
April 4	17,005,975	13,929,925	80,797,975
April 11	17,931,250	14,922,775	80,831,000
April 18	18,139,350	19,664,975	82,008,025
April 25	20,678,675	25,270,675	83,417,950
May 2	22,944,275	27,233,575	82,808,150
May 9	20,248,123	31,070,100	80,634,575
May 16	18,577,975	37,587,900	78,999,125
May 23	21,791,500	40,005,150	77,601,700
May 29	22,230,675	41,221,250	77,965,100
June 6	18,486,300	39,662,900	76,918,250
June 13	20,677,050	37,958,900	76,376,575
June 20	19,918,250	36,544,250	76,355,375
June 27	21,917,325	34,225,925	74,803,350
July 3	20,328,275	32,173,700	72,134,725
July 11	22,237,275	33,405,300	73,941,375
July 18	21,773,025	38,491,125	74,113,600
July 25	18,499,550	41,996,575	71,903,725
Aug. 1	17,728,600	40,917,175	69,053,700
Aug. 8	13,815,575	38,940,775	67,802,850
Aug. 15	9,400,175	41,266,875	67,806,650
Aug. 22	9,726,600	37,566,675	66,718,650
Aug. 29	8,836,200	39,149,925	65,820,825
Sept. 5	8,228,550	34,846,775	61,934,275
Sept. 12	8,767,875	26,685,250	59,953,700
Sept. 19	10,454,375	22,443,500	59,974,675

The following table shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1896	$10,454,375	1891	$7,756,750
1895	22,443,500	1890	1,905,200
1894	59,974,675	1889	1,979,400
1893	17,609,950	1888	11,943,725
1892	4,879,575	1887	5,816,725

The following table gives the details of the principal items of the bank statement, as well as the percentage of reserve to liabilities of the individual banks:

Banks.	*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Percentage of Reserve to Liabilities.
N. Y. Nat. Bkg. Ass'n.	$2,000,000	$1,866,800	$11,520,000	$960,000	$2,110,000	$10,870,000	28.2
Manhattan Company	2,050,000	2,083,400	13,719,000	1,799,000	2,123,000	14,586,000	26.8
Merchants' National	2,000,000	966,700	8,754,900	1,873,300	607,300	9,489,700	26.1
Mechanics' National	2,000,000	2,148,900	8,261,000	628,000	1,470,000	6,825,000	30.7
Bank of America	1,500,000	2,404,600	13,946,000	2,153,000	1,844,800	15,247,500	26.2
Phenix National	1,000,000	346,000	3,895,000	108,000	818,000	3,526,000	26.2
National City	1,000,000	3,436,600	23,643,100	6,366,900	862,600	25,904,000	27.9
Tradesmen's National	750,000	93,000	2,275,500	134,700	186,800	1,634,700	19.6
Chemical National	300,000	7,409,000	22,653,000	3,039,000	3,210,000	21,226,000	29.4
Merchants' Exch. Nat	600,000	174,300	4,035,000	629,100	549,300	4,449,900	26.4
Gallatin National	1,000,000	1,678,300	6,055,300	257,900	1,344,700	4,663,700	34.3
Nat. Butch. & Dr'v'rs'	300,000	204,300	1,432,600	138,300	96,600	1,221,400	19.2
Mech. & Traders'	400,000	313,000	2,080,000	140,000	245,000	1,925,000	20.0
Greenwich	200,000	176,400	956,000	128,900	176,800	900,100	33.8
Leather M'f'rs' Nat	600,000	526,900	2,685,800	186,700	529,300	2,215,900	32.3
Seventh National	300,000	113,400	1,542,300	228,400	287,000	1,831,500	28.1
Bk. of the State of N.Y.	1,200,000	525,200	3,100,200	40,100	458,600	2,175,900	22.9
Amer. Ex. Nat	5,000,000	2,493,400	22,775,400	716,000	3,218,000	15,612,000	25.1
Nat. Bk. of Commerce	5,000,000	3,525,200	20,849,200	420,600	3,056,500	13,176,400	26.3
National Broadway	1,000,000	1,582,500	5,228,000	730,400	514,500	4,259,300	29.2
Mercantile National	1,000,000	937,100	6,974,400	433,500	1,432,500	6,628,300	28.1
Pacific	422,700	483,800	2,433,400	331,300	382,400	2,687,300	26.5
Nat. Bk. of Republic	1,500,000	889,600	9,022,100	1,461,800	1,497,000	9,525,600	31.0
Chatham National	450,000	966,700	5,463,100	523,000	768,000	5,079,100	25.3
People's	200,000	203,200	1,891,400	187,600	346,400	2,393,400	22.3
Nat. Bank of N. A	700,000	583,000	4,817,000	884,200	449,800	4,777,000	27.9
Hanover National	1,000,000	2,005,300	14,034,700	3,899,300	1,691,100	16,927,200	33.0
Irving National	500,000	335,800	2,880,000	288,300	397,400	2,691,000	25.4
National Citizens'	600,000	385,000	2,639,500	264,300	555,600	2,407,000	34.0
Nassau	500,000	282,900	2,504,700	162,800	535,800	2,994,800	23.3
Market & Fulton Nat	750,000	818,400	5,048,600	465,800	1,183,500	5,513,700	29.9
National S. & Leather	1,000,000	92,900	2,866,500	332,300	436,300	2,856,700	26.9
Corn Exchange	1,000,000	1,199,500	7,748,000	1,022,900	1,156,000	8,458,400	25.7
Continental National	1,000,000	221,200	4,214,400	395,500	849,900	4,754,300	26.1
Oriental Bank	300,000	397,200	1,794,700	127,000	277,600	1,600,000	25.3
Imp. & Trad. Nat	1,500,000	5,508,200	19,181,000	2,994,000	2,892,000	19,087,000	30.8
National Park	2,000,000	3,145,600	24,078,600	3,811,000	1,307,000	24,969,100	20.4
East River National	250,000	139,000	1,173,400	102,200	277,000	1,151,000	32.9
Fourth National	3,200,000	1,964,200	16,808,500	1,472,900	3,191,600	16,645,400	28.0
Central National	2,000,000	441,100	7,764,000	155,000	2,449,000	8,058,000	32.3
Second National	300,000	657,600	4,762,000	793,000	938,000	5,684,000	30.4
Ninth National	750,000	338,400	2,862,400	257,700	468,500	2,891,700	25.1
First National	500,000	7,230,900	20,187,100	723,800	3,892,400	17,816,500	25.9
Third National	1,000,000	239,400	6,745,900	1,386,700	574,200	7,065,200	27.6
N. Y. Nat. Exchange	300,000	75,000	1,325,100	127,400	190,100	1,195,500	26.5
Bowery	250,000	588,600	2,738,000	394,000	448,000	2,919,000	28.8
N. Y. County Nat	200,000	424,100	2,778,600	529,200	228,100	3,222,300	23.4
German-American	750,000	275,000	2,733,200	225,200	532,700	2,620,600	28.9
Chase National	500,000	1,421,700	13,362,900	1,309,500	3,342,800	15,698,200	29.6
Fifth Avenue	100,000	1,136,000	6,617,000	859,000	1,227,300	7,488,900	27.8
German Exchange	200,000	605,700	2,435,300	221,000	403,600	2,880,400	21.6
Germania	200,000	666,600	2,789,100	494,300	416,400	4,014,000	22.6
U. S. National	500,000	539,400	4,797,300	903,500	666,300	5,116,300	30.6
Lincoln National	200,000	611,800	5,805,200	588,500	1,125,800	6,422,800	26.6
Garfield National	200,000	689,300	3,649,900	634,500	265,900	3,931,900	22.8
Fifth National	200,000	309,200	1,734,500	167,400	400,000	1,901,800	29.8
Bank of the Metrop's	300,000	848,600	5,005,100	690,500	634,400	5,827,100	22.7
Bank of the Merop's	300,000	808,300	2,094,000	202,000	378,000	2,135,000	27.1
West Side	200,000	313,300	4,982,000	813,000	820,000	5,910,000	29.6
Sixth National	200,000	346,400	1,757,000	131,000	175,000	1,301,000	23.5
Western National	2,100,000	356,700	11,206,200	226,500	2,936,600	11,490,100	27.5
First Nat'l, Brooklyn	300,000	905,200	5,164,000	494,300	800,000	5,187,000	24.9
National Union	1,200,000	529,600	8,286,000	702,000	1,241,500	7,705,700	25.2
Liberty National	500,000	200,900	2,057,600	26,800	442,500	1,913,700	24.5
N. Y. Produce Ex	1,000,000	341,700	8,268,400	541,500	180,300	2,693,100	26.7
Total, Nat'l banks	$49,850,000	$60,152,100					
Total, State banks	10,772,700	12,863,500					

*As per official reports.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	94	..
American Bank Note	38½	42½
American Surety Company	..	200
American Typefounders' Company	25	30
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	102	105
†Atlantic Trust (new)	175	180
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company	150	165
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	100	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	..	195
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	101½	104½
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	101½	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	109	112½
‡Broadway Surface 2d	100	104
Brooklyn City Railroad	168	172
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	64	69
Brooklyn Elevated	2½	5
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	..	100
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	102½	105
*Buffalo Street Railway stock	63	66
Celluloid Company stock	50	60
Central & South American Telegraph	109	114
Central Cross-Town	197	..
Central Park, North & East River	150	160
Central Trust Company	..	1030
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock	..	1
Commercial Cable Company stock	138	..
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
†Consolidated Car Heating stock	28	35
Consolidated Gas of New-Jersey	..	17
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	..	75
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	98	101
Continental Trust	168	175
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	45	55
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R	93	96½
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & B. R. R	..	165
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 1st 5s	109	111
‡D. D., E. B. & B. 5 per cent. scrip	99	101
Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn	92	95
Eighth Avenue Railroad	330	..
Ensley Land Company	½	1½
Equitable Gas Company of New-York	192	202
Farmers' Loan & Trust Company	740	..
Fidelity & Casualty Company	400	..
Fort Wayne Gas stock	78	83
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 5s	84	88
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	50	60
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	110	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	..	60
Fourth National Bank	160	165
Gallatin National Bank	290	310
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	102	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	52	57
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	78	83
Guaranty Trust Company	..	400
Hide & Leather National Bank	80	..
*Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	69	72
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	94	98
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	15	25
‡Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	100	..
Hudson River Telephone stock	45	55
Importers & Traders' National Bank	520	540
Indianapolis Gas stock	120	130
Indianapolis Gas 1st	100	102
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas. Co. 1st 6s	72	75
International Ocean Telegraph	101	..
‡Iron Steamboat	2½	4½
Journeay & Burnham	..	40
Kings County Traction	..	37
Knickerbocker Trust Company	180	185
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	84	88
Lafayette Gas stock	..	86
Lawyers' Surety Company	94	100
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	..	25
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	70	75
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	..	61
Lorillard Company pf	101	104
†Madison Square Garden Stock	8	14
†Madison Square Garden 2d	..	72
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf	105	..
Manhattan Trust Company	140	150
Mechanics' National Bank	185	193
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	103	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	107	..
Mercantile Trust Company	405	..
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	106	..
Metropolitan Trust Company	280	300
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	7	9½
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company pf	40	47
Mich.-Pen. Car. Co. 5 p. c. bonds	80	85
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y	210	..
National Citizens' Bank	120	130
National Bank of Commerce	193	203
National Shoe & Leather Bank	..	94
National Wall Paper stock	..	82
New-Jersey & New-York R. R	..	3½
†New-Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs	¾	2
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	31½	33½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf	57	65
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	96½	98¼
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols	86	88½
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	..
N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. stock	108½	111½
N. Y. Loan & Imp. stock	40	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	120½	123½
New-York Air Brake Company	11	15
New-York Biscuit Company 6s	..	101
New-York Life Insurance & Trust	1030	1050
New-York Surety & Trust	285	..
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	1	10
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	103	109
†Northwestern Telegraph 7s	106	..
‡North Hudson County R. R. 5s	98	..
N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	75	85
‡Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	190	205
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	64	70
Pennsylvania Coal	325	..
Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chi. R. R	152	157
Pitts., Shenango & L. E. R. R. stock	8	10
P., McK'port & Y. R. R. 6 p. c. stock	118	123
Postal Telegraph & Cable	77	79½
Pratt & Whitney	5	10
†Pratt & Whitney pf	..	70
Real Estate Trust Company	165	..
Retsof Mining Company bonds	..	45
Richmond St. R'w'y & Elec. Co. 1st	75	85
Safety Car Heating & Light Co	63	75
Second Avenue Railroad stock	..	152
‡Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	103½	..
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	184	194
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	86	90
*St. Paul Gas stock	50	58
Standard Gas	75	79
Standard Gas pf	100	102½
†Standard Gas 1st	106	110
*Standard Oil Trust	221	224
‡Steinway Railway 6s	110	115
Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R. Co	..	50
Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st	80	90
Texas & Pacific Coal stock	..	48
Third Avenue R. R. (ex. rights)	154	155
Title Guarantee & Trust	265	..
‡Toledo, St. Louis & K. C. pf	..	10
Tradesmen's National Bank	88	95
Trenton Potteries	..	8
Trow Directory pf	..	85
*Union Ferry stock	60	63
†Union Ferry 5s	100	104
‡Union Railway 1st 5s	100	..
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	96	103
Union Trust	750	..
Union Typewriter	..	10
Union Typewriter 1st pf	82	87
Union Typewriter 2d pf	65	..
United Electric Light & Power 1st	70	..
United States Mortgage & Trust Co	200	216
*United States Trust	1050	..
Wagner Car Company	142	145
Washington Trust Company	..	190
Western Gas Company	55	60
†Western Gas Company bonds	85	87
Worcester Traction	12½	16
*Worcester Traction pf	84	87
Worthington Pump	..	16
Worthington Pump pf	66	76

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
ALA. GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	337	337	337
2d week Sept	$27,599	$35,444	......
From July 1	296,897	326,987	......
From Jan. 1	969,400	1,025,159	......
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	307	307	307
2d week Sept	$22,481	$24,081	$20,149
From July 1	238,657	250,643	223,326
From Jan. 1	796,804	764,425	719,708
ATLANTIC & DANVILLE—			
Mileage	285	285	285
1st week Sept	$10,840	$10,151	$9,325
From July 1	90,729	99,082	93,632
From Jan. 1	359,242	364,169	330,702
BUR., C. R. & NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,134	1,134	1,134
1st week Sept	$98,563	$108,861	$82,149
From July 1	762,495	797,262	625,968
From Jan. 1	2,875,179	2,536,298	2,388,278
CHI., PEORIA & ST. L.—			
Mileage	222	222	222
1st week Sept	$16,489	$16,907	$16,008
From July 1	162,616	173,832	175,115
From Jan. 1	618,835	606,538	507,236
COL., SANDUSKY & HOCKING—			
Mileage	272	272	272
1st week Sept	$16,257	$20,472	$25,714
From July 1	170,029	218,983	227,099
From Jan. 1	538,865	557,244	491,536
DES MOINES & K. C.—			
Mileage	112	112	112
4th week Aug	$3,092	$2,818	......
From Jan. 1	72,324	55,958	......
DULUTH, S. S. & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	572	572	572
1st week Sept	$35,591	$32,564	$35,361
From July 1	405,082	309,203	393,980
From Jan. 1	1,424,965	1,208,346	1,140,962
EVANS. & RICHMOND—			
Mileage	102	102	102
1st week Sept	$2,099	$1,960	$2,556
From July 1	25,976	24,175	20,728
From Jan. 1	78,393	74,784	69,786
FLA. CENT. & PENINSULAR—			
Mileage	637	637	637
1st week Sept	$37,925	$29,522	......
From July 1	308,740	294,671	......
From Jan. 1	1,395,645	1,336,935	......
GEORGIA & ALABAMA—			
Mileage	340	300	......
1st week Sept	$19,044	$8,273	......
From July 1	171,091	102,564	......
From Jan. 1	516,097	304,864	......
GRAND RAPIDS & IND.—			
Mileage	436	436	436
1st week Sept	$43,046	$45,855	$38,809
From July 1	393,238	442,725	379,213
From Jan. 1	1,362,610	1,414,121	1,273,004
GRAND TRUNK—			
Mileage	3,512	3,512	3,512
1st week Sept	$425,492	$398,183	$397,551
From July 1	3,711,521	3,637,398	3,178,568
From Jan. 1	12,033,192	11,754,814	11,874,014
INTEROCEANIC—			
Mileage	531	531	531
Week Aug. 29	$41,000	$41,800	$45,194
From Jan. 1	1,504,616	1,550,102	1,597,998
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	173	173	173
1st week Sept	$7,764	$7,879	$7,212
From July 1	80,415	83,751	68,770
From Jan. 1	310,800	298,803	246,497
K. C., PITTS. & GULF—			
Mileage	236	236	236
2d week Sept	$16,589	$7,579	$8,739
From July 1	183,591	110,183	95,362
From Jan. 1	491,788	356,209	278,710
K. C. & SUB. BELT—			
Mileage	35	35	35
2d week Sept	$12,520	$5,835	$6,618
From July 1	100,014	87,267	78,244
From Jan. 1	251,612	201,309	187,144
KEOKUK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	148	148	148
4th week Aug	$10,683	$18,285	$12,820
From Jan. 1	261,759	228,693	243,094
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,968	2,955	2,955
2d week Sept	$392,495	$438,035	$397,060
From July 1	4,053,666	4,225,142	3,899,925
From Jan. 1	13,712,812	13,314,258	13,118,338
MEXICAN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	321	321	321
Week Aug. 29	$70,061	$56,069	$56,007
From Jan. 1	2,068,239	2,238,003	2,122,532
MEXICAN SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	227	227	227
4th week Aug	$14,430	$15,216	$12,484
From July 1	99,462	83,935	73,875
From Jan. 1	349,835	325,181	332,025
MINN., ST. P. & S. S. MARIE—			
Mileage	1,168	1,168	1,168
1st week Sept	$80,575	$67,852	......
From July 1	661,397	530,100	......
From Jan. 1	2,352,532	1,638,936	......
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,567	1,567	1,567
2d week Sept	214,033	217,518	192,428
From July 1	2,136,271	1,951,949	2,078,239
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	215	215	215
2d week Sept	$21,684	$19,536	$18,894
From July 1	205,888	212,580	174,825
From Jan. 1	677,932	554,656	474,106
PITTS. & WESTERN—			
Mileage	365	365	365
2d week Sept	$49,261	$65,253	$62,126
From July 1	607,276	713,245	573,595
From Jan. 1	2,015,936	2,092,006	1,602,322

	1896.	1895.	1894.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	4,649	4,494	4,494
2d week Sept.	$378,300	$375,973	$341,310
From July 1	3,601,797	3,792,020	3,489,816
From Jan. 1	12,358,549	12,192,387	11,917,902
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	347	347	347
2d week Sept.	$38,897	$40,682	$48,515
From July 1	355,932	633,934	489,916
From Jan. 1	1,234,083	1,208,088	1,171,123
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WEST.—			
Mileage	247	247	247
1st week Sept.	$19,489	$19,485	$21,193
From July 1	166,880	187,128	181,331
From Jan. 1	645,739	647,138	581,776
ALABAMA MIDLAND, June—			
Gross earnings	49,676	44,537	49,241
Op. expenses	44,083	39,229	40,479
Net earnings	5,593	5,308	8,762
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	304,136	237,720	......
Op. expenses	266,682	246,921	......
Net earnings	37,454	*9,191	......
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	624,183	535,392	......
Op. expenses	532,452	410,823	......
Net earnings	91,731	24,569	......
*Deficit.			
ALA. & VICKSBURG, year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	575,072	555,676	565,939
Op. expenses	414,114	425,705	436,333
Net earnings	160,958	129,971	129,606
Charges	125,810	124,021	128,346
Surplus	35,147	5,949	1,260
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC, July—			
Gross earnings	257,833	279,961	205,779
Op. expenses	203,050	269,303	165,335
Net earnings	54,783	10,658	40,444
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	2,141,330	2,092,500	1,778,918
Op. expenses	1,702,944	1,888,715	1,681,241
Net earnings	438,386	203,785	97,677
BALTIMORE & OHIO S. W., July—			
Gross earnings	491,138	519,221	496,508
Op. expenses	362,842	338,577	322,943
Net earnings	128,296	180,644	173,565
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	3,457,294	3,516,489	3,403,247
Op. expenses	2,456,577	2,312,823	2,204,901
Net earnings	1,000,717	1,203,666	1,198,346
BRUNSWICK & WESTERN, June—			
Gross earnings	59,941	40,281	41,965
Op. expenses	33,607	34,404	27,504
Net earnings	26,334	5,877	14,461
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	299,716	243,530	252,581
Op. expenses	204,699	206,504	199,602
Net earnings	95,017	37,026	52,979
CENTRAL PACIFIC, July—			
Gross earnings	1,108,649	1,188,215	849,260
Op. expenses	636,355	704,127	504,052
Net earnings	472,294	484,088	345,208
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	6,729,611	7,057,909	6,862,065
Op. expenses	4,418,770	4,636,211	4,441,835
Net earnings	2,310,841	2,421,698	2,420,230
CHAR. & SAVANNAH, June—			
Gross earnings	50,040	58,282	47,999
Op. expenses	34,894	39,582	34,169
Net earnings	15,146	18,700	13,830
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	323,953	303,356	361,766
Op. expenses	231,153	225,382	247,864
Net earnings	92,800	77,974	113,902
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	543,523	557,517	......
Op. expenses	429,528	439,281	......
Net earnings	113,995	118,236	......
CHES. & OHIO S. W., July—			
Gross earnings	178,572	196,848	165,359
Op. expenses	139,021	139,636	97,694
Net earnings	39,551	57,212	67,665
DETROIT & MACKINAC, June—			
Gross earnings	38,607	44,411	23,534
Op. expenses	23,615	25,769	13,890
Net earnings	14,992	18,642	9,644
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	258,402	187,040	131,804
Op. expenses	164,195	97,825	69,278
Net earnings	94,207	89,215	62,526
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	434,574	287,885	......
Op. expenses	291,846	164,445	......
Net earnings	142,728	123,440	......
GA. SO. & FLA., for year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	869,116	843,557	831,051
Expenses and t'x's	610,329	614,962	650,168
Net earnings	258,787	228,595	180,883
Charges	179,200	......	......
Surplus	79,587	......	......
KAN. & MICH., for year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	472,969	423,156	
Expenses	356,840	313,317	
Net earnings	116,129	109,839	
Fixed charges	122,629	126,429	
Deficit	6,500	16,588	
K. C., FT. S. & M., K. C., C. & S., and the Current River Roads for year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	$4,538,679	$4,542,163	$4,891,201
Expenses	3,124,946	3,132,166	3,453,167
Net earnings	1,413,733	1,409,997	1,438,034
Fixed charges	1,390,933	1,343,174	1,369,801
Surplus	22,800	66,823	68,233
K. C., M. & B., for year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	1,189,651	1,035,605	1,077,847
Op. ex. and taxes	965,890	872,578	895,807
Net earnings	223,961	163,027	182,040
Other income	25,749	24,660	30,793
Net income	249,510	187,687	212,833
Interest	176,965	145,315	133,212
Surplus	72,545	42,372	79,621
LAKE ERIE & W., month July—			
Gross earnings	276,852	280,986	275,942
Op. expenses	161,338	156,061	163,512
Net earnings	115,514	124,925	112,430
Charges	57,897	57,665	56,925
Surplus	57,617	67,259	55,505
For seven months ending July 31—			
Gross earnings	1,976,288	1,956,518	1,779,098
Op. expenses	1,142,320	1,123,308	1,063,283
Net earnings	833,968	833,210	715,815
Charges	404,991	403,003	393,337
Surplus	428,976	430,206	322,478
LONG ISLAND, for year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	3,962,799	4,014,019	4,143,433
Op. expenses	2,541,636	2,593,326	2,690,085
Net earnings	1,421,163	1,420,693	1,453,348
Other receipts	155,654	163,276	102,398
Net income	1,576,817	1,583,969	1,555,746
Deduct:			
Interest on bonds	658,411	658,410	589,528
Taxes	200,973	174,531	172,726
Rentals	271,160	240,088	240,768
Interest and disc.	16,389	6,789	33,069
Total charges	1,146,933	1,079,818	1,036,091
Balance	429,884	504,151	519,655
Dividends, 4 p. c.	480,000	480,000	*570,000
Deficit	50,116	†24,151	50,345
*4¾ per cent. †Surplus.			
MEM. & C., for July—			
Gross earnings	90,883	91,127	86,673
Op. expenses	78,800	83,299	80,513
Net earnings	12,083	7,828	6,160
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	686,968	605,610	685,595
Op. expenses	598,866	598,824	632,312
Net earnings	88,102	6,786	53,283
MEXICAN NORTH., for July—			
Gross earnings	60,634	63,140	54,118
Op. expenses	28,886	29,791	25,500
Net earnings	31,748	33,349	28,618
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	478,507	398,605	371,111
Op. expenses	222,203	189,537	175,824
Net earnings	256,304	209,068	195,287
MINN., ST. P. & S. STE M., for year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	$3,735,872	$2,557,275	......
Op. expenses	2,307,263	1,779,560	......
Net earnings	1,428,609	777,715	......
Fixed charges	1,323,953	1,291,714	......
Surplus	104,656	*513,999	......
*Deficit.			
N., C. & ST. L., for year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	5,074,625	4,608,502	4,521,662
Op. expenses	3,164,350	2,726,360	2,671,179
Net earnings	1,910,275	1,882,142	1,850,483
Other income	41,002	18,424	33,432
Total	1,951,277	1,900,566	1,883,914
Fixed charges	1,898,482	1,919,296	1,718,120
Surplus	52,795	*18,730	165,794
*Deficit.			
ORE. IMPROVE., for July—			
Gross earnings	290,195	273,904	376,960
Op. expenses	251,348	240,923	284,125
Net earnings	38,847	32,981	92,835
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,877,437	1,844,898	2,186,184
Op. expenses	1,740,203	1,659,171	1,789,983
Net earnings	137,234	185,727	396,201
From Dec. 1—			
Gross earnings	2,117,764	2,122,094	2,467,161
Op. expenses	1,985,038	1,914,474	2,049,416
Net earnings	132,726	207,620	417,745
PITTS., YOUNGS. & ASH., for August—			
Gross earnings	122,681	215,199	134,730
Op. expenses	85,050	107,177	67,101
Net earnings	37,631	108,022	67,629
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	276,841	411,436	247,483
Op. expenses	171,263	214,087	125,118
Net earnings	105,578	197,349	122,365
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	970,009	1,109,235	702,185
Op. expenses	646,907	655,727	438,375
Net earnings	323,102	453,508	263,810
SAN FRAN. & N. P., for August—			
Gross earnings	76,576	87,151	89,795
Op. expenses	43,113	59,694	46,578
Net earnings	33,463	37,457	43,217
Charges	19,104	19,213	17,233
Surplus	14,359	18,244	25,984
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	149,749	169,511	167,465
Op. expenses	85,198	98,157	91,924
Net earnings	64,551	71,354	75,541
Charges	38,208	38,425	34,466
Surplus	26,343	32,929	41,075
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	491,975	533,463	532,374
Op. expenses	355,003	369,561	354,364
Net earnings	136,972	163,902	178,010
Charges	145,150	145,991	138,515
Deficit	8,178	*17,911	*39,495
*Surplus.			
SAV., FLA. & WEST., for June—			
Gross earnings	323,484	317,785	297,802
Op. expenses	208,110	187,438	193,618
Net earnings	115,374	130,347	84,184
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,765,460	1,703,772	2,045,561
Op. expenses	1,303,165	1,169,734	1,356,061
Net earnings	462,295	534,038	689,500
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	3,434,520	3,560,457	......
Op. expenses	2,527,166	2,490,894	......
Net earnings	907,354	1,069,563	......
TEXAS CENTRAL, for June—			
Gross earnings	17,117	17,585	......
Op. expenses	17,899	14,378	......
Deficit	782	*3,207	......
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	110,429	116,113	......
Op. expenses	100,123	89,086	......
Net earnings	10,306	27,027	......
*Surplus.			
WIS. CENT., for July—			
Gross earnings	428,995	434,507	......
Op. expenses	248,805	267,610	......
Net earnings	180,190	166,897	......
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	2,453,475	2,426,305	......
Op. expenses	1,658,381	1,498,498	......
Net earnings	795,094	927,807	......

The report of the Maine Central Railroad for the year ended June 30, 1896, shows: Gross earnings, $5,010,618, against $4,839,761 in 1895; total passenger revenue was $2,210,516, an increase of $112,697. The gain in freight earnings was $58,160. There was expended for maintenance of way and structures $891,630; for maintenance of equipment, $464,998; conducting transportations, $1,780,086.

Gross earnings of Portland and Rochester Railroad for year ended June 30 were $263,297; net, $62,178; surplus, after charges, $437; total surplus, $117,677.

The Chronicle computes the gross earnings of seventy roads for the first week of September, 1896, at $6,559,949, an increase of $226,481; thirty roads for the second week of September, 1896, report $3,855,874, a decrease of $117,884.

FINANCES OF THE NATION.

Condition of the Treasury—Receipts and Expenditures.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 19th day of September, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$115,147,215	
Gold bullion	39,407,780	
Total	$154,554,996	
Net outstanding gold certificates	38,759,089	
Balance		*$115,795,907
Standard silver dollars	$370,182,390	
Silver bullion	724,228	
Total	$370,906,618	
Net outstanding silver certificates	353,035,979	
Balance		17,870,639
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$10,412,762	
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	115,204,518	
Total	$125,617,280	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	125,617,280	
United States notes	104,793,493	
Net outstanding currency certificates	33,475,000	
Balance		71,318,493
Treasury notes of 1890	$35,054,414	
National bank notes	13,468,108	
Fractional silver coin	15,365,984	
Fractional currency	35	
Minor coin	1,204,062	
Deposits in National banks	16,600,865	
Bonds and interest paid	729,005	
Total	$82,422,475	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	9,430,931	
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,103,849	
Disbursing officers' balances	26,599,849	
Post Office Department account	2,378,092	
Miscellaneous items	1,627,185	
Total	$44,139,909	
Balance		38,282,566
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$243,267,606

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$393,260	$7,763,208	$32,250,035
Int'l revenue	535,030	7,624,323	33,888,194
Miscel'ous	5,810	1,268,781	5,109,390
Total	$934,100	$16,656,314	$71,247,619

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$140,000	$3,920,000	$28,171,052
War	200,000	2,907,000	12,644,947
Navy	133,000	1,783,000	7,755,971
Indians	7,000	345,000	3,027,737
Pensions	577,000	7,687,000	33,184,115
Interest	5,000	249,000	9,897,320
Total	$1,062,000	$16,891,000	$94,681,144
Excess of expenditures over rec'ts.	127,899	234,685	23,433,524

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	$225	$20,865	$413,450
Redemptions under act J'ly 14, 1890	9,970	281,462	1,546,241

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	United States Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$455,933,305	$82,610,131	$538,603,436
This fiscal y'r.	30,704,334	2,571,821	33,276,155
This month	4,119,915	631,259	4,751,174
This day	62,195	40,265	102,460

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

United States bonds held by the Treasurer of the United States to secure National bank circulation: Currency 6s, $9,639,000; 5 per cents, $15,898,850; 4 per cents of 1895, $35,740,550; 4 per cents of 1907, $153,873,950; 2 per cents, $22,514,350; total, $237,666,700.

To secure public moneys in National bank depositories: Currency 6s, $845,000; 5 per cents, $535,000; 4 per cents of 1895, $360,000; 4 per cents of 1907, $12,155,000; 2 per cents, $983,000; total, $15,878,000.

To secure circulation, during the week ended Sept. 18: United States bonds deposited, $874,000; United States bonds withdrawn, $261,000.

National bank circulation outstanding: Currency, $232,389,296; gold notes, $87,327.

National bank notes, during the week ended Sept. 18: Received for redemption, $1,316,937. Redeemed: To be returned to banks of issue, $481,530; to be destroyed and new notes issued, $571,247; to be destroyed and retired, $77,772.

Deposits received for redemption of notes of National banks failed, in liquidation, and reducing circulation, $2,000; balance of such deposits in the Treasury, $18,978,976.

The receipts from customs to-day were $939,260; from internal revenue, $535,030; miscellaneous, $6,035; National bank notes received for redemption, $182,010.

Ready to Do Dangerous Work.

From The London Syren.

The divers who endeavored for some time—and may still be trying, for all we know—to reach the sunken Drummond Castle have been unsuccessful. An offer, however, was made to the Castle Packets Company some time ago by Andrew Cameron of Glasgow, a diver of repute, to undertake the difficult and hazardous task. The wreck, it is believed, lies at a depth of 180 feet, which is beyond the limit to which professional divers as a rule undertake to descend. The English Admiralty limit their seamen divers to a depth of 120 feet, and the best-known London firms limit good divers, as a rule, to 140 feet, although in the memorable case of the Alphonso XII., the late Alexander Lambert did brilliant service at a depth of 160 feet. Mr. Cameron is one of the very few professional divers who have ever reached and done practical work at a depth of 200 feet, at which depth he has remained for over half an hour. As the modern diving apparatus is designed to supply air at as great a depth as it is possible for a man to work in, owing to the pressure, it is to be hoped that Cameron, or some one equally strong and courageous, may be the means of informing the shipping and seafaring world exactly how and why the Drummond Castle went so swiftly to the bottom.

FINANCIAL.

UPWARD MOVEMENT CONTINUES.

Our statement last week that the Market had received the full and final effect of adverse news and was now ready for an upward movement has been verified by this week's operations.

The improvement in the financial situation has lifted Stocks, Wheat, and Cotton to a higher level of values. All markets are reflecting improved feeling throughout the country. Prices which might have been considered dear under less favorable conditions are low now. The growing interest of the public is indicated by the absorption of Stocks and Bonds at current prices.

THE MARKET RESTS UPON A SOLID FOUNDATION WITH MONEY POWER BEHIND IT AND PROFITS ON THE BUYING SIDE.

Write or call for our "400-PAGE MANUAL," illustrated with railroad maps, giving complete information of all RAILROAD and INDUSTRIAL properties, including highest and lowest prices for a series of 10 to 30 years of Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton, and also the methods of buying and selling on margin.

ISSUED GRATIS AND MAILED FREE.

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON, PROVISIONS,

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THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

SPECULATION IN ALL LINES MODERATE—PRICES HIGHER.

Better Influence Came from the West and from Stronger Cables—Wheat Was Firm at the Close and Shorts Covered on It—Corn Was Dull and Steady—Cotton Less Active and Higher—Coffee Was Stronger—Provisions Steadier.

Strong returns from the West and firmer cables caused a slight advance in grain, but the market was very quiet. Provisions were steadier, and in light demand. Coffee was stronger. Cotton was fairly active and higher.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	70½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	26½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	20½
Cotton, middling	8⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	10⅛
Minneapolis patent flour	$3.65
Lard, prime	3.87½
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	4½
Tallow, prime	3¼
Pork, mess	7.75
Beef hams	16.00
Beef, family	8.50
Sugar, granulated	4¾
Lead	2.77½
Copper	10.60

WHEAT—Liverpool cables opened ½@¾d higher and scared local shorts into active buying, which put prices up ½c at the opening to 68⅝c for December....Weekly exports of wheat and flour from both coasts were 3,565,300 bushels, against 3,799,100 bushels the previous week and 2,538,000 bushels last year. Since July 1 exports have been 12,867,600 bushels larger than for the corresponding time last year. Receipts at New-York for the week were 1,049,600 bushels. English farmers' deliveries were 5,500 quarters at an average of 24s....Final prices were at ⅝c advance. Cash wheat market was higher and inactive. No. 2 red quoted 2c over December, free on board, afloat, to arrive; December closed at 68½c; No. 1 hard Spring quoted 1⅝c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern New-York, December price, free on board, afloat; do Duluth, ¼c over December....Shipments from New-York, 99,000 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 316,000 bushels. Receipts at New-York, 263,000 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 350,000 bushels.

CORN—Market was influenced by wheat at the opening, but later eased off under increasing local pressure. Bradstreet's exports from both coasts were 2,394,700 bushels for the week, against 2,656,400 bushels the week before, and 1,605,900 bushels last year. Shipments since July 1 have been 10,998,500 bushels larger than for the same period a year ago....At close market was dull and easy, with prices unchanged to ⅛c net higher. Cash corn inactive and steady. No. 2 quoted ¼c under October price in elevator; October closed at 26¾c. One car ungraded sold at 27½c on track. ....Receipts at Atlantic ports, 369,000 bushels; shipments, 181,000 bushels.

OATS—Market was without feature during forenoon. Cash market was neglected....Sales were 22,000 bushels track and ungraded white, 20@30c....No. 2 oats quoted at 20½c asked in elevator; No. 3 oats, 19c; No. 2 white, 24½c, nominal; No. 3 white, 21½c, nominal....Receipts at Atlantic ports, 469,000 bushels; shipments, 424,000 bushels.

RYE—Market firm; quoted 39¼c cost, insurance, and freight, for No. 2 Western. Car lots State and Western quoted 37@38c.

BARLEY—Market firm. New feeding quoted 31c, cost, insurance, and freight.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Market held above buyers' views. The market closed firm. Total sales were 7,700 pks, including 1,000 bbls Winter straights, $3.30@$3.35; 500 sacks do, $3.15; 3,000 bbls Spring patents, $3.60@$3.70; 1,000 bbls clears, $2.90@$3.05; 2,000 sacks superfine for export, $1.60. Receipts at Atlantic ports, 12,000 bbls; shipmens, 87,000 bbls.

FEED—Firmly held. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 45@50c; 100 lb, 55@60c; rye feed, 47½@50c; sharps 65@70c; hominy chop, 40@45c; cottonseed meal, 95@$1.05; oil meal, 85@90c; city feed, 55@57½c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—Dull and nominal; prime crude, barrels, 20c; white, prime, 25½@26c....LARD OIL—Quiet; prime city, 37@40c. LINSEED OIL—Quiet; American, raw, 31@32c; boiled, 33@34c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Sept. 19.—Oil closed at $1.12; Standard's price, $1.12.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Fairly active and stronger, in sympathy with grain....PORK—Firm and dull. Quoted: Mess, $7.50@$8; family, $9.50@$11; short clear, $7.75@$9.50....BEEF—Unchanged. Quoted: Extra mess, $7; family, $8@$9; packet, $7@$8....BEEF HAMS—Firm at $16. ....DRESSED HOGS—Steady; unchanged. Quoted: 160-lb, 4½c; heavy to light, 4¼@5c.... CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies quoted 5@6c asked; pickled shoulders firm at 4c; pickled hams steady at 9¼@10c....TALLOW—Steady at 3¼c. ....STEARINE—Firm; lard, 4½@4⅝c; oleo firm at 4¼c....LARD—Held higher, prime steam closing at 3.87½@3.90c; city, 3.50c; refined higher; South American, 4.55c; Continent, 4.20c; compound firm at 4c; options closed at 3.80c for September nominal.

COFFEE.

Covering of local shorts tended to maintain prices. Havre was up a shade, as was Hamburg. The Brazilian markets were lower. A fair proportion of switching took place....Exchange, 8 23-32c; receipts low; stock, 318,000 bags; clearance for United States, 8,000 bags; Santos, receipts, 27,000 bags; stock, 536,000 bags.

COTTON.

The market closed very steady, with a net advance of 14@17 points. Total sales were 133,200 bales. Receipts for the week are estimated at 280,000 to 380,000 bales, and for to-day early estimates were for as much as 45,000 bales. The total visible supply shows a decrease of 578,181 bales as compared with the same date of 1895, a falling off of 212,667 bales from the corresponding date of 1894, and a decrease of 453,395 bales from 1893. The total visible supply is 1,698,714 bales, against 2,276,895 bales last year, 1,911,881 bales in 1894, and 2,152,109 bales in 1893.

GROCERIES.

RICE—Market rules firm; Carolina and Louisiana, common to ordinary, 2¼@3c; extra head, 5½@6c; Java, 3⅜@3¾c; Japan, 4@4¼c.

SUGAR—Market for raw sugar was nominal for centrifugal, which is quoted at 3c for 96° test, but low grades are steady, with muscovado, 89° test, quoted at 2¾c, and molasses sugar, 89° test, at 2½c. London sugar market quiet. Fair refining quoted at 9d 6d, and beet firm, but quiet, with present month quoted as 8s 10½d, and next month 9s 11½d. Market is still oversold on nearly all grades.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—General market steady....New-Orleans, centrifugal, ordinary, 12@18c; New-Orleans, open kettle, fair, 27@28c; choice, 35@37c; Puerto Rico, 28@35c; Barbados, 25@27c; syrups, fair, 12@14c; fancy, 22@24c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 19.—Resin firm; strained, $1.35; good strained, $1.40. Spirits of turpentine firm; machine, 22¾c; irregular, 22¼c bid. Tar steady at $1.05. Crude turpentine firm; hard, $1.30; soft, $1.55; virgin, $1.65.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 19.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 23¼c; sales, 316 bbls. Resin firm at $1.40.

FREIGHTS.

The market continues strong and prices have advanced. Room is scarce. No engagements were reported.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—The wheat market was steady to strong to-day, but at the close the confidence in still higher prices was not so great as it was in the beginning of the session. The recent advance in English and Continental markets lost some of its importance and significance to-day, speculators awakening to the fact that higher ocean freights have been the cause in a great measure of the appreciation. The situation, however, was conceded to be a strong one, even considering this circumstance. At the opening and for some time thereafter there was good buying, but before the close offerings exercised a greater influence, and prices rested slightly under the final ones of yesterday. Liverpool quoted an advance of ½@¾d, and Continental markets were variously higher. Receipts at Chicago were 234 cars, and 132,479 bushels were taken from store. Large exports for the week from both coasts exerted a favorable influence on prices. Argentine shipments for the week were 88,000 bushels. Atlantic seaboard clearances for twenty-four hours were 594,747 bushels. December wheat opened from 61⅝c to 61¾c, sold between 61¼@61⅝c and 62c, closing at 61⅝c—a shade under yesterday. Cash wheat was firm and ½c higher early, closing steady and unchanged from yesterday. Receipts at principal Western points, 955,711 bushels; shipments, 481,193 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 340,530 bushels; shipments, 315,581 bushels.

CORN—Prices profited to a moderate extent by the opening advance in wheat, but there was lacking an independent spirit. Trade fell into the usual languid condition, orders of all sorts being scarce. Receipts were 520 cars, 40 cars less than estimated, and 177,747 bushels were withdrawn from store. Liverpool quoted ¼@½d advance. Export clearances amounted to 186,755 bushels. May corn opened at 25c, sold between 25⅛c and 24¾@24⅞c, closing at 24⅞c—unchanged from yesterday. Cash was firm and ⅛c per bushel higher, closing steady. Receipts at principal Western points, 322,509 bushels; shipments, 601,511 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 361,476 bushels.

OATS—Such trading as there was in oats bore no marks of importance. Minor transactions for local account kept the market from being entirely lifeless, while sympathy with wheat afforded prices their incentive for strength. Receipts were 307 cars, and 3,600 bushels were taken from store. May oats closed a shade lower than yesterday. Cash oats were steady, very little change in prices being noted.

RYE—Was firm and higher. Offerings were small and the demand good. Receipts were 22 cars. No. 2, on the regular market, sold at 32@32½c, and No. 3 at 31c. Sample sales were at 28@31c for no grade, 31½c for No. 3, and 33c for No. 2; September sold at 33c, and December at 33¼c.

BARLEY—Was in light supply and good demand. Offerings were principally of medium to good grades, very little poor quality being seen. Receipts were 46 cars. The range was from 24c to 30c, with choice to fancy quotable at 34@35c, nominal. Timothy dull; prime cash, $2.57½, nominal; September sold at $2.57½@$2.60. Country lots ranged from $2 to $2.40. Clover was firm; prime cash and October, $7, nominal.

PROVISIONS—Operations in the provision market were not of a character to arouse interest. The tone of prices was apparently with regard to the feeling in wheat, although the advance attained early was fairly well held until the close. The recessions in the grain markets not receiving full response, January pork closed 5c higher than yesterday, January lard 5@7½c higher, and January ribs a shade higher. Domestic markets were steady. Liverpool quoted 6d advance on lard. The cash market was quiet and unchanged. Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat, 200 cars; corn, 380 cars; oats, 290 cars; hogs, 38,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Lake business was slow; corn to Buffalo, 1c.

HIDES—Were quiet and firm; packers' quotations: Native heavy, 8½c; light, 7¼c; native cows, heavy and light, 8c; butt brands, heavy, 7¼c; light, 6¼c; Colorados, heavy, 6¼c; light, 6¼c; Texas, heavy, 7½c; light, 7c; all asked.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Sept.	60⅞@..	61⅛@..	60⅞@..	60½@..
Dec.	61⅜@61½	62 @..	61¼@61⅜	61⅝@..
May	65⅞@..	66 @..	65¼@65⅜	65¼@65⅜
Corn, No. 2—				
Sept.	21⅝@..	21⅝@..	21⅜@..	21⅝@..
Oct.	21½@..	21⅞@..	21½@..	21½@..
Dec.	22⅛@22¼	22⅛@22¼	22 @..	22 @..
May	25 @25⅛	25⅛@..	24¾@24⅞	24⅞@..
Oats, No. 2—				
Sept.	15⅞@..	16 @..	15⅞@..	16 @..
Oct.	16 @..	16¼@..	16 @..	16¼@..
Dec.	16⅝@..	16⅞@..	16⅝@..	16⅞@..
May	19⅝@..	19⅞@..	19⅝@19¾	19¾@..
Mess pork, per bbl—				
Sept.	$5.82½	$5.82½	$5.82½	$5.82½
Oct.	5.82½	5.90	5.82½	5.87½
Jan.	6.92½	6.97½	6.90	6.97½
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Sept.	3.47½	3.47½	3.47½	3.47½
Oct.	3.42½	3.47½	3.42½	3.47½
Jan.	3.85	3.87½	3.82½	3.87½
Short ribs, per 100 lb—				
Sept.	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10
Oct.	3.12½	3.12½	3.12½	3.12½
Jan.	3.45	3.47½	3.45	3.45

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was dull but firm; prices unchanged; No. 2 Spring wheat, 60¼@61c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 58c, by sample; No. 2 red, 63@64c; No. 2 corn, 21@21¼c; No. 2 oats, 16¼c; No. 2 rye, 32½c; No. 2 barley, 33c, nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, 67@67½c; prime timothy seed, $2.57½; mess pork, per bbl, $5.90@$5.95; lard, per 100 lb, $3.50; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $3.15@$3.25; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $3.50@$3.75; short clear sides, (boxed,) $3.50@$3.62½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18; sugars, cutloaf, $5.57; granulated, $4.97; standard A, $4.70; linseed oil, raw, 25c; boiled, 27c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	6,348	12,558
Wheat, bushels	107,951	75,743
Corn, bushels	22,000	539,907
Oats, bushels	267,928	227,465
Rye, bushels	8,141	620
Barley, bushels	26,950	2,233

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was easy; extra creamery, 15c; firsts, 13@14c; seconds, 10@12c. Eggs were firm; fresh stock, 13½@14c.

STATE OF TRADE.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 19.—The futures market opened higher this morning, but the position was not maintained, and the tendency was toward an easier feeling, following the advance of 5c in a few days. The net change was 1-16 decline. December opened at 59¼c or 59⅜c above yesterday's close, and sold off to a close at 58⅝@58¾c, against a close yesterday of 58¾c, and 53⅞c a year ago. Cash wheat everybody seemed to be buying, and what may be called a brisk demand existed. Half a cent under December was freely paid for spot offerings of new No. 1 Northern. No. 2 Northern and new No. 3 wheat are quoted at 1¼@2c under new No. 1 Northern for the former, and 3@6c under for the latter. Old No. 1 Northern was traded at December price, and ¼c over was also paid on spot and to arrive. Old No. 2 Northern quoted at ¼@¾c under old standard, and old No. 3 at 1½@2c under. Receipts, 391 cars; shipments, 27 cars. On track: Old No. 1 hard, 60c; new, 59¼c; old No. 1 Northern, 58½c; new, 58c; old No. 2 Northern, 59c; new, 56½c. Flour—Choice patents, $3.20@$3.45; bakers', $2@$2.70; production, 41,000 bbls; shipments, 39,227 bbls. Millstuffs—Bran in bulk quoted at $4@$4.25; shorts, $4.20@$4.50; middlings, $6@$6.75.

BUFFALO, Sept. 19.—Spring wheat quiet, closing strong; No. 1 hard, old, 66⅜c; No. 1 Northern, do, 65⅜c; spot No. 1 hard, new, 65@65½c; No. 1 Northern, 64¾c; No. 1 hard, old, cost, insurance, and freight, 2½c; new, 8¼c, under New-York December; Winter wheat quiet; firm; No. 2 red, in store, 68c; No. 3 red, 63½c; no track offerings. Corn strong and higher at close; No. 2 yellow, 28c; No. 3 do, 27⅜c; No. 2 corn, 27c; No. 3 do, 26¾c, on track; No. 2 yellow, 25½c; No. 2 corn, 25c, in store. Oats strong; No. 2 white, 22½c; No. 3 do, 18@18½c; No. 2 mixed, 16@17c; No. 3 do, 14@15c, on track; No. 2 white, 23½c, in store. Canal freights firm; wheat, 3¾c; corn, 3½c; oats, 2⅜c; barley, 3c; rye, 3½c; flaxseed, 3¾c. Rye nominal. Flour firm; fair demand. Millfeed steady; unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 66,000 bbls; wheat, 262,000 bushels; corn, 96,000 bushels; oats, 155,000 bushels. Shipments, by Rail—Flour, 29,000 bbls; wheat, 192,000 bushels; corn, 112,000 bushels. Shipments, by Canal—Wheat, 25,000 bbls; oats, 55,000 bushels; barley, 67,000 bushels; rye, 34,000 bushels; flaxseed, 42,000 bushels.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 19.—Flour firmer; unchanged. Receipts, 23,000 bbls; exports, 15,000 bbls; sales, 1,000 bbls. Wheat firmer; spot and September, 64¼@64½c; October, 65⅛@65⅜c; December, 67¼@67⅜c; steamer No. 2 red, 59¼@59⅜c; Southern, by sample, 63@65⅛c; do, on grade, 62¼@65¼c. Receipts, 18,000 bushels; exports, 119,000 bushels; stock, 1,229,000 bushels; sales, 26,000 bushels. Corn steady; spot and September, 26¼@26⅜c; October, 26⅜@27c; new or old November or December, 27@27¼c; January, 27½@27¾c; steamer mixed, 22¼@22¾c; Southern, white, 27@28½c; do, yellow, 28@29½c. Receipts, 118,000 bushels; exports, 116,000 bushels; stock, 1,352,000 bushels; sales, 1,000 bushels. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2 white, 24@25c; No. 2 mixed, 21c bid. Receipts, 52,000 bushels; stock, 329,000 bushels. Rye firm; No. 2 near by, 36@36½c; No. 2 Western, 37½@38c. Receipts, 9,000 bushels; stock, 97,000 bushels. Hay barely steady; choice timothy, $12.50 bid. Grain freights easy; unchanged. Cotton quiet; middlings, 8⅝c. Eggs weak at 14c. Other articles unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—Flour quiet; unchanged. Wheat strong; demand light; contract wheat, September, 64¼@64½c; October, 64¼@64¾c; November, 65⅛@65⅜c; December, 66⅛@66⅜c. Corn quiet; firm; No. 2 mixed, September, 26¼@27c; October, 27@27½c; November, 27⅛@28c. Oats higher; offerings light; No. 2 white, September and October, 24@24¼c; November, 24¼@24¾c; December, 24½@25c. Butter quiet; market steady; creamery, extra, 16c; prints, extra, wholesale, 17@18c; prints, extra, jobbing, 19@22c. Sugars—Refined quiet; unchanged. Other articles unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 2,600 bbls and 5,500 sacks; wheat, 7,500 bushels; corn, 69,500 bushels; oats, 7,800 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 2,400 bushels; corn, 1,600 bushels; oats, 16,500 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 19.—Wheat—Opened firmer; December opened at 61⅝c, rose to 61¾c, fell to 61½c, and closed at 61⅝c. Cash wheat nominal. Sample wheat, ½c lower; No. 1 Northern, 62½c; do, old No. 3, 63½c; No. 2 Northern, 60½@61c; do, old, to forward, 62c. Sample barley in brisk demand; No. 2 old, 29½c. Rye firm; good demand; No. 1, on track, 33½@33⅝c; No. 2, on track, 32½c; No. 3, 30c. Flour held 10c higher, and millers ask $3.55@$3.65 for hard Spring wheat patents in wood. Millstuffs unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 4,800 bbls; wheat, 21,450 bushels; barley, 24,000 bushels; rye, 6,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 26,924 bbls; wheat, 7,150 bushels; barley, 800 bushels.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 19.

BEEVES—Receipts were 85½ cars, or 1,358 head—81 cars for exporters and city slaughterers direct and 4 cars for the market. There was no trading, and feeling was steady. London and Liverpool cables quoted refrigerator beef firmer at 6½@8½c per lb, live cattle selling at 10@11c, dressed weight; American sheep steady at 8½@9½c. The Massachusetts took out to London 543 cattle and 1,800 quarters of beef, the Ontario, to the same port, 343 cattle; the Umbria, to Liverpool, 1,955 quarters of beef; the British Queen, to Antwerp, 600 sheep; the Exeter City, 200 cattle, to Bristol, and the Lorenzo will sail to-morrow for Hull with 132 cattle.

CALVES—Receipts to-day were 102 head, and 150 head were held over Friday. Veals steady at $4.50@$7.25 per 100 lb for common to prime; ordinary grassers sold at $2.50, fed and Western calves at $3.50; about 50 calves were held over. Dressed calves in moderate request at yesterday's quotations.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts were 10 cars, or 1,892 head, and 8 cars were held over Friday, making 18 cars on sale. Sheep were in fair demand at fully sustained prices. Lambs active and 15@25c higher; 3 cars were holding at a late hour for higher prices; medium to choice sheep sold at $2.75@$3.55 per 100 lb; ordinary to prime lambs at $4.25@$5.25; 1 car of Western lambs at $5.35.

HOGS—Receipts were 11½ cars, or 1,996 head, all for slaughterers direct, with the exception of 2 head; no sales reported; nominally steady at $3.60@$4.10 per 100 lb; country-dressed quiet at 4@6½c for heavy to light weights.

BUFFALO, Sept. 19.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 3,322 head; total for week thus far, 18,158 head; for same time last week, 17,314 head; consigned through, 3,254 head; to New-York, 1,276 head; on sale, 68 head; market opened dull and slow; closed dull, with two loads of Texas steers unsold; common to fair native cows, $2.25@$3; veals easy at $4@$6.50. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 6,240 head; total for week thus far, 43,520 head; for same time last week, 46,240 head; consigned through, 2,240 head; to New-York, 4,320 head; on sale, 4,000 head; market opened about steady for good Yorkers and mixed; lower on others; pigs dull and unchanged; closed steady for good hogs, but slow for pigs, with several decks unsold; Yorkers, good to choice, $3.50@$3.55; mixed packers, $3.45@$3.50; pigs, $3.15@$3.25; roughs, $2.65@$2.90; stags, $2@$2.50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 3,000 head; total for week thus far, 22,800 head; for same time last week, 24,800 head; consigned through, 400 head; to New-York, 1,400 head; on sale, 2,600 head; market opened active and higher for lambs; sheep steady to strong; closed firm; all sold; fair to good native lambs, $4.40@$4.75; culls and common, $3@$3.25; Canada lambs, $4.75@$4.90; mixed sheep, good to choice, $3@$3.25; fair to good, $2@$2.35; heavy ewes, $3.25@$3.30.

EAST LIBERTY, Sept. 19.—Cattle—Receipts light; market steady; prime heavy, $4.50@$4.65; good, $4.20@$4.40; tidy, $3.90@$4.10; good medium, $3.75@$4; fair, $3.50@$3.80; common, $3@$3.40; bulls, stags, and cows, $2@$3.50; bologna cows, $5@$15; fresh cows and Springers, $15@$40. Hogs—Receipts light; market steady; prime medium weights, $3.45@$5; best Yorkers, $3.40@$3.45; common to fair Yorkers, $3.30@$3.35; pigs, $2.50@$3.25; heavy, $3.10@$3.20; roughs, $2.25@$2.90. Sheep—Receipts light; market dull; prime, $3.50@$3.60; good, $3.30@$3.50; fair, $2.70@$3.15; common, $1.75@$2.25; culls, 50c@$1. Lambs—Choice, $4.25@$4.65; common to good lambs, $2.75@$4; veal calves, $6@$6.50; heavy and thin calves, $3@$3.50.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 200 head; market steady; native steers, $2.25; native cows, $1.25@$2.40; Texas steers, $2.30@$2.70. Hogs—Receipts, 500 head; market 5c higher; light, $3.10@$3.20; mixed, $3@$3.15; heavy, $2.90@$3.25. Sheep—Receipts, 382 head; no market.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 19.—Hogs—Receipts, 1,200 head; market firm. Pigs and lights, $2.95@$3.05; medium, $2.85@$2.97½; heavy, $2.65@$2.85. Cattle—Receipts, 250 head; market nominal. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; market steady.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—CATTLE—Receipts, 300 head; market quiet and easy; common to extra steers, $3@$4.55; stockers and feeders, $2.25@$3.75; cows and bulls, $1.25@$3.25; calves, $2.75@$6; Texans, $2.35@$2.90; Western rangers, $2@$3.60.

HOGS—Receipts, 15,000 head; market strong to 5c higher; heavy packing and shipping lots, $2.75@$3.20; common to choice assorted, $3.20@$3.30; light, $2.80@$3.30; pigs, $1.50@$3.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,500 head; market quiet and steady; inferior to choice, $1.50@$2.75; lambs, $4.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 19—1 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess steady at 46s 3d; prime mess steady at 36s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, steady at 45s; do, medium, steady at 38s 9d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, firm at 42s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, firm at 28s; short rib, about 20 to 24 lb, dull at 22s 6d; long clear middles, light, about 35 to 38 lb, firm at 26s; long clear middles, heavy, about 40 to 45 lb, steady at 25s 6d; short clear middles, heavy, about 45 to 50 lb, dull at 21s; clear bellies, about 12 to 14 lb, steady at 28s 6d. Shoulders—About 12 to 14 lb, steady at 22s. Lard—Prime Western, spot, firm at 18s 9d. Cheese—American, finest white, firm at 42s; do, colored, firm at 44s. Tallow—Prime city, firm at 17s 9d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined, firm at 15s 3d. Spirits of Turpentine—Firm at 19s 3d. Resin—Common, firm at 4s 10½d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter, no stock; No. 1 Northern Spring firm at 5s 6d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, firm at 2s 10½d; September firm at 2s 10½d; October firm at 2s 10½d; November firm at 2s 11d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter firm at 7s 3d. Hops at London—Pacific coast dull at 20@40s.

LONDON, Sept. 19—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 10s 6d@10s 9d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96° test, and 9s@9s 9d for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—September, 8s 11¼d per cwt; November-December, 9s 3¾d. Pepper—Fair Singapore, white, 4d. Calcutta Linseed—Spot delivery, 29s 4½d per quarter; August shipment, via Cape, 29s 4½d. Spirits of Turpentine, 19s 1½d per cwt.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The imports of wool for the week were as follows: From New South Wales, 2,839 bales; Victoria, 1,078 bales; South Australia, 150 bales; Natal, 46 bales; New-Zealand, 1,210 bales; Persia, 3,356 bales; Falklands, 487 bales; other points, 297 bales. The arrivals for the fifth series of sales closed on Sept. 18. They aggregate as follows: New South Wales, 43,223 bales; Queensland, 37,218 bales; Victoria, 28,420 bales; South Australia, 4,942 bales; West Australia, 2,402 bales; Tasmania, 3,184 bales; New-Zealand, 114,560 bales; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 48,209 bales. Deducting 47,000 bales, which were forwarded direct, and adding 73,500 bales, which were held over from the last series, there are available for the coming series 308,658 bales. The offerings for next week's sales will be 68,974 bales. The series will close on Oct. 20. There will be sales of wooled sheepskins on Oct. 1 and 2.

NASSAU, N. P., Sept. 15.—General business is dull. The sponge market is quiet, but prices are high. The sales last week amounted to $6,000.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 19.—Cotton firm; good middling, 7 15-16c; middling, 7¾c; low middling, 7 9-16c; good ordinary, 7 5-16c; net receipts, 11,790 bales; gross, 12,083 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,656 bales; France, 5,850 bales; coastwise, 310 bales; stock, 111,982 bales; sales, 3,900 bales.

GALVESTON, Sept. 19.—Cotton easy; middling, 7¾c; low middling, 7½c; good ordinary, 7⅛c; net and gross receipts, 8,038 bales; exports, to the Continent, 6,257 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 122,336 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 19.—Cotton steady; middling, 7 9-16c; low middling, 7 5-16c; net and gross receipts, 6,571 bales; sales, 751 bales; stock, 69,048 bales.

DIVING IN DEEP WATER.

Successful Efforts to Recover Treasure from a Sunken Ship.

From The London Telegraph.

Successful diving operations have been carried on at Cape Finisterre in connection with the sunken steamer Skyro of Sunderland. The Skyro, in April, 1891, sailed from Carthagena, Spain, bound for London, with a valuable cargo of silver, lead, and fruit on board, and having besides stowed in the cabin bar silver valued at £9,000. Her total cargo was valued at about £30,000.

All went well until approaching Cape Finisterre in foggy weather, when the vessel struck the Meixiddo Reef, but passed over and went down in deep water within twenty minutes, and about two miles off the coast. The whole of the crew were saved. An expedition went out in the same year, and found the wreck, but was unable to secure the treasure. The vessel, with her valuable cargo, has thus remained untouched until last year, when Mr. John K. Moffatt of Bilbao entered into negotiations with Lloyd's underwriters, and spent four months over the operations, which had to be suspended in September last year owing to bad weather setting in.

This year another determined effort has been made, with more powerful apparatus, the working depth for the diver being 28 fathoms, (168) feet.) It has now resulted successfully, and already thirty-seven bars of silver, valued at $20,000, have been placed in the bank at Corunna, to remain there until the operations are completed. To obtain the remaining fifty-one bars, it is found necessary to blow away the deck, which the diver is preparing to do, but from experiments made so far, it is doubtful whether the dynamite can be ignited, from some unknown cause. Since July 18 last, and up to this week, the diver has made twenty-seven journeys down, first mooring buoys over the vessel to mark the spot, and then recovering the thirty-seven bars now obtained. The air and water pressure on the diver is seventy-three pounds per square inch. Considering the wild and exposed position of the wreck, about nine miles south from Cape Finisterre, the strong currents that prevail in this locality, and the fact that the diver has had to clear away the cabin skylight to effect an entrance and get down into the cabin with the deck collapsed to within eighteen inches of the cabin floor on the starboard side of the silver, some idea of the dangerous nature of the undertaking may be realized. It is expected that within the next three weeks this operation will be completed. With the exception of Mr. Gregory, who has charge of the operations on the spot, and Mr. Moffatt's son and the steward, who are English, the operators are Spaniards, including the diver, who is a fellow of splendid physique, named Angel Erestarbe.

An Old Building.

From The Oak Hill Record.

Poughkeepsie has a building that is probably the oldest one on the Hudson River. It is at the corner of Washington and Delafield Streets, and was erected, according to the tradition, in 1713. It is being repaired to prevent falling into decay. The plaster on the walls is six inches thick, and the laths are hand cut, about two inches in thickness. It is safe to say that house, even if antiquated, is a warm one to live in during the Winter.

HER IRON TRADE MENACED

ENGLAND'S GREATEST INDUSTRY IS ON UNSAFE GROUND.

Already a Large Part of the Ores She Must Use Are Imported from Other Lands, and the Mines upon Which She Now Depends Are Failing—How the United States Might Get a Hold on the Markets of the World.

The Autumn meetings of the British Iron and Steel Institute for the current year opened at Bilbao, in Spain, on Aug. 31, and continued over the next four days. Connected with the choice of this city as the place of meeting are certain iron-trade problems and conditions that are of great, almost vital, interest to English manufacturers, and of hardly less importance to those of America. These problems and conditions are explained by an article in The London Times.

It seems that for the last twenty years the North of Spain has supplied the blast furnaces of South Wales, Middlesborough, Scotland, and to a less extent of other districts, with the greater part of their raw materials, apart from a certain quantity of local ores. This is a state of things that would have hardly been deemed credible less than fifty years ago.

Up to 1870 the blast furnaces of England may be said to have been fed exclusively with ores of British origin. Such ores were not overabundant in the early history of the trade. The districts of South Wales, South Staffordshire, and South and West Yorkshire almost monopolized the supply of British iron ores until the early years of the present century, when Scotland came into the field as a result of the discovery of the blackband ores of the Airdrie and Coatbridge Districts by Musket.

Cleveland came into the field about twenty years later, owing to the discovery by the late John Vaughan of the very large deposits of ore since worked in that district by over 130 blast furnaces, and to the extent of over 6,000,000 tons a year. The same description of ore was afterward discovered and worked in Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, and Nottinghamshire, and originated a considerable iron-making business about Fordingham, Weedon, Sheffield, Doncaster, and other localities.

The Cumberland and Northwest Lancashire hematite ores, which were known at a much earlier date, were not worked on a large scale until more recently, and to them is due the industrial development of such towns as Barrow, Workington, Whitehaven, and Maryport, which have all come prominently to the front as manufacturing centres during the last thirty-five years.

Forced to Seek Foreign Ore.

But within that period it became necessary for the iron industry of England to look out for ore supplies of a purer description than those of the Midlands, Scotland, South Wales, and Cleveland. West Cumberland, and to a certain extent Northwest Lancashire, had exactly the quality of ores that were wanted for the manufacture of steel, but at a rather high cost, and not in sufficient abundance. The future of the iron industry of England thus became dependent to a large extent upon the possibility of procuring ample supplies of ores suitable for steel making at a reasonable price.

It was at this stage that the iron ore resources of Bilbao began to attract attention. The splendid ores of that district had been worked from very early times, and the people of Biscay were noted centuries ago for their skill in iron manufacture, but even so recently as 1861 the total output of the district did not exceed 54,000 tons, and in 1870 it had not passed beyond 146,000 tons. Since the last-mentioned year the expansion of the iron ore trade of Bilbao has been one of the most remarkable phases of the industrial history of both Spain and Great Britain.

Year after year the output and the shipment of Bilbao ores extended—stimulated and fostered by the application of English capital—until the exports of iron ores were as much as 2,732,000 tons in 1880, and rose to 5,708,000 tons in 1890, while for the present year the exports are estimated to be at the rate of over 6,000,000 tons. Four-fifths of this large export were shipped to British ports, but considerable quantities were also shipped to Germany, France, Belgium, and the United States, and at the present time all the five leading iron-producing countries in the world are more or less dependent on the ores of Bilbao.

This has naturally given rise to a considerable competition for mines—to a scramble, in short, for the best deposits, which have eventually fallen into the hands of the leading iron and steel makers in Great Britain, France, and Germany. Had the deposits in question been inexhaustible, the existence of a keen rivalry for supplies would have been a matter of less urgent importance; but, unfortunately, after a quarter of a century of steady depletion, the iron ores of the Bilbao region are within measurable distance of exhaustion.

The most valuable ore is, indeed, no longer to be had, although one or two of the most favorably situated firms still mine it for their own purposes. Even the second-class supplies are showing unquestionable signs of giving out. In these circumstances great efforts have been made to discover new supplies of ore, either in the same region, or in some other districts that are within reasonably easy access. Already, owing to the depletion of the northern deposits, arrangements have been made for working the ores of the south of Spain on a considerable scale, and a number of firms in Cleveland and Scotland have even gone into Swedish Lapland for competitive supplies.

America's Great Opportunity.

It is clear, therefore, that the members of the Iron and Steel Institute had a very practical interest in visiting Spain on the present occasion. No greater disaster could befall the iron trade of Great Britain than the failure of supplies of cheap and pure Bessemer ores.

"Unless," says the writer in The London Times, "we are in a position to continue the importation of such supplies, we shall be compelled to reduce the output of iron used in the ordinary steel manufacture, and this would probably mean that the United States, which has within its own borders the command of a practically unlimited supply of such ores, would have a hold in the markets of the world, and perhaps even in our own, to which it has not hitherto pretended. Happily, the problem is not one of such great urgency as to call for immediate solution, although we have for years had to face the disagreeable fact that we were decreasing the consumption of home ores and increasing our demands for foreign supplies."

There is, however, another problem which has cropped up again and again of late years, and may in all probability become more urgent in the future. The Bilbao district has of late years entered upon the manufacture of iron and steel on a considerable scale. For this purpose it has obvious natural advantages. The cost of the iron ore, delivered at the furnace in Bilbao, is less than one-half the cost of the cheapest similar ores delivered on the northwest coast of England, so that, judged by this standard alone, the north of Spain should be able to make pig iron for considerably less than it costs in this country.

Spain has, besides, labor a great deal cheaper than it is in England, and it can import supplies of fuel from England at as low a price as the same fuel is delivered at the iron works on the west coast of England. These advantages have already led to a considerable export of pig iron from the north of Spain to Italy, France, the United States, and even to England.

Whether this export is likely to increase to such an extent as to cause serious alarm in England it is perhaps as yet too soon to predict. But it can at least be said that the Spanish works are well equipped, are built on the most modern lines, and are fully equal to competing with those of any other country from a technical point of view. Already these works have practically taken from England most of the trade that she formerly had with the Peninsula, and they are not insensible to their advantages in continuing this competition.

Hitherto the English firms which have embarked on the mining of iron ores in the north of Spain have generally been successful, and one of them, the Orconera Iron Ore Company, presided over by the President of the Iron and Steel Institute for the time being—Sir David Dale—has been among the most successful concerns in the history of that industry. The works and mines of the Orconera Company and of all the other leading establishments in the north of Spain are to be freely opened to the members during their visit.

WHEN THE CENTURY BEGINS

AN ENGLISH AUTHORITY'S VIEWS ON THIS DISPUTED POINT.

While Reasonable Arguments, He Says, Can Be Made in Support of Both Jan. 1, 1900, and Jan. 1, 1901, Yet He Strongly Inclines Toward the Latter Date as More in Consonance with Ordinary Methods of Reckoning Periods of Time.

Reference was made in a recent special dispatch from London to this paper to an important article in The London Times explaining exactly when it is that the nineteenth century ends and the twentieth century begins. As the matter is one on which there is considerable diversity of opinion, the article is here reproduced:

As the present century draws to its close we see looming not very far ahead the venerable dispute which reappears every hundred years—viz.: When does the next century begin? Is it the 1st of January, 1900, or the 1st of January, 1901? We know that this question was hotly debated at the beginning of this century, and also at the beginning of the eighteenth century, and even then it was very likely an ancient bone of contention. Southey refers to the "great controversy" of the year 1800 as to whether it was the beginning or end of a century, and the following striking passage occurs in Newman's "Grammar of Assent":

"I have heard say that at the beginning of this century it was a subject of serious, nay, of angry, controversy whether it began with January, 1880, or January, 1801. Argument, which ought, if in any case, to have easily brought the question to a decision, was but sprinkling water upon a flame. I am not clear that, if it could be fairly started now, it would not lead to similar results; certainly I know those who studiously withdraw from giving an opinion on the subject, when it is accidentally mooted, from their experience of the eager feeling which it is sure to excite in some one or other who is present."

Hot Dispute Over a Simple Matter.

One is naturally surprised that so simple a question should excite so much feeling, or furnish matter for a serious dispute. It is not like one of those simple questions, to which Macaulay refers, upon the existence of God, or the immortality of the soul, which the Blackfoot Indian can ask, but which the wisest philosopher is utterly unable to answer. Here the answer seems to be as simple as the question.

But in this very point, we believe, lies the explanation. It is just too simple, it requires no special knowledge, and a man consequently is disposed to set down another who does not agree with him either as a fool who cannot see it or as a cantankerous person who will not admit that he is mistaken. "Human nature being what it is," (if we may quote the immortal Butler,) it is a question admirably fitted to dispute and quarrel about. Perhaps the following remarks may help to clear the ground a little:

It is true it is a simple matter, though not quite so simple as it seems at the first blush. We must, in the first place, observe that it has nothing to do with the dispute about the actual date of the birth of Christ. Whether He was born B. C. 5, 4, 3, or any other year, is irrelevant to the present issue. For our purpose, we may assume that the ordinary date is correct, however we may choose to express that date. The question is twofold, what lawyers call "a mixed question of law and fact," and may be divided as follows:

(1) What do we mean by a given date, say Feb. 10, 1896—that is, what theory do we hold as to the correct method of dating; and (2) how does our theory, whatever it may be, agree with actual usage?

Both Sides May Be Right.

There can be no doubt that one person may hold that the next century begins on the 1st of January, 1900, and another that it begins on the 1st of January, 1901, and yet that both of them may be in full possession of their faculties. It is not a case for strong language, and cannot be settled offhand by the mere statement that 99 is not 100. Most people, however unskilled in arithmetic, will agree so far. The truth is, each view may be plausibly supported, for each view depends on a theory of dating which is in actual use. The color of the shield depends upon which side of it you are looking at.

Let us suppose a person to be writing a letter some eighteen months after the birth of Christ. How will he date his letter? Will he write, say, July 10, year 1, or July 10, year 2? If he writes the former, he will consistently held that the next century begins Jan. 1, 1900; if he writes the latter, he will hold that it begins Jan. 1, 1901.

The first view is based on the theory that the time specified is one year six months and nine days (and some hours, to be exact,) after the birth of our Lord; the second view is based on the theory that the time specified is the second year, sixth month, and tenth day after the same event. According to the first view, Feb. 10, 1896, means 1,896 years, 1 month, and 9 days (and some hours) after the birth of Christ, and we are consequently in the 1897th year.

According to the second view, Feb. 10, 1896, means the 1896th year, second month, and tenth day, and we are consequently in the 1896th year. According to the first view the number of the year is a cardinal number; according to the second view, it is an ordinal number.

Both of these methods can conceivably be maintained, and, as stated above, both are in use. If we write a letter in the afternoon and wish to specify the exact time, we date—e. g., 4:30 P. M., which means 4 hours and 30 minutes after 12 o'clock. There we use a cardinal number. We might equally well write "in the fifth hour," but as a fact we do not so write.

Again, in walking, as soon as you reach the tenth milestone from a given starting place you have completed ten miles. So when a boy is more than twelve years old we say he is in his thirteenth year, and he does not have to wait another year before "getting into his teens." Again, in the Book of Common Prayer, the next century is referred to as the period "from the year 1800 till the year 1899 inclusive."

The Weight of Argument.

All these calculations are based on the reasonable ground that in concrete reckonings of time and space we do not begin with 1, but with 0, and that there is the same space between 0 and 1 as there is between 1 and 2. The question then is, When we write 1896 are we using a cardinal or an ordinal number? It is clear that if we are using an cardinal number the last day of the century is Dec. 31, 1899, while if we are using an ordinal number the last day of the century is Dec. 31, 1900.

Arguing then in vacuo, if we may so express it, one system is as good as the other, but the following considerations seem to lead to the conclusion that we used the number of the year as an ordinal number, and that consequently the century does not end until Dec. 31, 1900.

(1) In English we use the ordinal number in the day of the month. We say 1st, 2d, 3d, &c., and not 1, 2, 3, &c. The name of the month also is equivalent to an ordinal number, because by February—e. g., we mean the second month. It would thus be illogical to suppose that the year is a cardinal number when the month and day are ordinals.

(2) If we turn the year into Latin, it is an ordinal number—viz., anno millesimo nonagesimo sexto. If it is objected that the Latin number may be ordinal and yet the English be cardinal, the obvious reply is that by this number the Latin means the same year as we mean by 1896, and not what we mean by 1895.

(3) The parallel tables of years made by chronologists in comparing one system of dating with another, make 1 B. C., followed immediately by 1 A. D. Thus in "Zumpt's Annales (to take a well-known book) the year of Rome (A. U. C.) 753 corresponds with B. C. 1, and the next year, 754, with A. D. 1. And this is, of course, not an arbitrary calculation of Zumpt, but he is merely carrying on the accepted mode of reckoning.

Strictly speaking, A. D. (Anno Domini) is applicable only to this mode of dating, for if a cardinal number is used, it should be P. C., (Post Christum.) On the whole, we may consider we are tolerably safe in holding that the next century begins on Jan. 1, 1901, though great names may be quoted on the other side.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Prospect of a Cessation of the Southern Rate War Gives Satisfaction.

The prospect of a discontinuance of the profitless rate war is regarded with much satisfaction by the New-York representatives of the Southern transportation lines. The volume of south-bound traffic is not particularly large just now, and the railroad men have been loath to move it at rates below the cost of transportation. There has been but little freight moved at cut rates by the Southern lines, other than the Seaboard Air Line. Although the Southern States Freight Association authorized all of its members to meet the Seaboard cuts, in only a few instances was the authorization availed of. Southern traffic men, as a rule, held aloof from the slaughter of rates, in expectation that some legal means would be found to stop the fight.

General Manager St. John of the Seaboard Air Line has given notice that on Monday, the 28th inst., the rates in force on that system prior to Sept. 5 will be restored. This action is taken in compliance with the order issued last Thursday by United States District Judge Speer. That this action of the Seaboard Air Line will be followed by a general restoration of rates to Southern points is a matter of course.

Southern Pacific Accused of Fraud.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 19.—Argument began in the United States court yesterday before Judge Ross on the suit brought by the Government against the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to recover 4,000,000 acres of land along its line from the Colorado River to the coast. The land comprises some of the most valuable in Southern California.

Attorney J. H. Call, for the Government, made the proceedings sensational yesterday by charging fraud on the part of the Southern Pacific Company in that it has changed the map of the preliminary surveys to represent operations on the final maps. The railroad's attorney had produced papers to show incompetency on the part of Call. Judge Ross sustained Call, and denied the railroad attorney the right to present affidavits.

To Extend a British Columbia Line.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 19.—The British Columbia Southern Railway Company has given notice of an application to Parliament for power to extend its line of railway from its present authorized terminus in Crow's Nest Pass, easterly to MacLeod and Lothbridge, in the Province of Alberta, British Columbia. The line has been subsidized with a land grant of 4,000,000 acres.

St. Paul's Annual Meeting.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 19.—The stockholders and Directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad held their annual meeting here to-day. All of the old Directors were re-elected. The annual report of the Directors shows that the freight rates charged per ton mile have decreased from 3.94 cents in 1867 to 1.003 cents in 1896.

Maine Central Report.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 19.—The annual report of the Maine Central Railroad Company for the fiscal year ended June 30 shows: Gross earnings, $5,010,618; increase, $170,857; net income, $380,376; decrease, $40,513; passenger revenue, increase, $112,697; freight earnings, increase, $58,160.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—W. A. Turk, General Passenger Agent of the Southern Railway, was in New-York yesterday. He says that passenger traffic on the Southern has been very good this Summer.

—Extensive improvements are under way on the Union Pacific in the Wyoming Division. Four wooden bridges are being replaced by iron and steel ones.

—Gen. Horace Porter, as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the St. Louis and San Francisco, will make his headquarters in New-York.

—Stockholders of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railroad will hold their annual meeting in this city on the 30th inst.

—A two-hundred-and-fifty-thousand-dollar plan is under consideration to change the line of the Baltimore and Ohio in Pittsburg.

—John D. Cutter succeeds F. A. Beatty as Traveling Passenger Agent of the Erie, with headquarters at Youngstown, Ohio.

—F. P. Graf has been appointed receiver of the Ohio Southern Railroad in place of J. R. Megrue, resigned.

—The American Railway Association will hold its annual meeting at the Hoffman House, this city, Oct. 7.

—Samuel Spencer, President of the Southern Railway Company, was in Milwaukee yesterday.

—George Silsby of St. Louis is President if the new St. Louis and Belleville Rapid Transit Company.

—George C. Smith has been re-elected President of the Western of Alabama Railroad.

Bideford's Interesting Cannon.

From The London Chronicle.

The Town Council at Bideford is highly elated, for it believes that it is in possession of five guns brought over from Spain by the Armada. No one can deny them the pleasure of what is a probable fact, although the tradition that the guns were captured by the Bideford ship Victory from the Spanish ship San Juan is not regarded as accurate.

Considerable trouble has been taken to discover their authenticity, and, though nothing decisive can be asserted, yet the statements of Capt. Enthoven, R. H. A., after careful investigation, are worthy of notice. He states that the guns belong to the sixteenth century, are not of English make, and that four of them correspond to a large extent to those now in the possession of Lord Archibald Campbell at Inverary, and whose genuineness has been established.

Mr. Julian Corbett adds an appendix to this judgment. "The guns are not of the normal English type in use at the Armada period. It is therefore probable that, if they are English, they are not earlier than the latter half of the seventeenth century."

Is Lawlessness on the Increase?

From The Newark (N. Y.) Courier.

The riding of bicycles on the sidewalks against the laws of the State, the laws of the village, and the wishes of the people is only one among the many signs of the times. Over 1,800 years ago the people demanded a sign. There is no need for any such demand now, for there are plenty of signs to be seen every day. The prevailing disease of the day is lawlessness, and an utter disregard of the rights of both person and property. Running through the fields of our citizens, both day and night, and stealing fruits of various kinds, besides damaging as much as they steal, is another sign. We have heard ten times as many complaints from our citizens this year, in that direction, as ever before. And we do not wonder at it at all, for it is merely the evident tendency of the age. It is the way children are trained, or, rather, not trained, and the way they grow up.

A Dog Who Knows a Thing or Two.

From The Elmira Advertiser.

A physician who resides in a neighboring town has a dog which he claims can beat the canine world for agility, intelligence, and all-round usefulness. The animal is a massive black fellow, and has never been known to enter a gate to reach a place if he can attain his ends by jumping a fence. He acts as mail carrier for the doctor, and when he gets a letter from the postman, whom he always meets upon the pavement, he will clear the high iron railing in front of the house, and make for the front door knob, which long practice has enabled him to turn with a dexterous twist of his paw. He will never deliver a letter to any one but the physician, who thinks so much of him that he almost believes the dog might be taught to compound pills.

AN EXPORT RATE INQUIRY.

Interesting Points Before the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission resumed its work of investigating complaints against railroads and other carriers yesterday. The day's session began with two cases against the Indiana, Decatur and Western and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroads, in which discriminations in rates for shipping corn were charged. When these cases had been heard the commission took up an investigation not begun on complaint of outside parties, but on behalf of the commission itself. This was the investigation of the rates for export charged by the Illinois Central and the Chicago and Northwestern Railroads on packing-house products from Omaha and Chicago to Europe, by way of New-Orleans. In the former two cases the complainants were the same—Sufferin, Hunt & Co. of Decatur, Ill.—and they alleged that the two roads had discriminated against them in rates on corn. Attorney Weber of Decatur appeared for Sufferin, Hunt & Co., and the Indiana, Decatur and Western was represented by W. H. Latta of Indianapolis, and W. W. Ramsay of the same city appeared for the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton.

The attorney for the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton moved that the charge be dismissed for the reason that the evidence had not shown any connection between the company and the complainants. Chairman Morrison said the whole case would be taken under advisement.

The commission then began the investigation of the export rates of the Illinois Central and the Northwestern. Edward Baxter appeared for the first-named company, and the Northwestern was represented by Attorney L. W. Bowers. Mr. Baxter made a statement to the commission, in which he denied that any discrimination was made against shippers to New-Orleans for domestic use. He declared there had been no concealment as to the rates to New-Orleans, but the company had done all it could to comply with the law.

W. J. Young, commercial agent of the Illinois Central, said that when a shipper makes application to him he wires to steamship agents at New-Orleans for a rate to Europe. This ocean rate varies daily. When he receives the rate he adds it to the rail rate to New-Orleans, with a reduction to bring the whole rate from Omaha or Chicago below the North Atlantic rate. He said it was necessary to make the rate to Europe from Chicago 4 or 5 cents less than the rate from New-York in order to get any business by way of New-Orleans.

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Unexpectedly Good Reports of Its Past Year's Receipts.

From The Boston Congregationalist.

All friends of missions will be encouraged by learning that the American Board closed its financial year Sept. 1 without debt and with $502 in its treasury. It began the year with a debt of $114,632. Not for a long period has business been weighted with so heavy a depression as during most of the last twelve months. Many churches have found great difficulty in meeting their current expenses. Incomes have been reduced that had already largely fallen off. Yet during the entire history of the board its receipts have never been so great as this year, except in the years 1890-92. The figures are as follows:

	Year Ending Sept. 1, 1895.	Year Ending Sept. 1, 1896.
Regular donations	$123,373.11	$426,730.92
Donations for special objects	45,569.04	43,989.15
Legacies	150,435.16	116,988.70
Total	$619,367.31	$587,708.77

Besides donations and legacies, the receipts for the debt, interest on permanent funds, &c., were $155,395.82, making the total from all sources $743,104.59. In addition to all this the board has received and forwarded for the relief of Armenian sufferers $130,035.96, a large part of which has come from its constituency and much of which would, but for the great need caused by Turkish barbarities, have been given to it for ordinary missionary work. Still further, the Treasurer has forwarded more than $80,000 to Armenians in Turkey from their relatives and friends in this country.

It will be understood, of course, that so large a portion of the receipts, nearly $115,000, having been given for the payment of the debt, this favorable result has been reached only by severe retrenchment in the field, checking the work at important centres. Yet on the whole the year has been spiritually a prosperous one for missions and in some fields, as in China and Turkey, barriers have been removed and opportunities were never so promising as now.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.

Sun rises...5:45|Sun sets...6:01|Moon sets...4:24

HIGH WATER SEPT. 24.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
6:26 A. M.	7:10 A. M.	8:59 A. M.
6:41 P. M.	7:20 P. M.	9:09 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) SEPT. 20.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
La Gascogne	Havre	Sept. 12
Marsala	Hamburg	Sept. 2
Nymphaea	Gibraltar	Sept. 5
Orinoco	Bermuda	Sept. 17
Panama	Bordeaux	Sept. 6
Seminole	Jacksonville	Sept. 17
Tallahassee	Savannah	Sept. 17
Wells City	Swansea	Sept. 5
MONDAY, SEPT. 21.		
Advance	Colon	Sept. 14
El Mar	New-Orleans	Sept. 16
Fulda	Gibraltar	Sept. 12
Furnessia	Glasgow	Sept. 10
Georgic	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Maasdam	Rotterdam	Sept. 9
Yucatan	Havana	Sept. 17
TUESDAY, SEPT. 22.		
Alamo	Galveston	Sept. 15
Curacao	St. Thomas	Sept. 16
Hudson	New-Orleans	Sept. 16
Martello	Hull	Sept. 8
Mozart	St. Lucia	Sept. 14
Nacoochee	Savannah	Sept. 19
Southwark	Antwerp	Sept. 12
Sobralense	Para	Sept. 10
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23.		
Aurania	Liverpool	Sept. 15
Iroquois	Jacksonville	Sept. 20
Rosse	St. Lucia	Sept. 16
Saratoga	Havana	Sept. 19
THURSDAY, SEPT. 24.		
Germanic	Liverpool	Sept. 16
Lahn	Bremen	Sept. 15
Manitoba	Queenstown	Sept. 14
P. Caland	Amsterdam	Sept. 10
Weimar	Bremen	Sept. 12

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Ciudad Condal	Sept. 20	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Allianca	Sept. 21	Colon	29 Broadway.
Spree	Sept. 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Orizaba	Sept. 23	Havana	113 Wall St.
St. Louis	Sept. 23	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	Sept. 23	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Sept. 23	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Philadelphia	Sept. 23	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Columbia	Sept. 24	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Santiago	Sept. 24	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Alps	Sept. 26	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Lucania	Sept. 26	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Sept. 26	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Gascogne	Sept. 26	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	Sept. 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	Sept. 26	London	1 Broadway.
Ardanrose	Sept. 26	Port Limon	24 State St.
Maasdam	Sept. 26	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Prussia	Sept. 26	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Curacao	Sept. 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Lahn	Sept. 29	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Paul	Sept. 30	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Sept. 30	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Southwark	Sept. 30	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Advance	Sept. 30	Colon	29 Broadway.
Zaandam	Oct. 1	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Normannia	Oct. 1	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Sobralense	Oct. 1	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
S. of Calif'nia	Oct. 2	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Etruria	Oct. 3	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	Oct. 3	London	1 Broadway.
Phoenicia	Oct. 3	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Ems	Oct. 3	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Oct. 3	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Circassia	Oct. 3	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Spaarndam	Oct. 3	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Saale	Oct. 3	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Bretagne	Oct. 3	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Havel	Oct. 6	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Oct. 7	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Oct. 7	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	Oct. 7	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
A. Victoria	Oct. 8	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Campania	Oct. 10	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mohawk	Oct. 10	London	1 Broadway.
Bourgogne	Oct. 10	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Amsterdam	Oct. 10	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Persia	Oct. 10	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Trave	Oct. 13	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Oct. 14	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Oct. 14	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Schiedam	Oct. 15	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.

Arrived—New-York, Saturday, Sept. 19.

SS Santiago, Leighton, Manzanilla Sept. 5, via Nassau 15th, with mdse and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Prins Fredrik Hendrik, (Dutch,) Sibbeles, Paramaribo Aug. 23, via Port au Prince Sept. 13, with mdse and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 18th.

SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Jones, St. Vincent Sept. 7, in ballast to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:15 A. M.

SS Pawnee, Robinson, Georgetown, S. C., Sept. 14, via Wilmington, N. C., with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS State of Texas, Staples, Galveston Sept. 12, with mdse and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Wordsworth, (Belg.,) Hairby, Rio Janeiro Aug. 23, via St. Lucia, with mdse and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

SS Ormidale, Butler, Iloilo July 11, via St. Michaels and Delaware Breakwater, with sugar to order—vessel to master. Arrived at the Bar at 8:45 A. M.

SS Roanoke, Boaz, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Ship Falconhurst, (of London,) Robertson, Singapore 152 ds, with mdse to order—vessel to Pim, Forwood & Kellock.

Ship Fritz, (Ger.,) Hashagen, Marseilles 47 ds, with mdse to order—vessel to George E. Varrelmann.

Bark Herlof Herlofsen, (Norw.,) Kroger, Ship Island Aug. 18, with timber to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Is bound for Buenos Ayres; put into this port in distress, leaking; vessel touched on the bar on leaving Pascagoula.

Brig Union, (Hait.,) Haley, Aux Cayes 20 ds, with logwood to A. Barends & Co.—vessel to Ebel & Co.

Sailed.

SS Yorktown, for Norfolk and Newport News; Italia, for Genoa and Marseilles; Old Dominion, for Norfolk and Newport News; Knickerbocker, for New-Orleans; Croatan, for Wilmington and Georgetown; City of Birmingham, for Savannah; El Monte, for New-Orleans; Massachusetts, for London; New-York, for Southampton; Ontario, for London; British Queen, for Antwerp; Umbria, for Liverpool; Ethiopia, for Glasgow; Yumuri, for Havana; Alleghany, for Kingston; Athos, for Savanna da Mar; La Touraine, for Havre; Aller, for Bremen, via Cherbourg; Obdam, for Rotterdam; Werra, for Genoa; Portia, for Halifax, N. S.; Manhattan, for Portland, Me.; H. F. Dimock, for Boston.

Ship Cedric the Saxon, for Pedang.

Bark Baldwin, for Rio Janeiro.

Brig Cameo, for Macoris.

Spoken.

Ship Australia, (Ital.,) Brigneti, from New-York July 11 for Sydney, New South Wales, was spoken Aug. 23 in lat 14 S, lon 36 W.

Bark Engelhorn, (Br.,) Shimmin, from New-York June 26 for Yokohama, was spoken Aug. 24 in lat 11 S, lon 35 W.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—SS Albano, (Ger.,) Capt. Koch, sld. from Hamburg for New-York Sept. 16.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Capt. Hadwin, sld. from Palermo for New-York Sept. 16.

SS Carib Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Dobson, from Santos, &c., sld. from Bahia for New-York Sept. 17.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich, sld. from Naples for New-York Sept. 17.

SS Madeleine, (Br.,) Capt. Nedden, sld. from Shields for New-York Sept. 17.

SS State of California, (Br.,) Capt. Braes, sld. from Glasgow for New-York yesterday.

SS Etona, (Br.,) Capt. Enwright, from New-York July 16, arr. at Rosario Aug. 24.

SS Egyptian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Coleman, from New-York Aug. 11, arr. at Rio Janeiro Sept. 14.

SS Augusta Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, from New-York Sept. 10, arr. at Plymouth yesterday.

SS British King, (Br.,) Capt. O'Hagan, from New-York Sept. 5, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Elm Branch, (Br.,) Capt. Iliff, from New-York Aug. 8, via St. Vincent, arr. at Algoa Bay yesterday.

SS Glamorganshire, (Br.,) Capt. Vyvyan, from Japan and China for New-York, arr. at Suez yesterday.

SS Picqua, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New-York Aug. 27, arr. at Trieste yesterday.

SS Galileo, (Br.,) Capt. Forth, from New-York Sept. 5, arr. here to-day.

SS Nasmyth, (Br.,) Capt. Eaton, from New-York Sept. 5 for Manchester, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Schiedam, (Dutch,) Capt. de Vries, from New-York, arr. at Amsterdam at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS St. Paul, Capt. Jamison, sld. from Southampton for New-York to-day, and passed Hurst Castle at 1:20 P. M.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Rupe, sld. from Havre for New-York to-day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Sept. 26 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Spree*, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Spree.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Louis*, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per St. Louis";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Majestic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland.")

THURSDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Columbia*, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 12:15 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne";) at 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania*, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SUNDAY.—At 6 AM for Progreso, per steamship C. Condal, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per C. Condal.")

MONDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Cost Rica) and South Pacific Ports, per steamship Allianca, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Allianca";) at 1 PM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, per steamship Justin, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Justin";) at §3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Catania, from Baltimore, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Catania";) at 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at §3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Carthagena and Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia; at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Madiana; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Orizaba, via Havana; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for San Domingo and Turk's Island, per steamship New-York.

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Santiago; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

FRIDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Corean, from Philadelphia; at 1 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Roman Prince.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jeremie and Greytown, per steamship Ardanrose, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Ardanrose";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alvena; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins F. Hendrik, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins F. Hendrik.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Doric, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Sept. 12 and up to Oct. §1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Braemer, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Oct. §1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Oct. §5 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. §10 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 14 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1896.

BIG WASHINGTON STICKS.

The State Sending Out Some Very Heavy Shipments.

From The Tacoma (Washington) Ledger.

Fine specimens of Washington's matchless long fir timbers are being put aboard the schooner Aida at the Northern Pacific dock for shipment to Shanghai, China. The Aida has a hold load of lumber in small dimensions. Nearly all her deck cargo is made up of heavy timbers and ship's spars, which reach nearly the full length of the vessel's available freight space. The timbers are cut at Ainslie, Lewis County, by the T. H. De Cew Lumber Manufacturing Company, and brought here on cars. The extraordinary size of the sticks can be better comprehended when it is understood that three flat cars are required to carry a single stick. One of the largest timbers measures 110 feet in length. The ordinary length is 95 feet, each stick being 24 inches square throughout. The Aida's heavy timbers are to be cut into smaller pieces at their destination. They are shipped in full size in order to evade the customs laws of China, which exact duty on all imported lumber at so much a single stick, size not considered.

A large number of vessels have loaded lumber on the sound this year for Shanghai, and nearly every one has carried heavy sticks and spars. A Tacoma lumber shipper who confines his trade exclusively to the rail business said in regard to heavy timbers: "Why, this State controls the entire market of the Mississippi Valley—yes, of the United States—in heavy timbers. Big trees are the only kind we have here. In Minnesota, Wisconsin, Louisiana, and other lumber States large trees are scarce, and the extra effort necessary to take them from the forest and place them on the market so enhances the cost of output that millmen there cannot compete with our lumbermen."

Puget Sound spars and heavy timbers go to all quarters of the globe. Last Fall the American ship Guy C. Goss took a shipload to New-York from Tacoma. Not long ago the Norwegian bark Margaretha took many heavy pieces from the Tacoma mill for St. Nazaire, France, and several vessels have cleared of late from the sound with big pieces for Africa. The Blakeley Mill Company is now completing an order of 5,000,000 feet of heavy lumber for a dry dock at Plymouth, England.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
FROM NEW-YORK.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cab., $60 and upward. | II. cab., $45 and upward.
Spree, Tu., Sept. 22, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Oct. 13, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Sept. 29, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Oct. 20, 10 AM
Havel, Tues., Oct. 6, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Oct. 27, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Saale, Sat., Oct. 3, 10 AM | Aller, Sat., Oct. 17, 10 AM
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Fulda, Sept. 26, 10 AM | Kaiser, Oct. 17, 10 AM
Ems, Oct. 3, 10 AM |
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
*Columbia, Oct. 24, 11 AM | †Fulda, Nov. 14, 10 AM
†Werra, Oct. 31, 10 AM | †Kaiser, Nov. 21, 10 AM
*A. Victoria, No. 7, 11 AM | *Columbia, Nov. 28 11 AM
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, Cherbourg, London, and Southampton.
North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N. Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
Columbia, Sep. 24, 7 AM | A. Victoria, Oct. 8, 7 AM
Normannia, Oct. 1, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, Oc. 15, 10 AM
I. Cab., $60 and upward; II. Cab., $45 & upward.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG, PARIS, 6½ h.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.
ST. LOUIS......Sept. 23 | ST. LOUIS......Oct. 14
ST. PAUL.......Sept. 30 | NEW-YORK....Oct. 17
PARIS..........Oct. 7 | ST. PAUL.......Oct. 21

Red Star Line to Antwerp.
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Westernland, Se. 23, noon | Noordland, Oct. 7, noon
Southwark, Se. 30, 10 AM | Friesland, Oct. 14, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamships sail every Saturday at noon.
FOR GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., Foot West 24th Street.
Furnessia......Sept. 26 | Anchoria......Oct. 17
Circassia......Oct. 3 | Ethiopia......Oct. 24
Cabin, $45; 2d Cabin, $30; steerage, $24.50 & $25.50.
S. S. City of Rome, Saturday, Oct. 10.
Cabin, $50 and up; 2d cabin, $40; steerage, $25.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
General Agents, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE, PARIS, FRANCE.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon..Sat., Sept. 26, 3 A.M.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupé.........Sat., Oct. 3, 7 A.M.
Parlor-car and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ROUND THE WORLD
Having completed the limited number of our first Round the World Party this season, we are now registering names for the Second Section, which sails from San Francisco by s. s. "China" on October 8.
PALESTINE.
The Fall Party for Palestine will sail by the s. s. "Fulda" from New-York, September 26. A number of ladies and gentlemen being booked for the tour, it is very desirable that immediate application be made to secure accommodation. Programmes and information from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

WEST INDIA TOURS.
The steamship MADIANA, 3,100 tons, is scheduled to sail from New-York for WINDWARD ISLANDS, returning via JAMAICA, Jan. 19, Feb. 27. The established reputation of this steamer is unsurpassed. Other steamers Feb. 6, 17. For illustrated pamphlets giving itinerary and rates of passage apply to
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 B'way.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
DORIC..............................Sept. 30, 3 P. M.
CHINA..............................Oct. 8, 3 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.........Oct. 17, 3 P. M.
PERU...............................Oct. 26, 3 P. M.
COPTIC............................Nov. 3, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF INDIA..Oct. 12; Jan. 4; Mch. 29
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.........Nov. 9; Feb. 1
EMPRESS OF CHINA.........Dec. 7; Mch. 1
TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA
WARRIMOO, Oct. 8. MIOWERA, Nov. 8
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
SEMINOLE, Charleston & Jack. Tuesday, Sept. 22
IROQUOIS, Jacksonville only...Friday, Sept. 25
CHEROKEE, Charleston only...Friday, Sept. 25
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack......Tuesday, Sept. 29
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE CO., General Agents.
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, PINNERS POINT, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C., DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Richmond direct, (via all-water route,) Monday (Freight only) and Saturday, (Passengers and Freight,) sailing from Pier 26 N. R. 3 P. M. Sat., 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For Catskill Mountains, Richfield Springs, and all important New-York State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Lake George, Lake Champlain, and Ottawa.
7:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountain points north of Lake Clear, Thousand Islands, and Montreal. Fridays only, sleeping car to Fulton Chain.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday for Clayton, Cape Vincent, and the Auburn Road. Sundays only, Gloversville.
12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night, except Sunday night. Sunday night, Gloversville and Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT TRAINS" TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th St. and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New-York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.
7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga. Parlor car to Albany, Sundays only.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago.
11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and New-Paltz.
4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Sleeping car Albany to Montreal.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
For tickets, time tables, parlor and sleeping car accommodations apply city offices Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE LACKAWANNA & WESTERN
Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M. (café car)—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ITHACA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 14 Park Place, 420 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
6:40 A. M. daily (Sundays 7:00 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West, and principal local points; dining car to Suspension Bridge, Pullman Vestibule Sleeper to Chicago.
11:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS"
arrives Buffalo 10:00 P. M. Through car to Rochester. Pullman Vestibuled Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car service, meals a la carte.
12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Easton and intermediate points.
1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. Junction, stopping only at principal intermediate stations; chair cars to Wilkesbarre.
3:30 P. M. Sundays only for Mauch Chunk and Hazleton and all intermediate stations.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.
5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations. Chair car to Easton.
6:10 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper Vestibuled Train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.
11:50 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate points.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points, leave as follows: 9:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 273, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 156 East 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.
Through trains leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Jamestown, Meadville, and the West. Arrives Buffalo 7:50 P. M. Parlor Car to Buffalo.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:15 A. M., Bradford 7:15 A. M., Jamestown 6:55 A. M., Cleveland 1:15 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York: 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets. In effect September 8, 1896.
9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.
10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 4:30 P. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 8:40 A. M., Louisville 12:10 P. M., St. Louis 3:44 P. M., and Toledo 8:30 A. M.
2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7:24 P. M., Chicago 4:50 P. M.
6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.
7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6:05 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland and Toledo except Saturday.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5:20, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5:20, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—4:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans, Memphis, Tampa, Asheville, and Hot Springs. 12:15 night daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans and Jacksonville.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:30 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Port Tampa and Macon. 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleeper to Jacksonville.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—Express 5:20 P. M. daily, Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days. Through Buffet Parlor Car and Day Coach.
FOR CAPE MAY, 11:00 A. M. and 1:00 P. M. week days.
For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 7:40, 9:10, 10:00 A. M., 12:10, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week days. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park,) 9:45 A. M., 5:20 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:20, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5:20, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5:20, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY
(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after Sept. 8, 1896.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) (5:45 (7:30 to Allentown) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:00, (4:30 to Red Bank,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:45, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c. from Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Highland Beach, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch at 4:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 10:15 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 5:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:45 P. M.
Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
ROYAL BLUE LINE.
TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 8:15, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:00, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 4:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00, 7:30, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 4:00, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 4:30, 8:15, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
Leave New-York, foot of Liberty St., daily.
CHICAGO, 2 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2 Sun., 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 6 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:15, 10 (Dining Car,) 11:30 A. M., (Dining Car,) 2, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 10, (Dining Car,) 11:30 A. M., (Dining Car,) 2, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6 P. M., 12:15 night.
NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily.
NEW-ORLEANS, Through Sleeper, 5 P.M. daily.
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS.
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily, except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex). 8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier...... 9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND.
VIA SOUND LINES.
PROVIDENCE LINE, via Providence, from Pier 36, N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.
NORWICH LINE, via New-London, from Pier 40, N. R., next to Desbrosses St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.
STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington, from Pier 36, N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M.
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River, from Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

Albany Evening Line
Steamers ADIRONDACK (New) and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted.) Connecting with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Sharon Springs, Richfield Springs, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, and the West.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg; week days, 5 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 133d St. N. R., 9:25 A. M.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE boats leave foot of Christopher St., N. R., every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT OF Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New-York.

FURS REPAIRED.

SEAL GARMENTS REDYED, REPAIRED, OR altered into fashionable capes. Mrs. BARKER, 116 West 30th St., New-York; late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

The New-York Times.

SUNDAY MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

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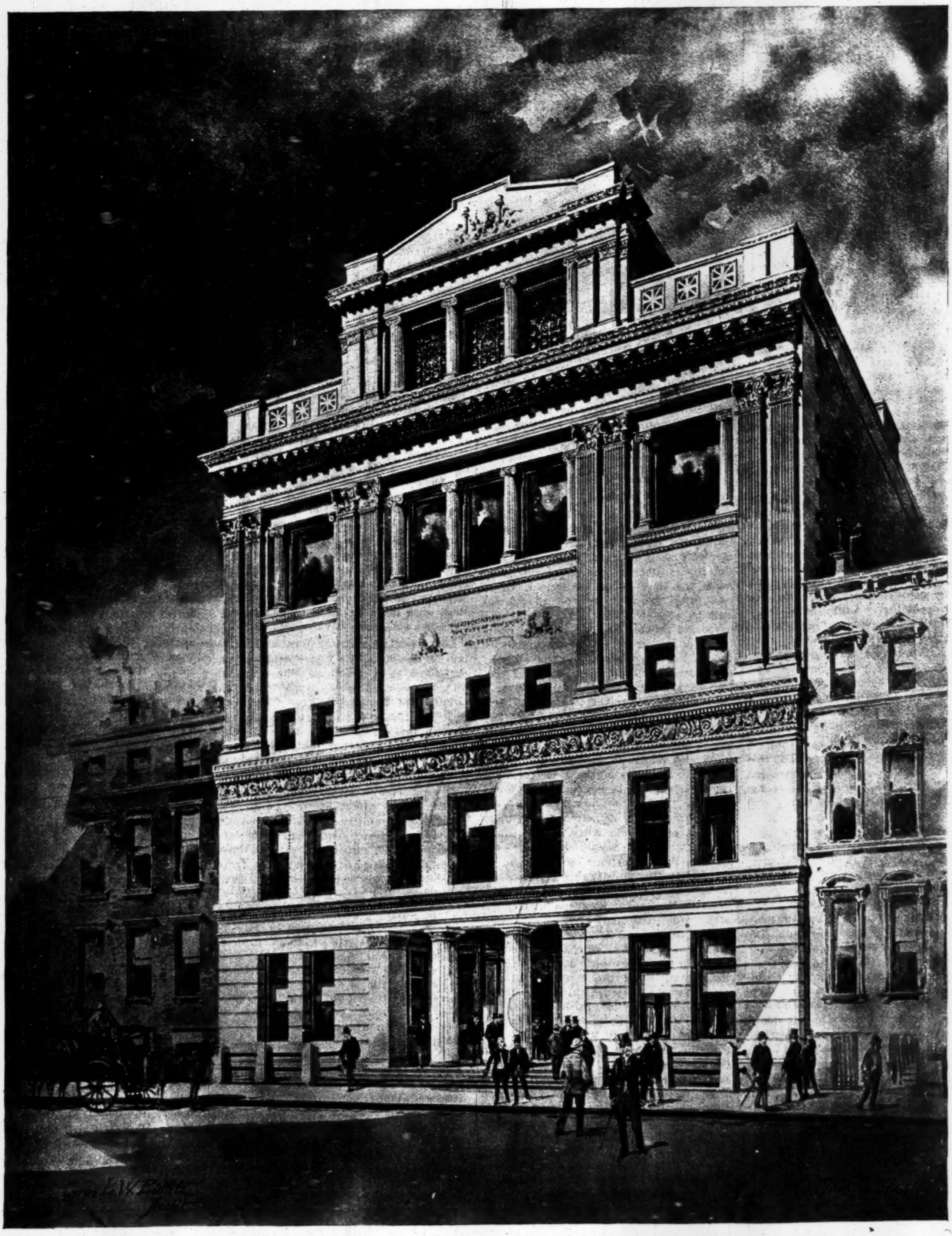
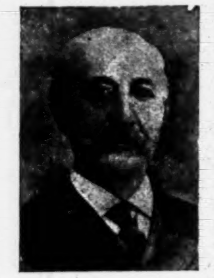


THE BAR ASSOCIATION'S NEW HOME.

[See Next Page.]

LAWYERS' NEW BUILDING

ONE of the most interesting and successful works of recent architecture is the new building of the Bar Association, in West Forty-fourth Street. That it is so is due to the liberality and intelligence of the association, as well as to the skill of its architect, Mr. Cyrus L. W. Eidlitz. Perhaps it is in part due to the fact that the association, instead of following the commoner method of competition, chose its architect outright, on the strength of his previous performances, and empowered him to do the best he could for it. Certainly it is in great part due to the liberality of the association in acquiring as much ground as was necessary fairly and handsomely to carry out its purpose and attain its objects. These objects, the "requirements," as the architects say, were two. The association is an association, and not a club. It does not need a kitchen and a dining room and the other appurtenances that vex the souls of the designers of clubs. It needed a place which could be resorted to at all times for purposes of study and research, and a place in which the members could all "assemble and meet together" on occasions.



Joseph Larocque,
President of the Bar Association.

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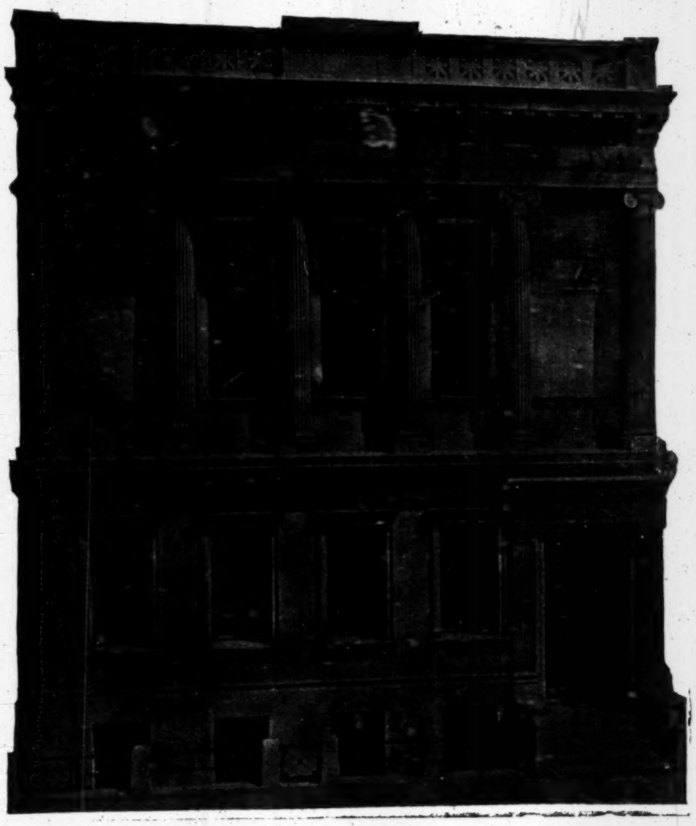
The building consists, then, of a library and a meeting room and their several dependencies. The liberality of the association consists in the fact that they did not insist that these two requirements should be accommodated upon the same plot of ground by superposing the library and the meeting room, but that they consented to acquire as much ground as was necessary in order that the twofold purpose of their association should be not only amply fulfilled, but adequately expressed in the architecture of their building. Accordingly, they bought three lots on Forty-fourth Street and two on Forty-third, making two frontages respectively of 75 and 50 feet, or thereabout. Upon the broader plot fronting on Forty-fourth Street, is erected the library and its dependencies; upon the narrower, on Forty-third Street, is the assembly room and its dependencies.

Architecturally, the narrower front offered much the simpler problem, and this has been solved, as every instructed spectator will own, most successfully. The architect had determined beforehand upon the use of classic forms, and he has produced in this front a work having the classical qualities of simplicity, purity, and serenity in a high degree. The solid basement, with its severely simple openings, indicates the entrance and the subordinate apartments. The tall Ionic order above signalizes the principal apartment, the assembly hall. The order is skillfully proportioned, both to the basement beneath it and to the parapet above, and is made especially effective by the fact that, whereas the three inner intercolumniations are opened with windows, the two outer are left blank but for the two panels, one inscribed "Lex" and the other "Jus."

The larger front is equally expressive. The two lower stories are very plain, and denote the reception rooms and the like. The two upper are grouped by the tall Corinthian pilasters, and denote the library and the stack rooms underneath, while the pediment at the centre indicates the central nave of the library, set off by colonnades in the line of the pilasters from the lower sides of the great room.

The interior is even more impressive than the exterior. The architect has taken advantage of the fact that his building runs through from street to street to open a vista through the long corridor, a corridor on two levels, at the junction of which is the staircase, flooded with light. A still more impressive interior is the library, 90 feet in length, with the stone entablatures that carry its clerestory, themselves supported on ranges of six massive columns on each side in polished granite.



[illegible] BAR ASSOCIATION—REAR VIEW.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

The plunder of the city by Tweed, the sale and perversion of justice by Judges Barnard, Cardozo, and McCunn, the career of Fisk in financial freebooting, and the depredations of the canal ring, had made the close of the sixties an era of corruption shocking to the thoughtful citizens of New-York. That public and corporate robbers had been aided in carrying out their schemes of plunder by the advice of leaders at the bar was felt to be a reproach to the legal profession. Lawyers like Evarts, Tilden, Field, and their compeers resolved to organize their profession in New-York City for the maintenance of the standard of professional honor and as a means for the promotion of reform in general.

So 231 members of the New-York bar issued a call in December, 1869, for a meeting to form an association of the bar. Among the signers were William M. Evarts, William Allen Butler, John K. Porter, who was counsel for the United States in the prosecution of Guiteau for the murder of President Garfield; A. J. Vanderpoel, Dorman B. Eaton, Francis N. Bangs, Edwards Pierrepont, afterward Attorney General of the United States and Minister to England; Clarkson N. Potter, who served several terms in Congress and was Chairman of the committee of the House of Representatives that investigated the Presidential election of 1876; Joseph H. Choate, Charles F. Southmayd, Samuel J. Tilden, Everett P. Wheeler, Charles A. Rapallo, Frederic R. Coudert, David Dudley Field, Edwin W. Stoughton, afterward Minister to Russia; John E. Parsons, James W. Gerard, E. Randolph Robinson, Henry Hilton, afterward executor of A. T. Stewart; E. Ellery Anderson, Lewis L. Delafield, Wheeler H. Peckham, Theodore W. Dwight, George C. Barrett, Henry R. Beekman and Frederick Smyth, now Justices of the Supreme Court; Noah Davis, Elbridge T. Gerry, Joshua M. Van Cott, Albert Stickney, Hooper C. Van Vorst, James C. Carter, Joseph Larocque, Gen. Francis C. Barlow, and James I. Roosevelt.

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The keynote of the association was struck when Samuel J. Tilden said at the meeting held in response to the call, Feb. 1, 1870, in the old Studio Building, at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street:

"If the bar is to be merely a mode of making money, making it in the most convenient way possible, but making it at all hazards, then the bar is degraded. If the bar is to be merely an institution that seeks to win causes and to win them by back-door access to the judiciary, then it is not only degraded, but it is corrupt. If the bar will do its duty to its profession, the bar can do everything else. It can have reformed Constitutions, it can have a reformed judiciary, it can have the administration of justice made pure and honorable, and can restore the judiciary and the bar until it shall once more be, as it formerly was, an honorable and elevated calling."

The Association of the Bar, with William M. Evarts as its first President, was organized as a result of this meeting, and soon found work in the direction pointed out by Mr. Tilden. George G. Barnard and Albert Cardozo, Justices of the Supreme Court, and John H. McCunn of the Superior Court, were men whom the Bar Association undertook, in 1872, its first great fight, to get removed.

Messrs. Joshua M. Van Cott, John E. Parsons, and Albert Stickney were appointed a committee, and they drew up articles of impeachment, which the Assembly adopted entire. Barnard and McCunn were convicted and removed from office, while Cardozo resigned rather than stand trial.

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Great interest was aroused in 1876 by the charge that the famous lawyer, Charles O'Conor, had taken an exorbitant fee from Mrs. Catherine N. Forrest in her suit for a divorce from Edwin Forrest, the tragedian. With Mr. O'Conor as her counsel she secured a divorce, awarding her a large sum in alimony, in 1853, and Forrest contested the decree until a final decision of the Court of Appeals, in 1868, compelled him to pay her $66,446. O'Conor's conduct of the case attracted much admiration, and thirty leading society women presented to him a silver vase, through Chief Justice Charles P. Daly, in 1853. Sixty lawyers gave him a banquet shortly after, at which a silver pitcher was presented to him. When it became known that out of Mrs. Forrest's $66,446 Mr. O'Conor received $38,850, public interest was excited, and when THE NEW-YORK TIMES published an article reciting the circumstances, Mr. O'Conor asked the Bar Association to investigate his conduct.

The association appointed Messrs. Edgar Ketchum, Charles A. Peabody, Charles W. Sanford, Frederic R. Coudert, Clifford A. Hand, and Orlando L. Stewart a committee, and these gentlemen requested Gov. John A. Dix, the Rev. Dr. William Adams, Wilson G. Hunt, and John K. Porter to sit as a court of honor and investigate the case. They held a formal session in Chickering Hall, before which Mr. O'Conor was the only person who appeared. He admitted having received $38,000 of Mrs. Forrest's $66,000, and accounted for it by saying that $25,000 was money that he had lent her during the litigation, with interest, while the remaining $13,000 was his fee of $7,500, on which he had charged interest from the date of the original judgment against Forrest. The investigators unanimously vindicated Mr. O'Conor.

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The Bar Association's next fight was against one of its charter members, the venerable David Dudley Field, to prevent the adoption of his Civil Code, or codification of the common law. The Penal Code and Code of Civil Procedure had been adopted with comparatively little opposition, but the large majority of Mr. Field's associates in the Bar Association were strenuously opposed to the Civil Code, insisting that the reduction of the common law to an exact code was impossible, and that Mr. Field's code was full of ambiguities. Prof. Theodore F. Dwight of Columbia College Law School and Mr. James C. Carter were the leaders of the opposition to the code, and year after year they were members of committees which the association sent to Albany to oppose the code. Their labors before the Legislative Committees on the Judiciary and in influencing individual legislators were successful year after year; but in 1882 they were near defeat, when both houses passed the bill adopting the code. The association at once bent all its energies to induce Gov. Cornell to veto it, and after long hesitation, the Legislature having adjourned and left it on his hands, he did so.

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The association's greatest victory, however, was no doubt its relentless hunting down of Judge Maynard, who, as Deputy Attorney General, in 1891, stole from the office of the State Controller the true election return from Dutchess County, and advised the Board of State Canvassers to count a fraudulent return, thus giving a seat in the State Senate to a Democrat who had not been elected. When, only a few weeks after, Chief Judge Ruger died, and Gov. Flower appointed Maynard to a vacant seat in the Court of Appeals, the Bar Association appointed Messrs. Frederic R. Coudert, James C. Carter, John E. Parsons, Clifford E. Hand, E. Randolph Robinson, John L. Cadwallader, William B. Hornblower, Elihu Root, and Albert Stickney, all of whom, except Messrs. Root and Cadwallader, were Democrats like Maynard, a committee to investigate his conduct.

The committee reported unanimously, intimating that Maynard was indictable under the Penal Code, and declaring that his action disclosed a clear unfitness for judicial station and must impair public confidence in him as a Judge. The association requested the Legislature to consider the advisability of removing Judge Maynard, and on the Legislature, which was Democratic in both houses, failing to act, the matter was dropped for a time. But when Maynard, the next year, was nominated for election by the people as Judge of the Court of Appeals for fourteen years, the association engaged in the fight to defeat him with great energy. A mass meeting to denounce the nomination was gotten up by the association and held in Cooper Union, the first time the Bar Association ever got up a public meeting, and his overwhelming defeat is well remembered.

The Bar Association first occupied a plain four-story brownstone dwelling house, at 20 West Twenty-seventh Street. It purchased and moved into the old Greer homestead, at 7 West Twenty-ninth Street, in 1875, and enlarged it from time to time, until the growth of the association rendered the securing of larger quarters necessary.

The Presidents of the association, from its organization, have been William M. Evarts, Stephen P. Nash, Francis N. Bangs, James C. Carter, William Allen Butler, Joseph H. Choate, Frederic R. Coudert, Wheeler H. Peckham, and Joseph Larocque, the last-named gentleman being now in office.

THE WANING OF THE WIG

AT one time in the history of these United States if a man wore his own hair uncovered by a deftly powdered wig, it was a positive indication of his humble position in politics and society. He might have a little bald spot on the top of his head, or he might have no more than a little fringe of hair above his ears or at the back of his neck, but he was put by the wig on the same footing as his friend in whose hirsute adornment nature had been most lavish.

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That was in the Revolutionary period, and the most familiar pictures of the history makers of that time show them to us with white wigs and a braid, tied with ribbon and hanging almost a foot down their backs. The decadence of the wig as a necessary part of dress set in soon after Great Britain gave up the struggle and democracy became the spirit of Americans, and the peruke became the adornment only of the judiciary, the dandy who could not depart from tradition, and the bald-headed man. The last-named covered his shiny pate with a simulation of the natural that, however, could be discovered as false by a person standing almost a block away, and in this he was the same as are many of the wig wearers of to-day.

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Bald-headed men, as such, were not numerous, comparatively speaking, in the public places ten years ago. The man who had lost his hair shrank from exposing the fact, although it seemed not to trouble him the least bit that the very substitute he used was a badge of his affliction. Now, however, the bald-headed man is on the increase, not in actuality, perhaps, but in the recklessness with which he exposes his uncovered poll to the elements and the gaze of his fellow-men.

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Bald men are not ashamed, and the much-turned joke about their cranial shortcomings seems to have been abandoned. Why is it? Why does the wig-maker's business languish? Why do bald-headed men seem to glory in their shiny crowns when to conceal them with an imitation of nature is so easy?

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES discussed these questions the other day with a man whose firm has been in the wigmaking business since 1849.

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"It is certainly a fact," said he, "that more bald-headed wigless men are to be seen in the streets, the clubs, hotels, theatres, and other places than were in evidence ten years ago.

"In my opinion, there are several ways of accounting for their lack of head covering. The style of dressing men's hair has changed within the last few years. It is not so long ago that the economical cutting of the hair very close to the scalp was left entirely for the poorest of workingmen and the prize-fighter. That has all been changed now, and men of all classes find comfort in keeping their hair trimmed short. The result is that a bald-headed man, unless he is absolutely devoid of hair and has a head that shines like a billiard ball, does not attract much attention, and, as few people pass any comments on his cranial nudity, he does not mind it at all.

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"Then, too, I think the race of men is not so sensitive as it used to be. To be bald is not criminal, and the man so afflicted takes it simply as something unavoidable, and when he looks around he can see thousands to keep him company and give him strength to remain as nature made him. Once he wears a wig, however, the chances are that he will keep it on. It is a protection as well as a substitute for his lack. To take it off would be just like taking off heavy clothing in the middle of Winter.

"Do many women wear wigs? No; women have the advantage over men. The poor fellow who loses hair has left to him generally a few strands that he carefully fastens across the cleared spot. The woman can use a bang or something like that; and, anyway, she generally has a lot of hair that she can pile over the baldness."

MISS GEORGIA CAYVAN.

GEORGIA CAYVAN AS A STAR

"I HAVE a very dainty, pretty play in 'Mary Pennington, Spinster,'" said Georgia Cayvan yesterday, "with which I shall open my starring season at Palmer's Theatre, Oct. 5. It is a play which, I believe, will appeal powerfully to the refined tastes of the cultivated playgoer, although I do not expect it to create any great sensation. After two years of patient, conscientious hunting, both in this country and in Europe, it is the best work I have been able to secure, and since we began rehearsing it I have had supreme faith in its value as a good play. It is very difficult to get possession of a really good play in these days, and I am very grateful that I have been as successful as I have. I believe that the public will like 'Mary Pennington, Spinster,' and to it I shall add 'Squire Kate,' these two plays constituting the repertory for my first season.

"My company? It is a good, strong, reliable organization, one that I am proud of. We are just like a happy family. We have been rehearsing four weeks now, and in all that time not one unpleasant word has been spoken. Every member of the company has apparently just as earnest a desire to make my tour successful as I have myself. This is very pleasing to me, and it is not always the case with supporting companies of stars. My environment was never so thoroughly pleasant as it is now, and I am looking forward to a heartily enjoyable tour."

Miss Cayvan is a native of Maine, but her mother removed to Boston when she was very young, and it was here that the greater part of her childhood was passed. She began her public life as a reader, and her elocution was one of the wonders of the time. In April, 1879, she made her first appearance on the stage in Boston, playing Hebe in "H. M. S. Pinafore." Three weeks later she played Sally Scroggs in "Sketches in India." Her rise as an actress was rapid, and she soon came to New-York to join the Madison Square Theatre company, of which Daniel Frohman was the manager. She remained here until Mr. Frohman organized his Lyceum company, of which she was made leading woman, a position which she retained until two years ago, when her health forced her to resign. During that time she created many strong characters, and traveled every Summer all over the country.

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NOCTURNE SYLVAINE.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

When leaf-sweet silence held the moon-lit vale,
The nightingale
Suddenly spoke,
Out of the heart of its accustómed oak.

The garrulous bird-chorus of the day
Had sunk away;
None chirped or cooed,
Or carroled to his brown wide-throated brood.

Alone the ringdove on her scanty nest,
Taking no rest,
Felt the eggs stir,
And little thrills of life move under her.

Also the long grass, drinking deep of dew,
Slept not, but grew
Clean, tall, and straight,
Ready to topple with its own lush weight.

These three were ware, none other waking nigh,
When down the sky,
A golden boat,
The moon dropped anchor into deeps remote.

These three, the singer and the listeners, felt
The shadows melt,
The darkness turn
Tow'rds the dim dawning; when the great king-fern,

That rules the shadows by the brown wood pond,
Lifts every frond
To its full height,
To gain the first faint glimpse of new-made light.

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The Grand Old Man.

From The Troy Times.

Mr. Gladstone's years are many, but there is no decrepitude about his phrase-making. He has just called the Sultan of Turkey "the assassin who sits upon a throne." As a snap shot the photograph is quite faithful.

SPAIN'S REPUBLICANS BUSY

CUBA'S revolution is no longer the chief cause of anxiety to the Spanish Government. An even more serious complication threatens the advisers of Alphonso XIII. at home. It is impossible to know exactly what is taking place at the present moment in the Spanish provinces, particularly in Barcelona, but it is certain that stringent military precautions have been taken in Madrid and the principal provincial towns, particularly in those centres which are known for their republican sentiments.

The clamor of the republican press formed the first notice to the outside world that Spain was again on the verge of an uprising of the people against misgovernment. The Conservative press now announces that the Ministers have decided to take vigorous measures against certain of the advanced republican chiefs on account of the discovery recently made that these leading spirits of the democratic party have organized a revolutionary movement under the cloak of popular manifestations against the departure of reinforcements for Cuba and against the call for 85,000 more soldiers at the end of this month.

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The Government at first thought the manifestations of Valence and Saragossa were the work of Cuban filibusters and poor Spanish Protestants; but they have now discovered their mistake, and know that the impressionable minds of the Spanish masses have been worked upon by the republican leaders. Canovas and the Minister of the Interior, Cosgayon, have evidently resolved to act with energy, for they see that danger is great and near, particularly as 45,000 recruits are soon to embark at Barcelona, Cadiz, and Santander for Cuba. Severe commands have been sent to both the military and the civil authorities, and these seem to have been quick to obey, for but few of those who were to be arrested have escaped.

The most important person arrested was Señor Estevanez, a former member of the Republican Government of 1873. He was taken to the Barcelona Prison, where he soon received visits from the principal republican chiefs. This was what the Spanish police were waiting for, and Estevanez's friends were immediately put under lock and key. Forty of them, according to the latest news, had already been arrested, and many others are being actively tracked.

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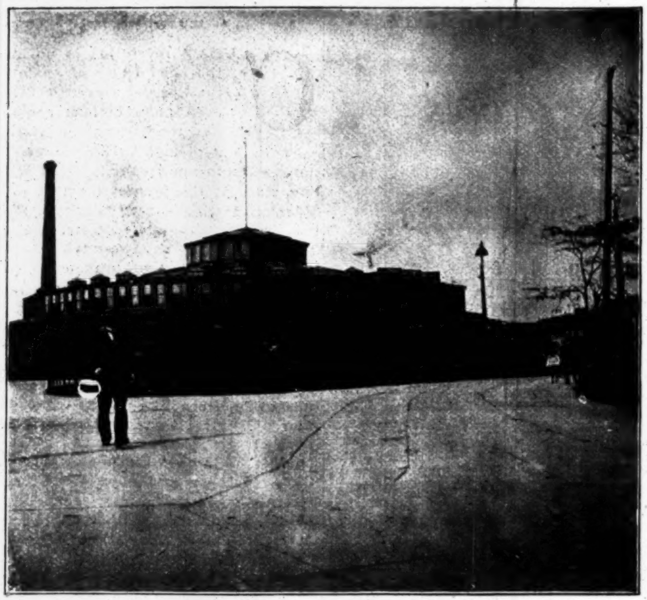
Among those arrested at Barcelona are many republican ex-Cabinet officers, ex-Senators, and ex-Deputies. The latter include the most influential members of the republican minority in the last Parliament, most prominent being Dr. Zurich, Vallesy Ribot, Lostau, Xich de las Basaquetas, and Franquesa. These men are extremely popular and influential with the masses. Warrants have also been issued for the arrest of the republican leaders in Andalusia and Valencia.

The police discovered at the residence of these various members of the republican party documents and letters which are said to be most compromising to those whom they concern. The civil courts have jurisdiction in the matter, and the first steps in the trial of the accused have been taken. The prisoners all acknowledged that they were working for the republican cause and preparing the masses for a future which the Spanish democracy thinks near at hand.

The military authorities have been instructed, if need be, to give assistance to the civil courts, but so far this interference has not been found necessary. The Spanish Government is just beginning to learn that it is safer for it to have its republicans sitting in Parliament than plotting in the provinces. Their systematic abstention from electoral contests and the consequent absence of any republican representation in Parliament were but the first step on the part of the revolutionary party in a campaign whose results have just come to light.

In the meantime, the Cubans have more reason than ever to feel sanguine of success. With such complications at home, the time cannot be far distant when Spain will be compelled to acknowledge the independence of the Pearl of the Antilles.



THE AQUARIUM—FORMERLY CASTLE GARDEN.

THE NEW-YORK AQUARIUM

FOR an aquarium no finer site could have been found than that at the Battery, in this city. As a setting to it there are the broad waters of the bay, the fine lines of Long Island and Staten Island, and the constantly moving shipping. But picturesque conditions are secondary to the certainty of obtaining salt water.

When the aquarium of the Columbian Exhibition at Chicago was established, the first problem to be solved was the obtaining of salt water. It was necessary to send to Beaufort, S. C., a distance of 1,000 miles, and the 42,000 gallons required were transported in tank cars to Chicago. To keep this water at a fixed density of 24° required unremitting attention.

For the New-York Aquarium there has been constructed a sea-well some 20 feet in depth, into which the waters of the bay pass at all tides, and, percolating through the natural sand and gravel, are perfectly cleansed. For fresh water, the supply comes from the city's mains. The water, then, is abundant, but precautions are used so that there shall be no waste. Excepting under peculiar conditions, no artificial aeration will be necessary. If there is more water than is needed the overquantity is stored. Every precaution has been taken by Dr. Tarleton H. Bean, the Superintendent of the aquarium, to guard against all possible danger of the want of either fresh or salt water.

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An aquarium, as Prof. S. A. Forbes presents it, is intended not to represent, but to actually be "a bit of aquatic nature, brought within easy reach of man, with as little disturbance of natural conditions and relations as the circumstances will permit."

An aquarium is not to be considered a showplace. Attractive as it should be, the main object is one of study. Its aims are entirely practical. It is in the aquarium that the naturalist finds out how to supply a more ample stock of sea food for man. The abundance of shad on the Pacific coast was brought about by the shipment of the newly hatched fish from the Atlantic to the Pacific, but it was the preliminary studies made by the ichthyologist in an aquarium which assured the man of pure science of the possibilities of such transplanting, and the result was the greatest achievement fish culture has yet accomplished.

One immense advantage, as Dr. Bean explained it, as to the position of the new aquarium is that it is a great collecting centre, the immediate surroundings abounding with aquatic life of the most varied character. Everything with which to stock the tanks is within immediate reach. It would, then, be possible to exhibit new fish every day in the year, and then nature's catalogue would not be read as to its final item.

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This aquarium is certain to become a valuable auxiliary to all universities and museums throughout the country. Attached to it is a large study room and a laboratory. In the first lectures on biology and zoology will be delivered, in the second microscopists can do their work. There are many possibilities in an establishment of this character, because the material to be found in the aquarium must present a great amount of new matter, and so the many problems concerning fish not yet by any means mastered will find their solution.

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The aquarium, it is believed, will be opened to the public some time toward the close of the year. At present the work is being rapidly completed. The general plan and arrangements of the interior are in such a forward state as to permit the privileged visitor to judge how fine will be the final effect.

The aquarium takes in all of what was known as Castle Garden. The illustration accompanying this gives an excellent idea of the interior of the aquarium as seen from the first gallery, the visitor looking down at the large central pool.

The material used inside is white stucco. The light, which is abundant, streams through from the dome, which is glass covered. The natural light thus permits the most minute object to be distinctly visible. On the ground floor there is one large central basin, with a diameter of 38 feet and a depth of 6 feet. The basin holds 50,000 gallons of water. Surrounding this basin, which is one of the main features of the ground floor, are six smaller tanks, of ample dimensions. On the wall sides of this lower floor are numerous smaller upright tanks, to be equally divided between fresh and salt water fish.

Above the main floor are two galleries of easy access, reached by stairs, and here, again, are more wall tanks. In all the galleries there will be a hundred side tanks. These tanks vary in size according to position, the largest being some 7 feet in length and the smallest 4 feet. The height is about the same for all, but the cross section varies.

The proper construction of a wall tank is the result of long experience, combined with a study of various materials. As the fish must be visible, plate glass of a certain thickness is used, and glass under certain conditions is at best but a brittle substance. Too rigid a setting of the glass plate indifferent to the laws of expansion and contraction has for an invariable conclusion the cracking of the plate. A leaky tank is good for nothing. Great precautions are used in the setting of the glass, so as to eliminate all causes of accident, and a wooden frame has been found less liable to give trouble than one made of any other material. If it were only possible, the idealist in aquaria would declare that all fish should be kept in pools or basins, as is actually the case on the ground floor. But this would be impracticable from want of room, and then, again, the in the best tanks, owing to the presence of water, there are optical delusions. The pet seal, Lizzie, in one of the pools looks very small when swimming below the water, but when she pops up her head, with her intelligent eyes, she is a fish would not always be visible. Even surprise because she is so large. You may look at a noble trout in one of the side tanks, as he faces you, and think him even ugly, so foreshortened is he. Wait, though, until he moves broadside to you. Then you will see a splendid fish of eight pounds, flashing through the water, the perfection of form.

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In the side tanks and in the large basins are many varieties of both salt and fresh water fish. There are striped bass, sturgeons, sharks, roach, sunfish, perch, pickerel, trout, land-locked salmon, all the varieties of bass, cavallies, sea robins, whitefish, tomcods, &c., with many crustaceans. All the fish seem in the best of condition. These are trial fish. As first occupants they have been carefully watched, in order to find out how they adapt themselves to new conditions, for with many of these creatures Summer is more trying than is the Winter.

As additional side tanks are put up, these will at once receive new fish, and, as has been before stated, owing to the position of New-York supply and variety are unlimited.

In the study room are numerous glass receptacles, in which are kept what are called "balanced aquaria." In these aquaria the fact is demonstrated that by introducing into the water plants and animal life an exact vitality or balance can be kept up. The vegetable growth absorbs the waste of animal life and thrives, and so the water is kept pure. These balanced aquaria are very beautiful, the sea plants being green and luxuriant. Very interesting are those in which sweet-water plants grow, and the tiny white blossoms which flourish just above the water's edge are charming. Here studies are made of the worms, moss-polyps, sponges, &c.

The Superintendent, Dr. Tarleton H. Bean, and his assistants, Messrs. L. D. Spencer and W. J. De Nyse, have plenty of work before them to have everything ready for the opening of the aquarium, the construction of every new tank requiring personal supervision.

The admirable condition of the Government aquarium at Washington, D. C., which was under the charge of Dr. Tarleton H. Bean, insures the success of the very much more extended establishment in New-York.

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English vs. German Universities.

From The London Times.

If the tree is to be judged by its fruits, we shall find it difficult to dispute the proposition that university education, at all events in so far as it bears upon the physical sciences, is somehow more satisfactorily managed in Germany than in England. The theoretical and technical output of Germany is far larger, more regular, and of better quality for practical purposes than our own, the proof being that Germany is rapidly monopolizing the higher and more lucrative branches of manufacture, and in addition is exporting large numbers of technical experts.

THE EDELWEISS MYTH.

It Is Not a Rare Plant, Nor Does It Grow at Very Great Heights.

From The London Standard.

It is commonly reported, and is no less commonly believed by the inexperienced tourist, that edelweiss is a plant which only grows in the most dangerous and inaccessible situations. Of course, with it, as with any other Alpine plant, this may now and then happen. But, as a rule, it is found on rough and rather stony slopes of grass, the ordinary pasture of sheep and goats, at heights ranging from about six to eight thousand feet above sea level. It is not often met with below the former limit, and seldom above the latter. Once it could be plucked—probably it has now been exterminated—by the side of a path a few hundred feet above Zermatt, and within half an hour of the hotels; it was abundant, and no doubt still is, all about the little inn at the Tosa Falls, and it may be picked in handfuls within a couple of hours' easy walk from the baths of San Bernardino. That it is a great rarity is also an article of faith, but this is another myth. It is, doubtless, a plant local rather than universal in the Alps, but there are few districts where it does not occur, often abundantly. What has caused it to be so prized is difficult to understand. It is an everlasting, but that is almost equivalent to saying that it has no great beauty. The plant attains a height of about four inches, having one or two flowers on a stem. These are star shaped, a few pointed rays down-covered, as if they were cut out of pale gray velvet, surrounding two or three yellowish tufts. The dry stem and narrow leaves are similarly covered. Its scientific name is Gnaphalium leontopodium, and the genus to which it belongs has three or four representatives in the Alps, one of them, G. dioicum, being also abundant on dry moors in Britain. It is, in short, a flower quaint rather than beautiful.

The edelweiss is an extremely easy plant to raise from seed, and should be treated as an annual. The seed can be obtained readily for a few pence from any respectable nurseryman. It is, however, a very difficult plant to transplant with any success. Sometimes the edelweiss when torn from its native mountain and set out in a garden will have sufficient life in it to flower, and then pine away and die. This is the almost invariable result of these attempted transplantations.

It may be added that edelweiss, when grown on anything like the sea level, or, in fact, anywhere away from home, entirely loses its distinctive character, and becomes worthless as a garden plant. Perhaps these few remarks may save some tourists' sponge bags from being filled with mutilated plants of edelweiss, which, if they do not become heated and die on the journey, will barely linger long enough to enable the proud owner to point to them as evidence that he has actually been in Switzerland.

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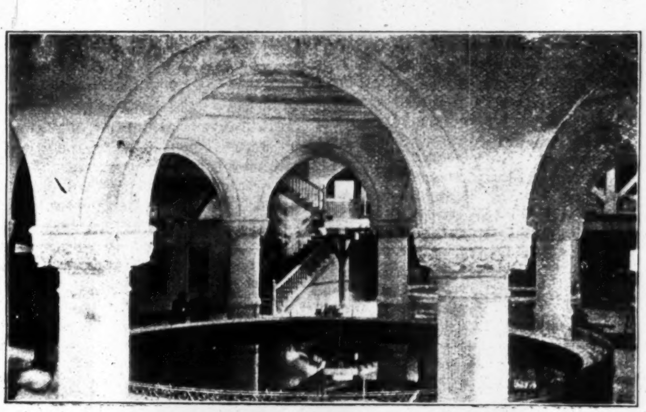
An Inquisitive Youth Enlightened.

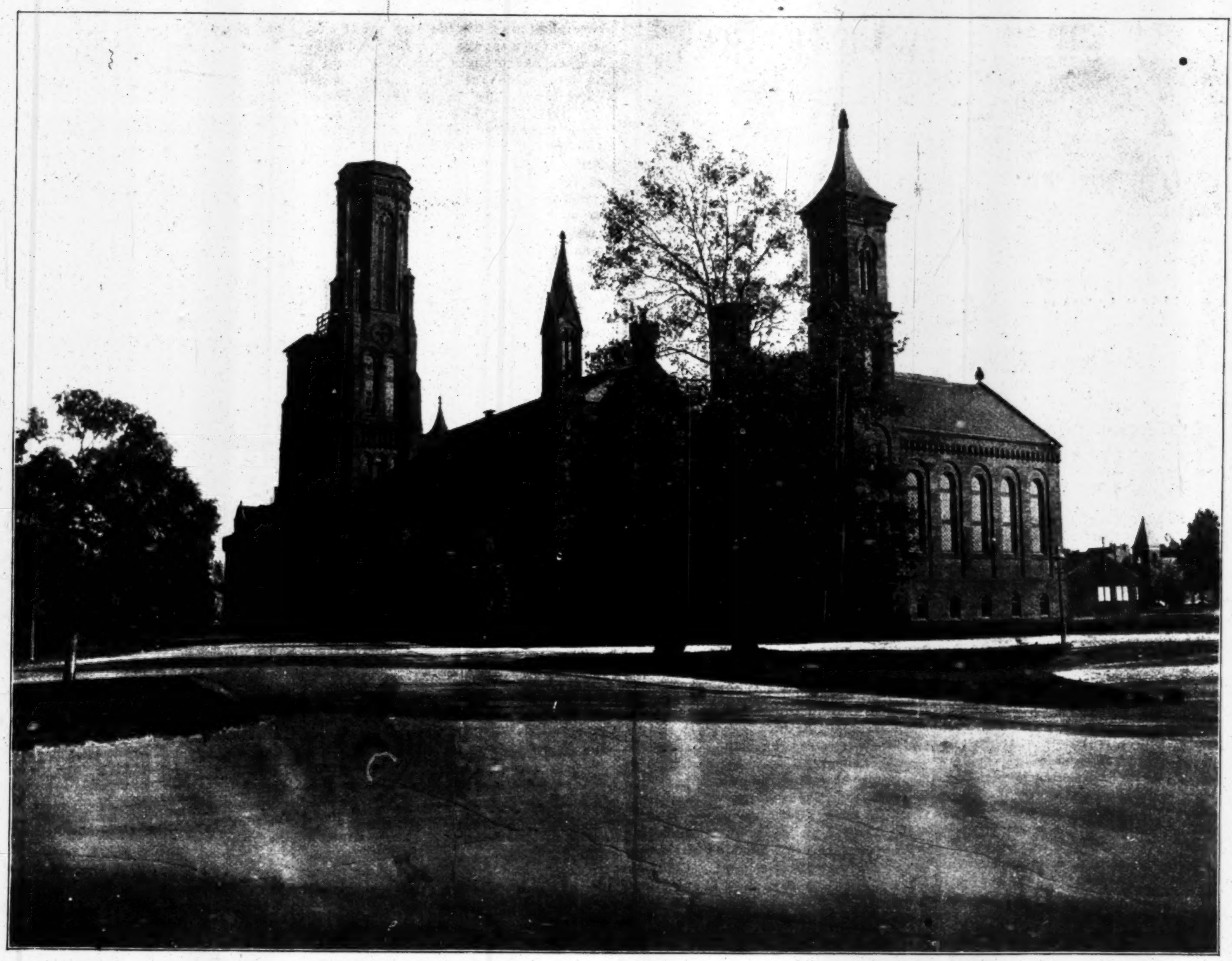
From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Papa," asked the little boy, "what is a 'remote period'?"

"It is the period that is due at the end of your mother's remarks," said Mr. Greymair. "It is all the way from two to four hours remote."



INTERIOR OF THE AQUARIUM.



THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

A NOBLE HOME OF SCIENCE

THE fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington occurred on Monday, Sept. 7. While there was no formal public observance, the Regents have ordered the compilation of a valuable memorial volume, which will contain the history of the great scientific achievements of the institution, and tablets will be erected in honor of the founder in the City of Genoa, where he died June 26, 1829; one in the English Church, and one upon his tomb in the English cemetery at San B[illegible]ign.

This founder was an Englishman, James Lewis Marcie, a son of the first Duke of Northumberland. Late in life he assumed the name of Smithson, now commemorated by the American National Institute of Science. Smithson was a thorough Englishman, but was a great sympathizer with republican ideas, and had strong faith in the endurance and future greatness of the United States. Desiring to do some great act that would be of lasting benefit to the rising Nation, he made a will in 1826, bequeathing his estate, amounting to about £100,000 in value, to the United States to found in the capital city an institution bearing his name which should exist for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men. It was not till 1835 that the American Government was notified of Smithson's bequest. The estate was held in chancery two years, but after two years' litigation a decision was rendered favorable to the United States.

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The first installment of the legacy was delivered to the mint at Philadelphia Sept. 1, 1838. It consisted of 104,960 sovereigns, which had been brought over in the clipper ship Mediator. Being coined into United States money, it yielded $508,318.46. This was later increased to $515,169, and in 1867 a residuary legacy of $26,210.63 was received. At that date the available funds had increased to $650,000. For eight years the legacy lay in the Treasury before Congressional action was taken with regard to it. It was finally decided on Aug. 10, 1846, to found the institution as at present existing. The first meeting of the Board of Regents was held Sept. 7 of the same year.

The growth of the institution has been steady, and it now ranks on a basis of equality with the oldest and greatest scientific foundations in the world. Its objects are to assist men of science in prosecuting original research, to publish the results of researches in a series of volumes, and to present a copy of them to every first-class library in the world. The influence and active aid of the institution has reached scientific investigators in every part of the country, and not infrequently even in Europe. Books, apparatus, and laboratory facilities have been accorded to many thousands, and every year a certain sum of money has been dispensed to investigators. The institution maintains an immense correspondence throughout the world, and the suggestion, encouragement, and advice disseminated in this way have been of incalculable value. The Smithsonian is in no sense an institution for teaching students, its aid being extended only to specialists in science.

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Prof. Joseph Henry was the first Secretary chosen by the Board of Regents. He was a very distinguished scientist, and gave his life to the interests of the institution. His successor was Prof. Spencer Fullerton Baird, who was elected in 1878.

Prof. Baird was succeeded in 1887 by Samuel P. Langley, the present incumbent. The development of the museum has been the work of Prof. Baird, who has had this task in charge during the many years of his Assistant Secretaryship.

The establishment of the National Zoological Park and the astro-physical observatory is due to Prof. Langley, who has also done a great deal to infuse renewed activity in the library and in exchange work, as well as in a new system for the encouragement of original research in the physical and biological sciences. Many donations and bequests have been received during his administration. As the limit of $1,000,000, which may by law be permanently deposited in the United States Treasury at 6 per cent. interest, has nearly been reached, Congress has empowered the institution to receive and administer other funds beyond this limit, thus making it possible for it to assume the administration of financial trusts for any purpose within the general scope of the original plan.

The Smithsonian Institution is the custodian of the National Museum, the lawful place of deposit of "all objects of art and of foreign and curious research, and all objects of natural history, plants, and geological and mineralogical specimens belonging to the United States."

The system of international exchanges, begun in 1852, is an important work of the institution. Its object is the free interchange of scientific material between scientific institutions and investigators in the United States and those in other lands. For this purpose it has established correspondence with learned men the world over, until there is no civilized country or people, however remote, where the institution is not represented. The list of correspondents includes 17,000 foreigners and 7,000 Americans.

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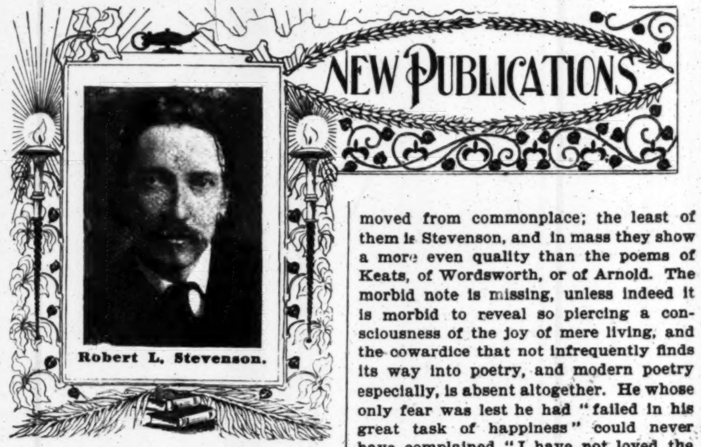
The astro-physical observatory was established in 1891, and it has made important discoveries in finding the places of the stars, moon, and sun, and the effect of these bodies upon the earth and the warmth of men on it. The especial feature of this observatory has been the continuation of the famous researches in regard to that invisible portion of the solar spectrum which lies beyond the limit of the red, which was begun by Prof. Langley while he was Director of the Allegheny Observatory. The Bureau of American Ethnology is the outcome of activities begun early in the history of the Smithsonian, and the results have been the collection of very valuable information concerning the affinities of the Indians and a guide to grouping them on reservations.

A special Congressional appropriation was made in 1879 for this bureau, that researches might be made into the habits and customs of the American Indians, their tribal organization, and their myths and ceremonials. A complete linguistic classification of the native languages has been prepared by the director of the bureau, Major J. W. Powell.

Democracy and Education.

Prof. N. M. Butler in The Educational Review.

So long as the direction of man's institutional life was in the hands of one or the few, the need for a wide diffusion of political intelligence was not strongly felt. The divine right of Kings found its correlative in the diabolical ignorance of the masses. There was no educational ideal, resting upon a social and political necessity, that was broad enough to include the whole people; but the rapid widening of the basis of sovereignty has changed all that. No deeper conviction pervades the people of the United States and of France, who are the most aggressive exponents of democracy, than that the preservation of liberty under the law, and of the institutions that are our precious possession and proud heritage, depends upon the intelligence of the whole people. It is on this unshakable foundation that the argument for public education at public expense really rests.



Robert L. Stevenson.

STEVENSON'S VERSE.

POEMS AND BALLADS. By Robert Louis Stevenson. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

This collection of Stevenson's verse is the same as that contained in the Thistle Edition of his works, and includes forty pieces of verse that are not in the separate volumes previously published. It is a curious study that is presented by this book of something short of 200 poems—a small number considering the extreme brevity of many of them. One cannot for many a long day put Stevenson in his particular niche among the poets; he more than many will demand a long horizon, for his verse first strikes the mind through its individuality, its intimacy of revelation, and we remember far too keenly the compelling personality of its author to set aside our predilections and sympathies for the sake of cool judgment. But while we lose the flattering sense of weighing and balancing our legacy from the dead we gain very much more than we lose.

Stevenson's verse is personal, but its revelations are not those commonly obtained from personal poetry. There are no love stories, there are no portraits of a most dear lady. Where the choice lies between fair women and brave men Stevenson is unhesitatingly in favor of the latter. His verse shows him, as his novels and essays show him, deeply in love with the visible world, the panorama of daily events, sunrise and sunset, rain and wind; these had for him the keen charm of joys hardly won and briefly to be held. The commonplace fact of existence so lightly taken by most of us was to him an adventure of the battlefield won for a time against disease and giving the excitement and interest of a painful yet joyous conflict. Gaunt with suffering, he sang sturdily:

I know not how it is with you—
  I love the first and last,
The whole field of the present view,
  The whole flow of the past.

One tittle of the things that are
  Nor you should change nor I—
One pebble in our path—one star
  In all our heaven of sky.

Considering his "love of lovely words" and his delight in books, there is very little of what is called "bookishness" about his poems. Except in the exquisite reserve of his finely chosen English, we have little hint that his was the writer's trade. He writes no sonnets to favorite books; he does not apostrophize old authors; there is only one poem that is dedicated to the muse, and none in the volume is more characteristic of the writer:

As monkish scribes from morning break
  Toiled till the close of light,
Nor thought a day too long to make
  One line or letter bright,

We also, with an ardent mind,
  Time, wealth, and fame forgot,
Our glory in our patience find,
  And skim and skim the pot.

Till last, when round the house we hear
  The even song of birds,
One corner of blue heaven appear
  In our clear well of words.

It was indeed with an ardent mind that he wrote, and, although much has been said of the inequality of his works, the little budget of his poems inclines one to wonder that he so seldom lowered his flag. Unequal they certainly are, and comparatively few of them have the unbroken loveliness of the one beginning:

Yet, O stricken heart, remember, O remember,

or the well-known verses to Will H. Low, but the least of them is far removed from commonplace; the least of them is Stevenson, and in mass they show a more even quality than the poems of Keats, of Wordsworth, or of Arnold. The morbid note is missing, unless indeed it is morbid to reveal so piercing a consciousness of the joy of mere living, and the cowardice that not infrequently finds its way into poetry, and modern poetry especially, is absent altogether. He whose only fear was lest he had "failed in his great task of happiness" could never have complained "I have not loved the world, nor the world me."

It is precisely because he loved the world so much and the world so ardently responded that anything like adequate criticism of his remarkable poetry is impossible and will continue to be impossible until the poignant story of his life shall have passed into the dust of recorded but unremembered history.

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A GREAT SPANISH PAINTER.

THE LIFE OF VELASQUEZ. By Walter Armstrong. [Portfolio monograph.] 8vo. New-York: The Macmillan Company.

Mr. Armstrong's monograph on the great Spanish painter is the first of two that will be included in the Portfolio Series. He deals, he says, only with the career of Velasquez as a man, whereas the second monograph will deal with him as a painter. A rather difficult undertaking is it to separate the life of a painter from the work. Certainly any great success attained in such an undertaking would leave the life alone an extremely bare and unprofitable topic. Complete success ought to strip it of about everything worthy of biographical eminence.

An artist, more than most men, lives in his work; his work is his life. There can properly be no separation of the two. Accordingly we are prepared to find that Mr. Armstrong has failed to make the separation. Nine-tenths of his book relates to Velasquez as a painter—the things he painted, and the circumstances in which he painted them. From criticism (though not from description) the volume is, however, free. Of the quality and greatness of Velasquez's art and why it was great we are not told. Here Mr. Armstrong has drawn the line, and here lies the opportunity for a second monograph.

Mr. Armstrong is a painstaking writer. He has gathered facts which are not to be found easily in other works, and his record seems sure of appreciation because alone of such merits. But he has appreciation of values that lie not strictly within the domain of bare biography. He gives us a presentation of the kind of life it was that Velasquez was born into and worked in. The Spaniard was a better-favored man than most artists—save some of the greatest—have been. "He opened his eyes on a world full both of natural and man-created beauty, on sunshine, wealth, and pleasure; on a world in which his vocation was under no disability, but was accepted as honorable and dignified."

Seville might not vie with the Florence of Michael Angelo or the Venice of Titian; but it might fairly claim a place with the Antwerp or Rubens or the Amsterdam of Rembrandt. Seville in our day, as in Velasquez's day, is charming with the poetry of a picturesque past. After being for five hundred years under Catholic sway, it "still retains the impress of its Arab masters, its character as a meeting place of East and West, where buildings, customs, and traditions proclaim the fusion of the hardy Gothic spirit with the exotic culture and magnificence of the Moorish genius." Nowhere, says he, making happy use of Moore's familiar line, "has the scent of the roses clung more persistently to the broken vase than in Seville."

The monograph is adorned with many pictures—portraits, interiors, outdoor scenes—and among them are at least two famous works—the portraits of Pope Innocent X. and Philip IV. Among the ugliest of painted countenances was Innocent's; strangely inappropriate was the official name he bore, for in that man resided neither innocence, candor, nor modesty, but rather cunning, secrecy, and base passions. It is the face not of a citizen, but of a savage. But the hand of Velasquez has brought that face down to us and made the man known where purer and abler Popes are forgotten. Mr. Armstrong likes this portrait better than Raphael's one of the Medicean Leo or the one of the warrior Pontiff Julius II. Could higher praise be awarded it?

But it was needless for Mr. Armstrong to exalt Velasquez in an attempt to pull down the work of Raphael. The magnificence, the luxury, the pride of all the Medici sit enthroned in that portrait of Leo, while in the one of Julius sit the firmness and the aggression of that Pontiff.

Velasquez's other great portrait shown here—the one of Philip when he was getting old—Mr. Armstrong admires with perhaps an equal admiration. Superb is the word for it. But Philip, too, was not beautiful, nor was Philip great as King. Of all that was fortunate in his life, nothing was quite so fortunate as the having of Velasquez to paint his picture. Philip was good to his painter—and he has received only a just reward.

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WAS IT PURITAN OR PILGRIM?

THE PURITAN IN ENGLAND AND NEW-ENGLAND. By Ezra Hoyt Byington, D. D. With an Introduction by Alexander McKenzie, D. D. 8vo. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

Dr. Byington's volume discusses more than one great question in the history of Puritanism in New-England, and notably the one concerning the respective influences of the Pilgrims of Plymouth and the Puritans of Massachusetts Bay. But there is another topic to which he more than once refers, and which we wish he had enlarged upon further, for the time has arrived when some capable collector of statistics who also can use statistics with force and intelligence should write a book about it. This is the spread of population from New-England throughout every State and Territory of the Union.

Dr. Byington says about 21,000 persons came over to Massachusetts Bay from 1628 to 1640, and "there was never afterward any considerable increase of their numbers from England." From these immigrants of twelve years has descended about one-fourth of the present population of the United States, so that the Puritan element may well be said to have been the controlling power in the Republic. The migration fortunately occurred in the best period of English Puritanism—before the party had been weakened by accessions acquired after the victory was won. In their theology Dr. Byington finds the teachings which tended to make the men of New-England defenders of liberty. Their churches were democratic, and so their towns and colonies. By them were laid the foundations of the Republic, and by them, when George III. attempted to withhold the rights they possessed as Englishmen, was the lead taken in the revolt which made us a free Nation.

But we undertook to say something of migrations from New-England to other States, the main course of which began after the war closed. Of this there had been little in the earlier years. For one thing, the war with France and the unsettled condition of the West that resulted from it restrained the would-be pioneers—save in the case of such rare spirits as Daniel Boone. But once the war had closed, there was a great movement to people the vast domain which the patriots had won. No State in New-England made such a record in that migration as was made by Connecticut. As Virginia was the mother of Presidents, so is it true that Connecticut was the mother of States.

It has been said that from the Hudson River west to the Pacific, through the line of Northern States, there is hardly a town "in which persons may not be found whose ancestral roots dip back into Hartford County," and that in the New-York Constitutional Convention of 1821 there were 127 members, a majority of whom were either born in Connecticut or were sons of fathers who were born there. Calhoun is said to have declared that at one time the members of Congress who were either born or reared in Connecticut lacked but five of being a majority of the whole body. The single town of Litchfield, more than thirty years ago, had given birth to thirteen United States Senators, twenty-two members of Congress from New-York, fifteen State Supreme Court Judges, nine Presidents of colleges, eighteen other college professors, and eleven Governors and Lieutenant Governors of States. Aside from the southern and southwestern parts of the State, about all the early settlements in Connecticut sprang themselves from the original "river towns" of Hartford, Windsor, and Wethersfield, which have been happily described as, "strictly speaking, the original cradle of empire."

The coming to new lands of pioneers who had grown up under the institutions of Connecticut makes newly important to us the greatest fact in the history of that State. To Connecticut more than to any other State is the Union indebted for that local self-government principle on which the larger framework of the American Government was afterward to be reared. In Massachusetts liberty was a liberty in which the Commonwealth was supreme over the towns, and in which, moreover, the Commonwealth was an aristocracy of wealth, brain, and religion. But in Connecticut was seen a purer democracy. The town here was the unit, and the Commonwealth merely a federation of them. Thus in Connecticut was seen that union of the democratic and federal ideas which finally became the basis of the State and National Governments of this country. Connecticut, through the operation of this local system, was able to maintain all through the Colonial period a state of government more free from English control than existed anywhere else in America. Puritanism there was developed on its own lines. In 1639 Connecticut acquired a Constitution, which is "the first written and democratic Constitution on record." What is more, it was, as Alexander Johnston called it, "the starting point for the democratic development which has since gained control of all our Commonwealths and now makes the essential feature of our Commonwealth government."

The time is ripe for a book about this fertile subject, and the writer of it, if he be wise and able, is sure of his reward.

But we must return to Dr. Byington's volume and its theme of chief interest—the extent of the influence which the two Colonies exercised upon American civilization. A radical difference between the two classes of immigrants lay in the differences in worldly station. For the most part, the Pilgrims were of humble origin; not acquainted with trade, but used to "a plain country life and the innocent trade of husbandry," as Bradford described them, or "north country peasants," as Palfrey says. The Puritans, on the other hand, were English country gentlemen, educated, intelligent, and possessed often of fortunes. Many were graduates of universities. As a class they were fitted by their abilities and training to be the founders of States. They came here not wholly for religious reasons, but to found a free State, believing that England under Charles II. had lost her liberties. They were in sympathy with the great Puritan leaders at home, and came as representatives of them, as pioneers in a movement which it was believed would grow to large proportions. For the Puritans whom Charles oppressed they would found a new State. Religious matters, however, were not lost sight of; indeed, they were always potent with them, and a marked influence, especially in church government, was exerted upon them by the men of Plymouth.

In point of number there was a great difference. When Plymouth was four years old it had only 180 inhabitants, living in 32 cabins; six years later only 300 inhabitants, and after five years more only 500. Seventy years, indeed, sufficed to raise the population of that colony to only 8,000 souls. Growth on Massachusetts Bay was more vigorous. In twelve years that colony had more than 20,000 people and had planted fifty towns and settlements, built thirty or forty churches, many more houses for ministers, as well as forts and roads.

Dr. Byington holds, therefore, that the elements of vigorous growth and permanent influence were in the Puritan colony. From that colony came energy, enterprise, political sagacity, and genius for creating a new type of government. Our debt to Plymouth is of another sort. The men of that colony in a hard school had learned lessons of patience and gentleness, and so the beauty and the poetry of New-England may be in great part ascribed to them. They taught the world "a larger tolerance, gentler manners, purer laws"; but from them alone could not have been given an impulse leading to a great nation.

Of the persecutions that were inflicted under the Puritan domination, Dr. Byington writes as a defender, his contention being that New-England merely represented, as many other lands did, the spirit of the times. When there were thirty Quakers in New-England jails, there were more than a thousand in the motherland. The whole number fined, imprisoned, or scourged in both the old and new colonies may have reached sixty; but in England it reached between three and four thousand, of whom 338 died in prison. And so in respect to witchcraft; but this is now more generally understood than it formerly was. In England the statutes against witchcraft were not repealed until fifty years after the superstition had passed away from New-England. At the end of the reign of Elizabeth the laws of England punished with death thirty-one crimes, but the laws of Connecticut punished only twelve, those of Massachusetts only ten, those of Plymouth only eight. Dr. Byington pertinently observes that the story of man's inhumanity to man "is not limited to Massachusetts."

Besides these general topics, Dr. Byington discusses others of more limited significance. For example, he has an elaborate sketch of William Pynchon, a man of affairs, less known than Winthrop or Vane or Bradford, but one who stood in the front rank among the founders of the State. He was a Puritan of the Puritans—successful, honorable, wise, and he is presented to us as an interesting type.

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FICTION OLD AND NEW.

THE LESSER BOURGEOISIE. By Honoré de Balzac. Translated by Katharine Prescott Wormeley. 12mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.50.

"Les Petits Bourgeois" was not published until 1854, more than three years after Balzac's death. Miss Wormeley says he referred to it in 1844 as a work "which, owing to the difficulties of execution, requires still a month's labor." Two years afterward he said the volume had been in type for eighteen months. The story is exceedingly complex. Dealing principally with the fortunes of the Thuillier family, who are the typical bourgeois of Paris, the actions of the Dutocqs, Cerizets, Barbets, Minards, Phellions, Collevilles, and others are given with the fullest details. The prime rascal is Charles-Marie-Theodore de la Peyrade, who is a Provençal. He is a barrister, an intriguant, and his aim is to secure the fortune of Céleste Colleville, who is to be the heiress of the Thuilliers.

That minute descriptive power which Balzac had is carried out to its furthermost limit in "The Lesser Bourgeoisie." An architect could draw the lines of a building from the way Balzac describes the old structures of Paris. That fine intimate acquaintance which the greatest of romance writers had with French law he puts now to the front. You have explained, too, all the trickery of it as exercised by notaries and lawyers. The bourgeois, Balzac shows, had his ambitions, and in order to get to the front would plot or scheme as would the more arrogant dweller of the Faubourg St. Germain. The study of the old maid Brigitte, who rules the destinies of the Thuillier family, is a grand one, and contrasted with her are the weakness and folly of her brother, Jérôme.

The romance must have presented great difficulties in translating it, and yet Miss Wormeley has accomplished the task in an admirable way.

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THE SOCIAL CRIME. By Minnie L. Armstrong and George N. Sceets. New-York: W. L. Allison Company.

Here is discussed in romantic guise the cause of the workingman, with the end in view of presenting the advantages of cooperation. The dramatis personae are many. There is the rascally Richard Hardman of the Hardman works, who prides himself on being a hard man. He is worth his millions, and he grinds under his heel his workmen. He owes his wealth to fraud, having stolen the patent of the engine he makes from Philip Comstock's father. Hardman has a silly upstart wife, a weak daughter, and a fool for a son. There are dynamiters, Anarchists, and all sorts of bad and good people in the story, with a Baroness who sails under false colors.

When Hardman, who has done many foul deeds, is discovered in his true light, he commits suicide, and Philip Comstock, who was his overseer, succeeds, and Comstock then makes plans for running the engine works on a co-operative basis.

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THE WHITE SHIELD. By Bertram Mitford. 16mo. New-York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.

Some Britons, writes Mr. Mitford, when they travel bring away with them no impressions of the natives; they are only "a lot of blacks," who, with precious little clothing, are "not eager to learn the arts of civilization." But how many savage epics have been played there! Certainly Mr. Mitford presents to this prosaic age a drama which is crimson with blood. It is Untuswa, son of Nlelani, of the tribe of Umtetwa, the Zulu, who tells his story to the white man, and Untuswa is the King's Assegai. His special function is to be head slayer for his monarch, whose name is Umzilikazi, the potentate of the great Kraal of Ekupumuleni, with his knobstick to smash in skulls and his broad assegai.

Untuswa does an enormous amount of human butchery. Certainly the Zulu, as forming part of an impi, was a courageous fellow and given to the utterance of fine-sounding phrases. He was always wanting that his "assegai should taste meat," and King Umzi gave his followers the fullest opportunity to kill. Perhaps "The White Shield" is true to Zulu life in the past, for the author has taken much pains in describing Zulu ways. Executions are numerous in the story and pitched battles frequent. Once the victorious followers of the Black Elephant, in order to cross a gully, kill a sufficiency of the adherents of the Blue Cattle to fill up the intervening trench, and so march to victory over a bridge of dead bodies. Unquestionably Mr. Bertram Mitford possesses descriptive powers of distinguished merit and is also dramatic, but, though this is a romance where people "do something," they do something which white people who do the reading do not care much about.

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DAY-BOOKS. By Mabel E. Wotton. 16mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

To the literary man the author or the journalist may not be precisely commonplace individuals—may differ in very few respects from ordinary personages. They certainly are neither better nor worse than other people, but the writer of "Day-Books," having selected for her heroes men who ply pens, makes them for the major part dissolute rascals.

There is Bernard Coyle, a journalist, who marries Olive Saltridge and commits bigamy. There is Francis Digby, whose pseudonym is "Jason Smart," whose novel has met with such success, but is a person you would not like to have in your house. Finally there is Frankyn Leyden, who, having written one lucky volume of romance, hungers for such fame or lucre as a second venture may bring. He has no inventive powers and only the gift of slather. Then he finds out how Janet Suttaby, a drudge with ideas, writes for such papers as pay her "7s. 6d. per 1,000 words, and then make her alter one-third of these and cut out much that remains." Janet has a romance unpublished. The disgusting Leyden finds merit in it, and so he buys it of her and palms it off as his own, and the poor man dies of starvation.

The most of these stories being disagreeable, that does not impair the cleverness of Mabel E. Wotton's style, nor a certain pathos she shows in her descriptions. The French have a way of exalting the literary person, which false glamour neither English nor American readers are willing to accept.

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IN SCARLET AND GREY. Stories of Soldiers and Others. By Florence Henniker, and "The Spectre of the Real," by Thomas Hardy and Florence Henniker. 16mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

Florence Henniker does not write in a happy mood. All her characters go wrong. Miss Kitty Malone, who sells flowers at the fair in some Irish town and is the handsomest and jolliest of girls, ought to have been contented with her fiancé, Captain Pelham, though this officer did have "a too long neck and a head of a sugarloaf shape." There came to the fair a Color Sergeant, with three stripes of gold on his arrum, (that is the way Kitty would pronounce the word for that useful member,) and then Kitty quite lost her heart to the Color Sergeant and did not care for her Captain. She did, however, marry the man with the "sugarloaf head," and when the soldier died she sent flowers.

Some of the stories leave an agreeable impression on the mind of readers, but in "Scarlet and Grey" the effect is precisely to the contrary.

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LITERARY NOTES.

—The Macmillan Company will have ready in November James Lane Allen's new novel, "The Choir Invisible."

—An Englishman named Stone, who has long been a Deputy Inspector General of Police in Northern India, has written a book called "In and Beyond the Himalayas," which is the result of several expeditions to those mountains, and which Mr. Whymper will illustrate.

—Irving's "Alhambra" will be added to the Cranford Series of the Macmillan Company, with illustrations by Mr. Pennell.

—For the hundredth volume of the Scott Library, Walter Scott has selected Renan's "Poetry of the Celtic Races" and other essays by Renan.

—W. C. Hazlitt has been engaged on a volume with the title, "Four Generations of a Literary Family; the Hazlitts in England, Ireland, and America." The American details begin in 1783.

—The Putnams will issue this Autumn Irving's "Bracebridge Hall," with illustrations in photogravure after designs by Church, Reinhart, Rockham, and Sandham. It will be called the Surrey Edition.

—President Andrews's Scribner papers on the last quarter of a century will be published in book form in October by the Scribners.

—An edition in one volume, revised and abridged, of James Bryce's "American Commonwealth," intended for use in schools, will be ready this month from the Macmillan Company.

—The fourth centenary of Melanchthon's birth will be celebrated next year by the foundation of a literary and historical museum, to be called after him, and to be erected in the reformer's birthplace, Bretten, in Baden.

—The Macmillan Company's edition of Pepys, printed on hand-made paper, and sold only by subscription, will be ready this month.

—Among the timely features of The Chautauquan for September is a paper on the different forms of the ballad, by Lee J. Vance.

—Among the recent acquisitions of the British Museum is a collection made by Edmund Waterton of 1,014 editions and translations of Thomas à Kempis. One volume of the rarest kind has also been placed in the library; it is the first edition of the chivalric romance, an Amadis of Gaul, printed at Saragossa in 1508. Before the discovery of this special volume, it was believed that the oldest of these peculiar fictions had for date 1519. The chivalric romance figured until Cervantes killed it. One rare and almost unknown book is a "Don Quixote," the first Shelton translation of 1612, which the Museum has lately come into possession of. John Bunyan's "A Prisoner of Hope" of 1633, the work he wrote when in prison, which book was found in an old chest in Kent, has also been purchased by the Museum. There is, too, Wilkes's copy of Junius, with comments written with his own pen. A curious gift to the Museum was the presentation of two leaves which were missing from a block book of the Apocalypse printed at Metz in 1456.

—There might be some few romances one would want to chain to a desk—as was the way in the past with precious tomes—cherished captives never to be freed. But as to the great majority of novels, they are made to be lost. There is a better chance of their preservation to-day because they are in one volume. How did they manage when there were novels in three volumes? One volume was certain to be lost, for the laws of chance were the same fifty years ago as they are to-day. This is the era of fiction by the single volume, and an American publisher, if he hesitated about a two-decker, would declare that a three-decker never could be floated. Long ago the impossibility of the three-volume novel was insisted upon, as far back in England as 1828, but it was a novelty when Mrs. Gore, a name scarcely remembered to-day, had her "Lettre de Cachet" issued in one volume.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

SOME WOMEN AND A MAN. By William J. Loche. 12mo. New-York: F. Tennyson Neely. Paper, 50 cents.

NEW ESSAYS CONCERNING HUMAN UNDERSTANDING. By Gottfried Wilhelm Leibnitz. 8vo. New-York: The Macmillan Company. $3.25.

SILVER, YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY. Translated from the French of Prof. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu. 8vo. Boston: The Hermes Publishing Company. Paper, 25 cents.

THREE OLD MAIDS IN HAWAII. By Ellen Blackmar Maxwell. 12mo. New-York: Eaton & Mains.

THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRACY. By John McDowell Leavitt. 12mo. New-York: Eaton & Mains.

THE HATHAWAYS' SISTER. By Anne Kendrick Benedict. 16mo. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. 75 cents.

SILVER VS. GOLD. By C. M. Stevans. 16mo. New-York: F. Tennyson Neely. Paper, 50 cents.

SOLID MONEY THE SALVATION OF OUR NATIONAL HONOR. 16mo. New-York: F. Tennyson Neely. Paper, 50 cents.

COLUMBUS: HIS LIFE AND VOYAGES. By Washington Irving. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

THE BUSH BOYS. By Capt. Mayne Reid. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

REAL AND IDEAL IN LITERATURE. By Frank Preston Stearns. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

STUDIES IN INTERPRETATION—KEATS-CLOUGH-MATTHEW ARNOLD. By William Henry Hudson. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

THE TOWER OF THE OLD SCHLOSS. By Jean Porter Rudd. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

THE BOY HUNTERS. By Capt. Mayne Reid. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

MRS. HALLAM'S COMPANION, AND THE SPRING FARM. By Mrs. Mary J. Holmes. 12mo. New-York: G. W. Dillingham. $1.50.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN THE UNITED STATES. By Oscar S. Strauss. 8vo. New-York: Philip Cowen.

ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS. By George Shelley Hughes. 8vo. Des Moines: George Shelley Hughes. $2.

SONGS WITHOUT ANSWER. By Irene Putnam. 16mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

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RUINED BY OUR WAR.

Wesley's Account of the Effects in England of the "Great Rebellion."

Among the manuscripts of the Earl of Dartmouth just published by the English Historical Manuscripts Commission is a letter from John Wesley to the Earl, giving a striking picture of the ruin effected in England by the war in this country. The letter is dated Haverford West, Aug. 23, 1775:

"A letter which I received from Mr. Lowland yesterday occasions my giving you this trouble. You told him the administration have been assured from every part of the kingdom that trade was as plentiful and flourishing as ever, and the people as well employed and as well satisfied.

"Sir, I aver from my own personal knowledge, from the testimony of my own eyes and ears, that there cannot be a more notorious falsehood than has been palmed upon them for truth. I aver, that in every part of England where I have been (and I have been east, west, north, and south within these two years) trade in general is exceedingly decayed, and thousands of people are quite unemployed. Some I know to have perished for want of bread; others I have seen creeping up and down like walking shadows. I except three or four manufacturing towns, which have suffered less than others.

"I aver that the people in general all over the nation are so far from being well satisfied that they are far more deeply dissatisfied than they appear to have been even a year or two before the great rebellion, and far more dangerously dissatisfied. The bulk of the people in every city, town, and village where I have been do not so much aim at the Ministry as they usually did in the last century, but at the King himself. He is the object of their anger, contempt, and malice. They heartily despise his Majesty, and hate him with a perfect hatred. They wish to imbrue their hands in his blood; they are full of the spirit of murder and rebellion; and I am persuaded, should any occasion offer, thousands would be ready to act what they now speak. It is as much as ever I can do, and sometimes more than I can do, to keep this plague from infecting my own friends. And nineteen or twenty to whom I speak in defense of the King seem never to have heard a word spoken for him before. I marvel what wretches they are who abuse the credulity of the Ministry by those florid accounts."

HUREL AND HIS PICTURES

AMAND-MARTIN HUREL is an original man. He is absolutely unique. Outside of the relatively insignificant fact that he is the most picturesque figure to be found in New-York, and possibly in the United States, he possesses several things and has done other things that no other one man possesses or has accomplished.

He is a small farmer, owning his little plot of ground in France, or, as he calls himself, "un agriculteur proprietaire," or, as the rest of the world knows him, a member of that thrifty brotherhood of mankind called the French peasantry. He wears its honorable badge, the blouse and rural costume that have been made so familiar to all the world by Millet's "Sower" and "Angelus." But he is much more than a picturesque figure from the Norman peasantry.

M. Hurel has become the possessor of a wonderful "dogue de Bordeaux," and two old paintings which he and a number of distinguished art critics declare to be a genuine Rubens and a genuine Rafaelle.

These pictures are the cause of his visit to America. The land in which so many priceless masterpieces have found appreciative homes, he thought, must surely have room for a real Rubens and a real Rafaelle.

As he stood in the dark basement room of the Hôtel de France explaining how he had got possession of his treasures, he was a figure that would have been eagerly seized upon by either of these two great masters, and transferred to an immortality in oil. He wore loose velvety trousers and coat. Under the heavy and voluminous coat he wore the French blouse, a thick woolen, of dark blue, and decorated in front with an embroidered star. On the side of his head he had an immense blue woolen cap, the folds of which fell below his ears. It was thrown back in front so as to allow his great mass of black hair to fall in long waves over his forehead. A heavy black mustache and imperial beard added effectiveness to the picture. He is fifty-six years old, but seems as vigorous as a young man. He is filled with enthusiasm about his pictures—and his "dogue."

The "dogue" is a mastiff, the French taking that spelling of dog to indicate the English mastiff; but the possessor of the animal insisted that he is not a mastiff, but a "dogue de Bordeaux." Porthos is the name of the dog. He is a magnificent specimen, worthy of the name of Dumas's "mousquetaire." M. Hurel formerly owned the "three mousquetaires," but all have died except Porthos. When master and dog reached this city by the Paris, the dog was detained at the pier for several days, together with M. Hurel's baggage. Porthos was released last Monday, but the wardrobe of M. Hurel was still kept at the pier, and he expressed regret, which was not shared by those present, that he had to appear in his native costume.

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The pictures he brings with him are "The Descent from the Cross," attributed to Rubens, and "Vierge au Panier," or "The Virgin with the Basket," said to be by Rafaelle.

The Rubens was at one time, M. Hurel says, owned by a Dutch painter named Reyntz. It is painted on a thin copper sheet. The history of this painting as given by M. Hurel is brief. It has been in the possession of his family for thirty years, having been bought by one of his relatives. On the back of the copper sheet is the following certificate given by the Marquis de Salviac-Viel-Castel, in London, Feb. 9, 1895:

"I testify in all sincerity that the sketch painted on copper, which M. Hurel has shown to me, is a Rubens of indisputable authenticity."

The Marquis de Salviac's signature is in turn attested by an official of France. He is said to be a critic of recognized authority. He was formerly a member of the Ministry of the Fine Arts, an officer of the Academy, &c.

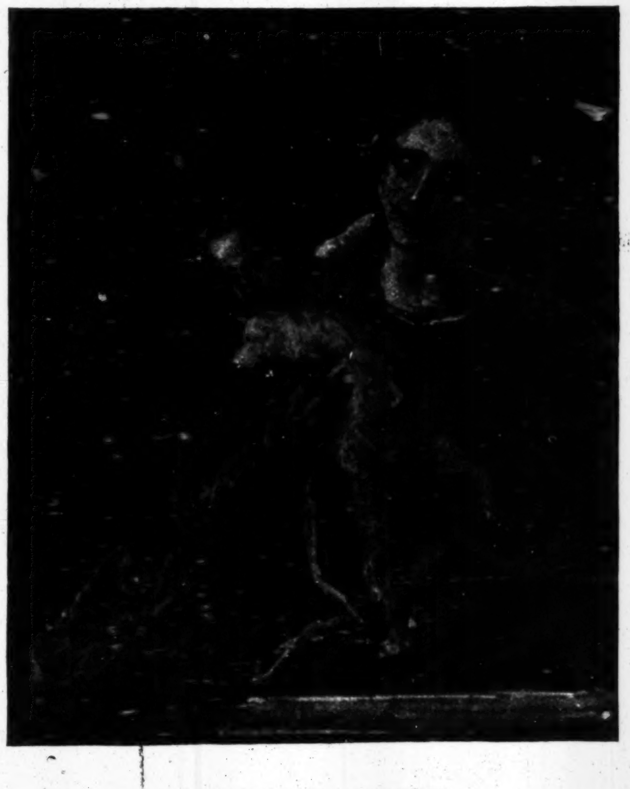
The Rafaelle, the "Vierge au Panier," was described in the catalogue of Charles I. of England. It is painted on a piece of wood about eight inches square. It was afterward bought by order of Parliament, and when the other paintings in the collection of Charles I. were destroyed by fire, this one was injured by the flames. It afterward got into France and in possession of a soldier of the army of Louis XV., "who," says M. Hurel, "gave it to Rose Rousselin of Rouen, who gave it to my father, and he to me."

Of this picture the Marquis de Salviac certifies: "For me this painting is a Rafaelle."

Innocenti, painter and art critic, and "Commander of the Order of St. Silvestre and officer of the Academy," gives the following certificate as to the genuineness of the Rafaelle:

"I have seen your painting—Rafaelle, 'La Vierge, l'Enfant et St. Joseph.' You ask my opinion. According to my judgment, the painting is one by Rafaelle Sanzio d'Urbino. There are at Rome and Florence many paintings of the master which I have studied, and in that of yours I have found the same qualities of grace and of design."

M. Hurel is confident that he has priceless treasures in the two pictures, as he is certain as to their authenticity. The Norman peasant impresses upon every visitor who talks with him his sturdy sincerity. He may not have a Rubens or a Rafaelle, but he believes he has in all the sincerity and enthusiasm of his Norman nature.



ATTRIBUTED TO RAPHAEL.

THE SONGS OF YESTERDAY.

From Macmillan's Magazine.

Yonder, where the three horses harnessed in line pull the clumsy plow through the red buckwheat stubble, the driver as he walks beside them sings an old ditty that his fathers before him have sung on just such evenings as this, as they, too, followed the plow. His voice rises into the air sonorously, monotonously, in a quaint cadence that drops into a minor, and ends without any end at all:

I ha' slept from home,
I ha' slept from home.

His fathers have sung it before him, that or another, as he sings now; their voices also have gone out into the stillness of the evening, when the sun lay above Cape Frehel, and the sea and the sky were painted with gold; it has all been the same for so long that one forgets that there can ever have been a beginning. And from the other side where the children are driving home the cows from the seaward pastures there comes the clear, high sweetness of young voices singing a canticle to the Virgin: "Ave, ave, Maria!" The two songs blend and clash and blend again in a strange harmony of discord. They belong to each other, these two, different as they are; they have come down the centuries together in amity and good-fellowship. These, and such as these, are the Songs of Yesterday.

TENNIS ON THE HILLTOP

CHARLEMONT, a little village in the western part of Massachusetts, has a number of things to make it famous in its own eyes, at least, if not to the rest of the world. It is a very old town, to begin with. The first settler, who, after the manner of first settlers, did not die in his bed, but yielded his scalp to the prowling and ubiquitous Indian of that day, has a monument to his memory, and the date of his death, some years after his pioneer settling, is still early in 1700. It has, besides the monument, a splendid old sycamore tree of historic interest, since beneath this tree this first citizen of the place spent his first night—staked his claim, so to speak—all of which ancient history is modestly brought down to current times in a dainty souvenir spoon, another valued possession, with the monument on the handle and the sycamore tree in the bowl.

Then Charlemont has a lovely river, the Deerfield, a winding, picturesque stream that rises in a night after a day's rain and has as many and as alluring phases as a maiden in her teens. It has glorious hills, any number of them, most uplifting and picturesque as scenery and to delight the Summer visitor, but not equally satisfactory to the resident farmer. A very, very big hill a little west of the village is another of its claims to fame; it is so near the eastern end of the Hoosac Tunnel that the lamps of the passenger cars are always lighted when they halt at the little brown station, and no engine was ever known to pass the village any hour of the day or night without its big headlight burning bravely for the plunge into the mountain, or not yet extinguished after the very recent passage.

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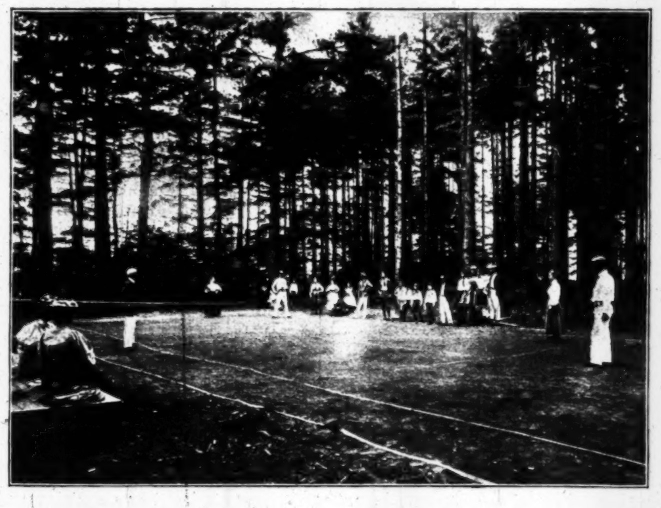
Charlemont thinks a good deal of the tunnel; it was the Mecca of all the village pilgrimages during its twenty-five years of building; it was its hope, as it is now its fruition, for quick communication with the Western world, and to-day the favorite drive for strangers and citizens alike is up to the top of the mountain to the central shaft of the five-mile bore, there to regard with awe the great flue, 2,800 feet deep, puffing always the smoke of the numerous locomotives that travel the buried tracks at its base.

As has been said, these high hills of Charlemont and its environs are interesting, but interfering. They interfere with farming, and by so doing seriously interfere with tennis. The flat lands are so scarce that they must all be utilized, and a tennis court seemed the thing that it was impossible for Charlemont to produce.

Driven thus literally into a corner, the tennis enthusiasts took to the hills, and in a thick pine forest on the plateau of one of the high elevations have created one of the most unique tennis courts of the country. The oblong court has been cleared by axe, fire, stump chains, and oxen, and proved no light task. The result, however, as shown in the accompanying picture, is most satisfactory. An excellent court, beautifully shaded and secluded, with a dry balsamic atmosphere that is most exhilarating to the players, the Pine Mountain Tennis Club of Charlemont claims the most unique and delightful grounds in the country. A two-days' tournament played there in August by Cambridge, New-Haven, Brooklyn, and Saratoga players resulted in some brilliant scoring, and devotees of the ball and racket are likely to hear more of this pine-set court when it shall have added a few more to its one Summer of existence.



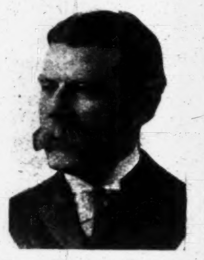
TENNIS AMONG THE PINES.

British Cynics Confused.

From The London News.

Those cynical persons who think it so clever to say that the sufferings of an Asiatic population are nothing to us have found that they were, as usual, mistaken. The cry for redress has been heard in a manner they little expected, and it is they, not the "sentimentalists," who look foolish now. And, indeed, it is only shallow-pated drivelers who believe that selfishness and indolent callousness can avert the consequences of duty neglected and crime condoned.

WEEK IN CLUB WORLD



Gen. Horace Porter,
Pres't of Union League Club.

GOLF is the leading topic in the city as well as in suburban New-York clubs, and it is good evidence of the exceeding popularity of the game at the present time that discussion of it has almost entirely superseded in the club world the old topics of stocks and horse racing. There are few members of such clubs as the Union, Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, University, and Calumet who do not play or are not deeply interested in the imported Scotch game at present, and these days of early Autumn find numbers of them sojourning at the various suburban golf or country clubs which have convenient links, while on Sundays the New-York clubhouses are literally deserted, chiefly on account of golf. As has previously been said in this column, the game is too much of a craze at present, and if it follows the course of all sports which Americans have taken up, as it is likely to do, cannot always or even long retain its present vogue. Its devotees are too much excited and too eager in its pursuit long to preserve their present ardor. Not only are there daily matches and weekly tournaments on the links of all the suburban golf clubs, but the clubs at Lenox, Southampton, and other Autumn resorts announce tournaments which will last well into November. The Lenox tournament, which will begin there tomorrow, will really open the season at the Berkshire resort, while the tournament at Southampton on Oct. 8 and at Newport a week later will prolong the Autumn season at both places. The tournament which will decide the woman's championship of America will begin on the links of the Morristown (N. J.) Golf Club on Oct. 8, and is at present the absorbing subject of discussion wherever society women assemble.

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The fact that all their interest in golf has been so controlled that the numerous clubs do not conflict with one another, and that the natural rivalries of the players of the game have been allowed to satisfy themselves in National and inter-State tournaments, under proper rules and authority, is chiefly due to Mr. Theodore Havemeyer, President of the National Golfing Association of America and President and founder of the Newport Country and Golf Club. Mr. Havemeyer was one of the first clubmen in America to play the game on this side of the water, and saw its possibilities almost at once. With rare good judgment and foresight he called together the few men who had begun to play the game here three years ago, and who represented the four or five golf clubs just then started, and proposed the formation of a National association to govern the game. Although some of those at this first meeting of golfers thought Mr. Havemeyer too ambitious and too sanguine as to the future of the game in America, they deferred to his opinion, and the clearness of his judgment has been abundantly proved. Mr. Havemeyer, who is a lover of all athletic sports and who excels as a whip, and is also a rarely good sportsman, plays an excellent game of golf, while his sons, Messrs. Harry and Frederick Havemeyer, are among the best amateur players in the country, and recently vanquished on the Newport links such fine players as Messrs. Toler and Tyng of the Baltusrol (N. J.) Club.

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Mr. Havemeyer takes keen interest and pride in the links and house of the Newport Golf Club. The links are said to be almost perfection, while the clubhouse is not only a beautiful piece of architecture, but is superbly appointed in every way. Its opening has completely transformed the social life of Newport and has virtually doomed the old Casino in the centre of the town, which is now no longer the meeting place of society.

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The defeat of the Meadowbrook Polo Team by that of the Rockaway, or Cedarhurst, Club, at Prospect Park on Monday last, and the winning by the victors of the handsome trophy cup offered by Mr. William Waldorf Astor meant more to the members of the two fashionable hunting clubs which the teams represented, and to what is known as the "hunting set" in New-York society and club life, than it did to the public interested in outdoor sports. For ten years past there has been a bitter social rivalry between the Far Rockaway, now the Cedarhurst, and the Meadowbrook Clubs, and this rivalry at one time became so bitter that even the women relatives of the members of the two organizations became involved in it, and would scarcely speak to one another when they met. During the last five years this feeling has been somewhat modified, but still the two clubs look on each other as "their dearest foe," and delight to contest together in every way. The Rockaway victory, therefore, of Monday over their old antagonists brought them and their friends more joy than if they had overcome all the other clubs in the National Polo Association combined. Messrs. J. S. Stevens, T. E. Cowdin, Foxhall Keene, and G. P. Eustis composed the Rockaway team, while Messrs. W. C. Eustis, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., C. C. Baldwin, and B. F. Nicoll made up that of the Meadowbrooks. The game was a hotly contested and well-played one throughout.

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The announcement that the entire fifteenth story or top floor of the new Schermerhorn Hotel now building on West Thirty-fourth Street, adjoining the Waldorf, with which it is to be connected, is to be devoted to suites for small clubs, with a large general restaurant and reception room which can be used in common by all, is a further development of the top story or roof club restaurant idea now so common, and which has utilized the top floors of so many lofty down-town buildings to such advantage. There are several of the smaller up-town social clubs—notably the Greek-letter college graduate organizations—with such clubs as the Princeton and Yale, which now hold monthly meetings during the Winter season—which should find this new club location and plan an admirable one for their purposes. Any club which leases one of these suites can have its own private restaurant or café if it so desires, but its members have the privilege of using the large restaurant, where the charges will be reasonable ones. A co-operative club building has often been suggested in New-York, but the plan seems now for the first time to be on the eve of fulfillment.

CLUBMAN.

Higher Education on the Chinese System.

From The Saturday Review.

We are ready enough to point the finger of scorn at China, and to say that the disasters which have overtaken her are the results of the fatuous folly and self-complacency which have hitherto blinded her to the teachings of a civilization more modern than her own. But have we no mote in our own eye? In the matter of position which physical science occupies in our higher teaching we have a beam of the first magnitude.

Their Interests Identical.

From The San Francisco Call.

The interests of the East and of the West, of the rich and of the poor, are equally bound up in the cause of sound money.

CLUB CHAT ABOUT SPORTS

"I do wish that some man would turn up with sufficient executive ability to make for us an American Henley," said The Collegian, after The Traveler had finished telling the fellows of the delightful time he had had at the great English regatta. "With all of Fred Fortmeyer's enthusiasm, he has not yet seemed to strike the right chord that will make oarsmen and lovers of rowing respond to the call for crews for the National regatta of amateur oarsmen. It may be because Saratoga is too far away from New-York, Philadelphia, and Boston. Something is wanting. There is not a veteran at the game but likes to get into a shell occasionally and expand his lungs and stretch his legs and make his back creak and his arms ache. If we had a bit of encouragement of the right kind I believe we could get up a four, or a six, and perhaps an eight, right here in the club that would go out after a week of training and beat the present National champions over a mile-and-a-half course. We have at least twenty-five men who have rowed in college regattas or class races, and who have pulled good oars, and they would like to get into the game again. Why don't we do it?"

"The trouble seems to be that the college boys will have no part in the races of the National Association," answered The Oracle. "The amateurs do not appear to want them in the races, and the college boys only seem to care to race with one another. The two sets of oarsmen do not like to mix better than do oil and water. Unless the undergraduates go in for the National races it will be hard for you to get the 'grads' into them. It would be a grand thing for the sport if the active oarsmen in the colleges and the active men of the amateur boat clubs could be gotten together for a series of races. Until it is done there will be no regatta that will be National in fact as well as in name. Once get the college crews interested in these National regattas and there would be a revival of the sport. The men who drop it as soon as they leave college would again try their hands at the oars and put themselves against the new blood in their Alma Maters. If that thing could be done then there would be a social status given the affair, and we would have a series of races that would correspond to those at Henley. We are slaves of fashion. Once make rowing fashionable and we would soon be at the top of the tree in aquatics, as in other sports, and the National regatta would be rowed in the presence of thousands instead of before the beggarly handful of people who were at Saratoga this year. There is one body of men that can make the thing a success."

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"And that is?" queried The Oarsman.

"The University Athletic Club. If they will propose a meeting between college oarsmen and the National Association fellows for the purpose of creating a National regatta there might come of it a revival of the sport that every one who has had a taste of it is so fond of. All he needs is the applause of Fashion to egg him on to try his hand again at the game. If we could get out graduate crews from Harvard and Yale and Cornell and Columbia to meet the best of the amateurs and the undergraduate crews, then we could have races that would make those at Henley seem of much less importance to us. There is a lot of material among the men who are now wandering aimlessly about on golf links or spending their spare hours in the Winter at tennis and bowling and racquets to make up as rattling good crews as either the Leander or London Clubs can turn out. Get the University boys to act as I have suggested and we can have a regatta of the highest class and one that will come to be as great an annual event as is that at Henley. Row it before Commencement at the colleges, on some convenient water like the Hudson or the Schuylkill or the Thames, and there will be no more wailing about the lack of a regatta that has really a National complexion."

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"Is skating to be 'good form' this Winter?" anxiously asked The Cotillion Leader.

"So they say at Newport," put in The Traveler; "and what Newport says goes. By the way, you as a dancing man might with advantage have a shy at court tennis or hockey on skates. A man who can play either game well is bound to be as graceful as an Apollo when he gets on the dancing floor, and the woman who skates well is always as light as a feather when it comes to a whirl in the waltz. When the St. Nicholas Rink opens this Fall notice the good skaters, male and female, and then observe them when you meet them at a dance, and see if what I have told you is not true. The more we have of skating and rowing among men and women the more grace we will have when the time comes for an appearance at the dances of the season."

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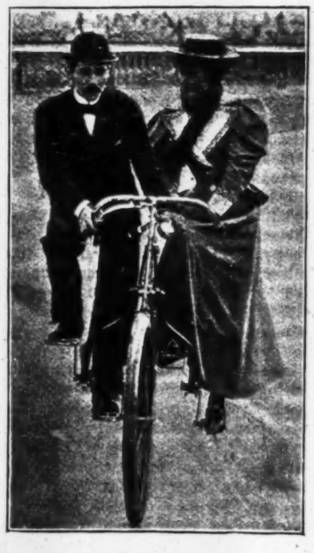
"Meantime, we will all have a chance to learn what to avoid," said The Lounger. "The football season is on. Some twenty or thirty young giants have begun hammering one another at the different colleges, preparatory to the annual games of football, about which all the insane men in this club will chatter from now until after the Thanksgiving holidays. As Yale and Harvard have no game this season, I can't for the life of me see what the men at those colleges want to practice for.

"Unless there is a game at Springfield in the Fall there is no use on earth for the game, in my opinion, and that sheepskin of mine is signed by President McCosh. Football among the other colleges is all right, and I do enjoy hearing that Princeton has won a game. But, after all, the whole season without the Harvard-Yale game is like an egg without salt. I wouldn't give a row of pins to have our fellows lick Yale unless Yale had previously demolished or been demolished by Harvard. In all reason, Yale ought to have a fight with Pennsylvania this Fall, just as she ought to have a race with Cornell next Summer. But Yale never does what she ought to. She does what she likes, unless Harvard comes in and blocks her plans. Seems to me, from what I hear, that there is about as much chance of Yale playing Pennsylvania as there is of my going out and chasing a rubber ball over a five or six mile golf link. If there is any one thing that I will not do voluntarily it is to walk."

A NEW DOUBLE BICYCLE.

Efforts are being made to introduce a bicycle for two that will afford better opportunities for conversation than is the case with the tandem bicycle at present in use. In a new invention, an illustration of which is herewith given, the riders can sit beside each other. The great advantage of the new invention lies in the fact that any person ignorant of bicycle riding can become a second rider. A further advantage is derived from the fact that a considerable difference in weight between the riders can be satisfactorily adjusted.



THE BICYCLE FOR TWO.

THE THEATRES

James Lewis.

JUST a word more—and not the last word—about James Lewis, whose sudden death caused a shock so swift and keen that it scarcely carried comprehension with it. Even now it is difficult to realize that we are never to hear his cheerful voice again. Less than any other distinguished actor who has lately made his exit from life's stage was Lewis regarded as a veteran. His powers had not begun to fail, his facility had perceptibly increased within a few years; he was, in all things, a man of the hour. He never cared to pose as an old stager. Among his younger associates of the nineties he was rarely retrospective, though he cheerfully gave any one of them the benefit of his experience when they felt the need of it.

Yet he was a comedian of recognized merit a very few years after Burton's death, before Jefferson's fame was well established; the contemporary of the elder Holland, Davidge, Brougham, E. A. Sothern, Mark Smith, Charles Mathews, and John Gilbert, as well as of E. M. Holland, young Sothern, Goodwin, and John Drew. He held his own bravely with all the first lot; he was seemingly as young, alert, and purposeful as any of the others, until the end.

He was of American birth and education, and his natural talent was entirely developed on our own stage, the credit of which he greatly strengthened in other countries. No other American comedian of our time, excepting Jefferson, has been so well received by the fastidious critics and slowly responsive public of London. They saw more in him than they could see in Raymond, Florence, or Goodwin.

The secret of his large popularity was, of course, his extraordinary personal humor. He appealed to the multitude as an exceptionally funny man. Laughter broke out spontaneously in any audience when his voice was heard in the wings. His countenance was mirth-provoking; the spirit of fun was in his legs and arms and every movement of his body. Yet few other actors could excel his impersonations of self-possessed men of the polite world. His acting of Beverley Primrose in "Little Miss Million" was fine enough in its technical attributes to be compared with Coquelin's acting in "Un Parisien." Similarly in the "light-comedy" rôles of Sackett and Cheviot Hill he was as buoyant and gay as Wyndham or Drew, while the memory of even the young playgoer must treasure a fairly large and diversified portrait gallery of comic old gentlemen impersonated by Lewis. Who could forget Prof. Babbitt in the agony of dramatic authorship, Mr. Bargiss trying to suppress the love poems he had copied from "The British Poets," which his fond but domineering wife had surreptitiously published over his name; Eliphalet Lamb chirruping over that bogus telegram?

My own remembrance of Lewis carries me back to my earliest playgoing days, when he acted Barnaby Bibbs to the Mrs. Barnaby of Mrs. Gilbert, and Larry O'Log, who vainly tried to chop down the forest which hid the enchanted castle in "The Sleeping Beauty." I must confess that the high light in that indelible mental picture, impressed upon me that night in the old Olympic Theatre, still illumines the sumptuous and lovely Princess Isabella. All the small boys who were taken to the theatre in that generation fell desperately in love with **Mrs. John Wood.** But I still have distinctly in my mind the small, restless figure of Lewis in the farce, with his chintz waistcoat and nankeen trousers, and I retain the conviction, which was then strong upon me, that the Irish brogue he used as the lumberman was as ineffective as his property axe.

In dialect parts Lewis was out of his range, which was broad and varied enough without them; and he failed to depict the loutishness and hearty animal spirits of Tony Lumpkin when he tried that good old rôle in 1875. The scene of the missing jewels with Mother Hardcastle went for next to nothing. But Lewis rarely failed. The skill to adapt widely differing characteristics to his strong individuality, which no make-up, however ingenious, could hide, grew upon him, and was still growing when he suddenly died.

No doubt there would have been some sort of surprising merit in his Falstaff, as there was in his Sir Toby Belch and his Sir Oliver Surface, which were both impersonations one is glad to have seen, though we may remember, with keener delight, his portrayals of Lofty, dallying with Davidge's delightful Croaker; Bob disguised as Crawl the lawyer; Major de Boots arranging for that duel, and Prof. Cawallader buying a large block of Big Bonanza stock that he might take advantage of a "pointer" he had secured and sell it.

We know the actors who lived before our time only by the praise and abuse written of them that has escaped oblivion. And in all appreciations of the comedian's art so much depends upon the temperament, the sensibility, the imagination of the writer. How much of Charles Lamb's own nature is in his study of Dodd, and in his rapturous praise of Munden? Doubtless Lewis was as fine an actor as either.

He might have gone a-starring at any time, and accumulated a larger fortune. It was to his credit, and to our advantage, that he scorned the humbug and puffery of a "star's" career, and kept in the straight path of artistic progress.

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As for Mr. Daly, he doubtless feels deeply his personal loss, and recognizes the loss, in a commercial sense, to his theatre. But the latter is not irreparable. None of us is of so great importance that he is likely to be long missed away from his own fireside. Not the fame or popularity of any actor or set of actors makes a theatre, but an unfailing supply of good new plays. Given the plays, the actors are always forthcoming, and why, in this alert, vigorous age, good plays are so scarce no philosopher can tell us.

Mr. Daly has a splendidly appointed theatre and a numerous dramatic company, largely made up of young actors he has trained, as no other manager can train actors, from the beginning. And to youth we must always look for new achievements in any branch of art. They will not fail.

William Sampson, who has just made a prodigious hit as a comic Chinaman in "The Geisha" at Daly's, has been in the company ten years or more, and has had experience in all sorts of parts. So with many of the others who are to be the Lewises, Davidges, and Fishers of the future. But the new plays—where are they?

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Well, to speak the plain, technical truth, there have been three or four new plays this very week, and "Sue" is one of them. Like most of the plays associated with the name of Bret Harte, it has been keenly disappointing to those who builded hopes upon it because of their liking for his stories. As with Gabriel Conroy and Colonel Starbottle, so with Sue. Her irresponsibility, in the glare of the footlights, becomes unaccountable. She commands neither sympathy nor respect. We do not believe in her for more than a minute at a time. Her ignorance and innocence are caricatured; her self-sacrifice is not pleasing or understandable.

Her maudlin, shiftless husband is not an interesting fellow, and no one cares much when he suffers for his follies, or, for that matter, believes in his agony. There may be such fellows in the world, and Bret Harte has often put them in his books, where his narrative skill has made them bearable. But on the stage they won't do.

If Beasley and the Sheriff, who is a rather clever chap, and the acrobatic lady killer are real human beings, they are the only ones in the play. The others are as extravagant as the figures in musical farce and operetta. The session of the Vigilance Committee in the last act, which is the most enlivening episode, is mere travesty, though good of its kind. Therefore "Sue" never seems real, in spite of the real mud on the boots of its frontiersmen.

It has some lively dialogue, and some good sketches of character, and one situation that would serve in melodrama. It has three or four clever bits of characterization. But it cannot be commended as a thoroughly pleasing and worthy play. In view of its other faults, its few technical deficiencies, such as the tedious explanations after the event, are scarcely worth considering.

It is always a pleasure to see Annie Russell on the stage. Her engaging personality, her simple and natural method, do not go absolutely for nothing in "Sue," but it is difficult to think of her as falling in love with the circus man at first sight, and rapturously kissing him, and to see her washing dishes in a barnyard is not an entrancing sight. Miss Russell and some of her associates, particularly Mr. Roberts, Mr. Standing, and Mr. Reed, do all any actors could do for Messrs. Harte and Pemberton's play, while Mr. Charles Frohman has put it on the stage carefully.

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The vagabonds, pilferers, cutthroats, chiffoniers, mendicants, and mountebanks are all coming to a wedding feast. The scene is a squalid corner of old Paris in the dead of night. Tumbling houses with overhanging fronts, tiny casements and peaked roofs—decayed mansions in which fine ladies may have been courted by gallants when Richelieu was Prime Minister, but in which now, on the eve of the great uprising of the people against the aristocrats, rats dispute possession with human vermin—surround a little square which is pierced by two or three narrow alleys.

With flaring torches and the blaring of horns the wedding guests assemble, some in rags and some in tags, but none in velvet gowns. There are shepherds and shepherdesses of the gutter, whose grotesque ugliness boldly travesties the pretty mockeries of the Austrian woman at the little Trianon. There are knights in armor with brooms for lances. There is, at the moment of assembling, a hysterical note in the gayety of this motley assemblage which suggests that slight provocation would change the laughter to maddening yells for blood, the jests to curses. But they are all gay enough now and ready to drink deeply to the health of Mistigris, the tumbler, who is to wed the daughter of Tireschappe, the mountebank, whom they mockingly call their King.

Now comes the King with the bride and groom, and the jug that is to be broken by way of wedding ceremony. He wears a ragged robe, does this audacious monarch, and his crown is gilded pasteboard, but he carries, withal, an air of authority. The bride is pretty and hesitating, the groom good-humored and speechlessly happy.

A strange, fantastical picture of a scene that might have been in those days of muttering and secret organization in France; one that presents to the imaginative mind a suggestive idea—pictorially and dramatically.

And then Mr. Francis Wilson sits on a barrel and partly sings, partly recites, a comic song about bicycle girls and knickerbockers, chewing gum, Raines law hotels, cigarettes, cable cars, silver at sixteen to one, and Li Hung Chang.

This is comic opera. It used to be burlesque—but names do not matter. When a manager goes so far as to call a farce with songs a "comedy vaudeville" we may as well cease commenting on the nomenclature of the theatre.

Whatever it is, "Half a King" at the Knickerbocker Theatre is full of fun, much of which is personal and peculiar to Mr. Wilson, some of which was invented by Mr. H. B. Smith or taken by him from the French farce writers, Leterrier and Van Loo. It has half a dozen pretty tunes, and three stirring finales, and a chorus of servants that goes with vim, and these are to be set down to Mr. Englander's credit.

The scene I have described seemed to me on the first night to make the whole thing "worth while." The abrupt transition from Paris, 1780, to New-York, 1896, scarcely shocked me. The appearance of Mr. Wilson always prepares you for something sudden. Moreover, this is comic opera.

Miss Lulu Glaser capably holds her place as Wilson's chief assistant. She is very merry and charming in "Half a King," and her two songs in Act I. and her musical imitation of a convent-bred young lady in Act II. are capitally done.

There have been no striking changes in the playhouse that used to be Abbey's excepting the change of name. In time we shall get used to that. At present the word Knickerbocker suggests nothing to a New-Yorker but a pair of breeches. The old Knickerbockers are all dead, and not one person in a thousand who goes to a theatre ever heard of Diedrich and his History.

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I shall not waste time in saying the obvious things about "Lost, Strayed or Stolen." There are occasions when moralizing is not profitable. To be sure, these things adapted from the French are deplorable. So is Mr. Louis Harrison—with his jokes about "kidnapped" and "damp nurses"—deplorable. His appearance in that infantry uniform is shockingly undignified. The gentleman in red flannel underclothes ought not to be tolerated. The way all the ladies swish their skirts around makes a modest man feel nervous. The double entendres in Mr. Cheever Goodwin's text are built on the plan of a stage double interior, so you can plainly see all of both sides at once. Mr. Woolson Morse's music would make a music critic frantic.

Still I am convinced there is no harm in the thing. And the fun of it all is irresistible. It is years since I have heard heartier laughter than there was at the Fifth Avenue Theatre Wednesday night. I was bored only by the military songs and the fussy Corporal in Act II. Everybody laughed till the tears came when Harrison became a mason; when Kennedy combed the prima donna's hair; when the clock exploded. Everybody found the livelier songs, the dances, the lover's duet, the burlesque of opera, enjoyable. The scenery and costumes were handsome, and the performance was all remarkably spirited.

It is better, then, not to moralize, but to accept things as they are; to give due praise to the graceful presence and facility of Georgia Caine, record cheerfully the uncommonly successful début of Fannie Bulkley, and then turn one's thoughts for his health's sake to graver and nobler things—to Shakespeare's sonnets or the burning financial question.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

A Typical Spanish Victory.

Havana Letter in The London Times.

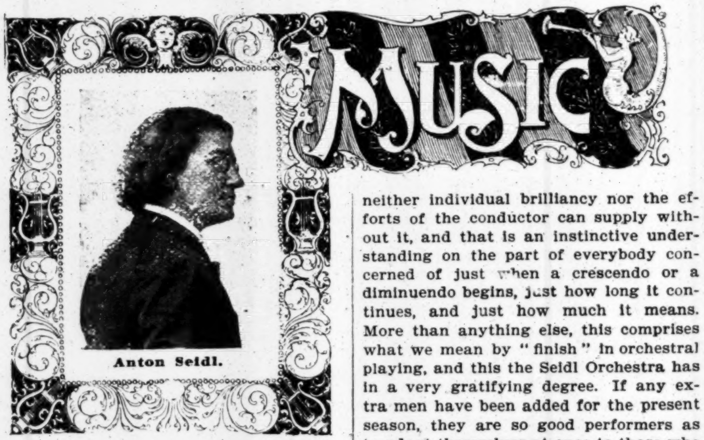
Three days ago a collision occurred some twenty miles from Havana, at San José de las Lajas. A column of 1,000 Royalists were marching along a road; a force of rebels was also on the march at a distance of a few miles. At the junction of the two roads the forces met. The rebels charged and broke through the Spanish line, immediately taking up position on rising ground to the rear of the troops. The Royalists attempted to dislodge them and failed, finally retiring with a loss of two officers and six men killed and eight wounded. Such encounters as these are typical of the methods of warfare in Cuba. Throughout it is nothing but a succession of guerrilla skirmishes, with no prospect of any decisive action to turn the scale in favor of either side.

May Be, of Course, But Is It?

From London Truth.

In spite of the hysterical paroxysms in which the logrolling admirers of Stevenson have been indulging during the last few months, it may be doubted whether any of his books will be "alive" twenty years hence.

MUSIC


Anton Seidl.

SEIDL'S organization of musicians that has been playing under his direction at the Madison Square Garden during the last fortnight comes nearer than anything New-York has had for some years to justifying its title of "The Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra." A permanent concert orchestra is at once the desire and despair of a large number of music lovers. If anything can be held to be proved in the history of our music for the past decade and more, it is that this desire does not amount to a commercially effective demand. If it did, it would have satisfied itself before this. Our only concert conductors at present—the only ones, that is to say, who have habitually led large orchestras, Mr. Seidl and Mr. Damrosch—are by preference operatic conductors, and few of Mr. Seidl's admirers would dispute that it is in "the mystic gulf" and not on the concert platform that he is heard at his best. Moreover, the possible profits of a conductor who is also an impresario are immensely more attractive than the utmost gains that a concert conductor can expect. The correlative truth that the possible losses are larger is not commonly so distinct before an unsuccessful opera season as afterward.

The deduction from all these considerations and a number of others is that a permanent concert orchestra must be subsidized, as the Boston Orchestra and the Chicago Orchestra are subsidized. Both the local conductors we have named have at times tasted the sweets of subsidies, and Mr. Seidl has tasted them quite recently, by reason of the inalienable loyalty of his friends in Brooklyn, in his season at Brighton Beach. It is the results of the Summer's association and the Summer's training of which the orchestra and the attendants at the Madison Square Garden have been getting the benefit.

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It should be said with emphasis that the benefit is very evident and very marked. It may be doubted whether Mr. Seidl has ever had under his direction so good a concert orchestra before. The effect of the Summer's work is manifest even in Madison Square Garden, unfavorable as that vast abyss is to orchestral music. One of our drawbacks, at least to Summer concerts of any musical ambitiousness, is that we have no place in which they can be fairly heard. Nevertheless, it must be said that one can hear very well if he be content to forego tobacco and to take one of the reserved seats well forward on the side of the first violins. On the other hand, he can get a fairly clear hearing of what is going on by taking a seat well back and in the centre. Between these two eligible regions, however there is a broad zone of confusion and reverberation where the real enjoyment of music is out of the question, and where attentive listening becomes its own punishment.

In ensemble the orchestra is upon the whole more admirable than in detail, and this is really high praise. An orchestra up throughout to a certain level of technical and musical competency is much more satisfactory for really orchestral work than one which is composed of star soloists, backed by incompetent, casual, or barely tolerable performers. The string quartet in the Seidl Orchestra is particularly good, and, of course, that is the crucial point. It is here that long association provides what neither individual brilliancy nor the efforts of the conductor can supply without it, and that is an instinctive understanding on the part of everybody concerned of just when a crescendo or a diminuendo begins, just how long it continues, and just how much it means. More than anything else, this comprises what we mean by "finish" in orchestral playing, and this the Seidl Orchestra has in a very gratifying degree. If any extra men have been added for the present season, they are so good performers as to adapt themselves at once to those who have been playing longer together. Moreover, the quality of tone produced by the mass of strings is very agreeable; rich, homogeneous, and voluminous, alike in piano and in forte passages, and denotes a high level of quality among the instruments as well as among the players. Much of the credit for the excellence of the strings must be due to the concert master, Mr. Henry Schmidt. Mr. Schmidt is perhaps more efficient in that capacity than any of his predecessors in the leadership, although he has unfortunately a rather small tone, which is especially a drawback in his position. But, though not large, his tone is pure, and he displays as a soloist the same qualities of finish and refinement which the body of strings exhibits. The wood wind as a whole is inferior to the strings, which does not say that it is not good, unless it be judged by the strictest standard. The weakness of the ensemble is in the brass, which seems to be numerically inadequate, and in which the effort, foredoomed to failure, is made of making up for its weakness by forcing it in passages that demand great sonority.

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When it is said that the orchestra in detail is inferior to the orchestra as a whole, that is not to say that it does not contain soloists to whom it is a pleasure to listen. The concert master, though not yet a Bendix or a Kneisel, is one of these. The first 'cello also, though there are first 'cellists in other orchestras with whom it would be unkind to compare him, takes his solos and his obligatos like a 'cellist, and also like a musician. The first flute, first oboe, and first cornet are all competent players, and moreover are acceptable soloists. The first trombone is thus far rather ineffectual as a soloist by reason of his tendency in solos, when he has to play forte, to force the tone, and when he has to play piano to "play through his hat." The first horn is excellent, though the most striking of the soloists is the first clarinet, who in tone, execution, and sympathy leaves very little indeed to be desired.

The Metropolitan Orchestra is in truth an admirable instrument. The questions that arise in its performances are more of the conductor than of itself. They are questions of what he plays and how he plays it. The reservations are mainly to be made upon the first point. It is, of course, rather to be desired that a conductor should show his dislike to a given piece of music by not playing it than by playing it. But there is so much music that Mr. Seidl dislikes, and most of it is so good, according to the consensus of music lovers, that the absence of it makes very noticeable gaps in his programmes. Not that there is not a distinct advance in catholicity over the programmes of former seasons. In the Philharmonic the narrowness of the conductor is understood to be expanded by a "Programme Committee." It seems in looking over or in listening to the programmes of the last fortnight as if he had voluntarily subjected himself to the same discipline in programmes for which he is alone responsible. Certainly, the old programmes, in which Wagner and Liszt were varied only with the works of four or five Frenchmen whose works strongly resemble each other, were very much less inviting than the more hospitable programmes of the last fortnight. But the more liberal hospitality is not without its curious exceptions and its curious admissions. Composers whose claims have been recognized the world over are excluded, while composers who have never been supposed to be "in society" at all are welcomed.

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The omissions have been much more remarkable than the admissions. Here is an orchestra which is in strictness and reality a symphony orchestra, which appears to exhibit its capacity, and which plays almost no symphonic music. There has not been, we believe, so much as a movement from a symphony, with the doubtful exception of Raff's "Leonore" march, at any of the concerts. Nor have there been any substitutions for the classic symphonies in the way of classic overtures. With the exception of Weber's, which have been introduced freely and played well, there have been no such overtures performed. Fancy a season of fourteen nights of concerts by a first-class orchestra with no Mozart, no Beethoven, no Schubert, no Schumann! The thing seems impossible, and it ought to be impossible. One wonders how such a deficiency is to be made good. As a matter of fact, it is not made good. The modern symphonic composers are represented in the programmes, but they are not represented by their serious works. We have the "Slav" march and the "Sleeping Beauty" waltz by the author of the "Pathetic" symphony, and the "Valse Caprice" and the "Feramorz" ballet and the "Bal Costumé" by the author of the "Ocean" and the "Dramatic." Wagner, of course, is always with us when Mr. Seidl is at the desk. We are glad to have him with us in moderation, and it cannot be said that he is in excess in these programmes. But with Wagner the serious music of these concerts has begun and ended, and serious music did not begin and end with Wagner.

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Though the concerts have not been so instructive as they should have been, they have been very enjoyable concerts. They have shown that we have really a "Metropolitan" Orchestra, and it will be a public misfortune as well as a public discredit if the orchestra is not "permanent." It is a pleasure to record that these concerts have been better attended than any previous series of the same scope.

PERSIA'S NEW RULER.

Shah Nasr-ed-Din of Persia was killed on May 1 of this year by a pistol shot fired by a follower of the sect of the Babis as he was approaching the tomb-mosque of Shah Abd-ul-Asun, a place of pilgrimage at Teheran. His successor is not his eldest living son, but a Prince three years younger—Musaffer-ed-Din Mirza, who was selected as Crown Prince when he was still five years of age. Prince Musaffer was Governor of the Province of Azerbaijan, on the Russian frontier, and resided in the capital, Tabriz. Hitherto he has distinguished himself by his fancy for artillery; but in other branches of education he is behind his brothers. The successor to the throne is well liked by the people, but he has no friends among the powerful Court society.

Not Wasted.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mrs. Ferry—Don't you feel ashamed of wasting your time the way you do?

Tramp—I don't see how you kin call it wasted, mum. How kin you waste anything that ain't worth nothin'?

TENNYSON'S BIRTHPLACE.

Somersby Old Hall Is Now Disfigured by a Sign That Excites Sad Surprise.

From The London News.

"To be let or sold." So runs the melancholy legend that disfigures the approaches to Somersby Old Hall, Lincolnshire, where Alfred Tennyson was born on Aug. 6, 1809—where he lived long and suffered much—where his father met his mother, and where they dwelt together in sorrow and in happiness; and finally where a great part of the earlier and more beautiful of the Laureate's work was conceived and executed.

I venture to think it would be a great pity if anything happened to prevent the preservation of so interesting a place. It may be objected that Somersby Manor, or "Rectory," though it was Tennyson's birthplace, was not his home. Was it not? Let him who runs and reads his "In Memoriam" answer the mournful question to his own satisfaction. Will Lincolnshire assent to the proposition that Tennyson belongs not to her? Surely not!

It is not many months since Somersby did honor to itself by perpetuating the memory of its noble son by means of a new organ placed in its church—a form of memorial that would have well pleased the poet-singer. Love of county is notoriously more powerful than love of country; and one is half inclined to think (though the world would cry shame were such a thing to happen!) that Lincolnshire unaided could with but slight effort effect the purchase of Tennyson's birthplace.

It is a beautiful old house, situated in a beautiful old spot. Rambling among its trim parterres, sweet-scented flower beds, and general air of old worldiness, you are 'minded of some words of Miss Hope Temple's charming song:

> There were rows of stately lilies,
> Winding walks where roses grew,
> And a dragon at each corner
> Fashion'd from its hedge of yew.

In this lovely spot resided the coming Laureate's father, George Clayton Tennyson, rector of Somersby and vicar of Grimsby, a man of exceptional culture, with his wife Mary and their growing family. Here in the rectory garden the children would wander hand in hand, "secure in the lovely thought," as the Norwegian dramatist happily expresses it, "that they belonged to each other, in great things as in small." Here the children of an ideal marriage swiftly grew up into lusty young men and healthy young women. Emily Tennyson, the beloved of poor Hallam, might well have sat, at this happy period, for the portrait of her brother's "Maud"—

> * * * with her exquisite face
> And wild voice pealing up to the sunny sky,
> And feet like sunny gems on an English grass.

Arthur Hallam was a guest at Somersby in the year that he took his degree, (1832,) the same year that witnessed the appearance of Alfred's "Poems." "Fifty years hence people will make pilgrimages to this place," asserted Hallam, confidently. The visitor to the hall is shown—or can find out for himself—innumerable little "memorials" of Tennyson. In one of the village lanes not far away the Laureate wrote "Break, break, break," "at five o'clock in the morning"; and the garden we know and shall know more when the "Life" is published, was the scene of much of his poetic output. Will not Lincolnshire men step in to secure so interesting a possession as Tennyson's birthplace and early home?

The Honeymoon Over.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

"No one comes to see me," said she, wearily; "like they did before I was married."

"Speaking of that fact," said he "I used to call on you seven evenings in the week at that time. But I am as bad off as you—I now have nowhere to go."

Not Always So.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Father—When a young man has his heart in what he's doing, he's bound to succeed.

Son—You're wrong, governor. I had my whole heart in it when I proposed to Miss Bruly, and I didn't come within a million miles of success.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE RUSSELL.

LORD CHARLES RUSSELL

LORD CHARLES RUSSELL, Lord Chief Justice of England, who will be in this city again for a few days before he sails for home the last of this week, arrived in this country on the 15th of August. During his stay here he has been on the wing most of the time, and has managed to do a good deal in the way of sightseeing. He has been in Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia during the last week, and is spending to-day in Newport. From there he will go to Boston for a day or two, and will then return here. It is hoped that before he sails the Bar Association of this city will have the opportunity to offer to him the hospitality of its beautiful new building, on Forty-fourth Street, and that he will be able to take part in the dedication ceremonies.

Lord Russell is a most interesting figure in English political life. He was born in the Irish village of Killowen in 1833, and after some local schooling went through Trinity College, Dublin. He was named for his uncle, who was President of Maynooth College, and to wnom Cardinal Newman attributed his conversion to Romanism. He studied law in Belfast, and when he decided to try London he eked out a living by reporting debates in Parliament for a London newspaper. In 1872 he became a Queen's Counselor, and in 1880 he went to Parliament. He was knighted in 1886, when he became Attorney General in the Gladstone Cabinet.

His experience at the bar required of him a great variety of legal learning. Some of his famous achievements in recent years were as English counsel in the Bering Sea arbitration in Paris, as counsel in the Parnell case against The London Times, and as Mrs. Maybrick's legal defender. He presided as Lord Chief Justice at the Jameson trial. Mr. Gladstone's bill in 1894 to permit a Roman Catholic to become Lord High Chancellor is believed to have been directed at Lord Russell's future. On becoming Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, in 1894, he was invested with a life peerage by virtue of that office. When he became Lord Chief Justice in the same year, he refused the hereditary baronetcy which attaches to that office, because he holds against the hereditary house of legislation. His choice of title, Russell of Killowen, was influenced by love of his native place and its early associations.

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A NEW MONUMENT TO MOZART.

The monument to the memory of Mozart, erected in the Albrechtplatz in Vienna, which has recently been unveiled, not only ranks among the most beautiful sculptural works with which the imperial Austrian city is adorned, but is said to be one of the best creations of the plastic art of this age. Mozart is represented in the bloom of youth, in a moment of inspiration; the face is turned upward, the left hand resting on a music stand, and the right raised as though beating time. Joyous, creative passion beams out of the serene features.

The plinth is elaborately adorned with groups of statuary, including Mozart as a child, accompanied by his father and sister, and "Don Juan and the Governor." The arrangement of these groups has been accomplished in a masterful manner. The low reliefs on the border and reverse of the socle are characteristic, and when a full and bright light falls on them they appear like high reliefs. The base of the pedestal consists of several portions. The lowest step is of granite, the following steps and the balustrade are of marble, and nearly all the remainder is of marble. Bronze has been used only sparingly—in the inscription, several emblems, musical instruments, floral decorations, &c. The rich floral decorations that serve as an ornament to the socle strengthen the sunny impression of the whole.

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Newspaper Copyrights.

The International Copyright Congress at Berne has expressed itself in favor of granting to newspaper articles the same protection in respect of copyright as to any other literary work. The questions of the copyright of political articles and newspaper intelligence are reserved for the decision of next year's congress, which is to be held at Monaco.

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Why Praise Is Written of Lobanoff.

From The London News.

The superior persons to whom morality is a weakness of vulgar minds have warmed into something almost like enthusiasm in their admiration of Prince Lobanoff.

THE WAR AGAINST DISEASE

IT was reported some months ago that Dr. Kitasato of Japan—who was associated with Behring in Germany in making the experiments which led to the production of diphtheria antitoxine—had perfected similar antitoxines for the treatment of cholera and leprosy. While no complete account of Dr. Kitasato's work in the hospital and laboratory supported for him by the Japanese Government has been published, a brief statement concerning his experiments with cholera antitoxine has been contributed to an English medical journal by Dr. Nakagawaga of Tokio. Preliminary experiments in the laboratory for ascertaining the curative action of the serum were carried on as follows: A number of guinea pigs were inoculated with several times the fatal dose of the virus, so that the untreated animals died within twenty hours after such inoculation. At the expiration of each successive hour injections were made into some of the animals, and it was shown that those treated not later than seven hours after the inoculation of the virus were cured, while those in which the injections were made after the lapse of seven hours could not be saved by the serum. In other words, if injected during the first third of the entire course of the disease (thus experimentally produced) the serum can be considered curative.

Cases of cholera were afterward treated with anti-cholera serum at the Hiroo Hospital, Tokio. Of 270 cases admitted, 138 died, which gives a rate of mortality of 51 per cent. Anti-cholera serum was employed in 193 cases only, owing to the fact that the supply of serum was inadequate. The rate of mortality among Japanese in nearly all the previous epidemics, as well as that of the last epidemic, has been about 70 per cent. Without claiming to draw from a number relatively so small the final conclusion that the serum treatment was attended with the reduction of 20 per cent. in the mortality statistics, it is evident at least that the result of the new therapy was not an unfavorable one.

◆

Diseased Cows in California.

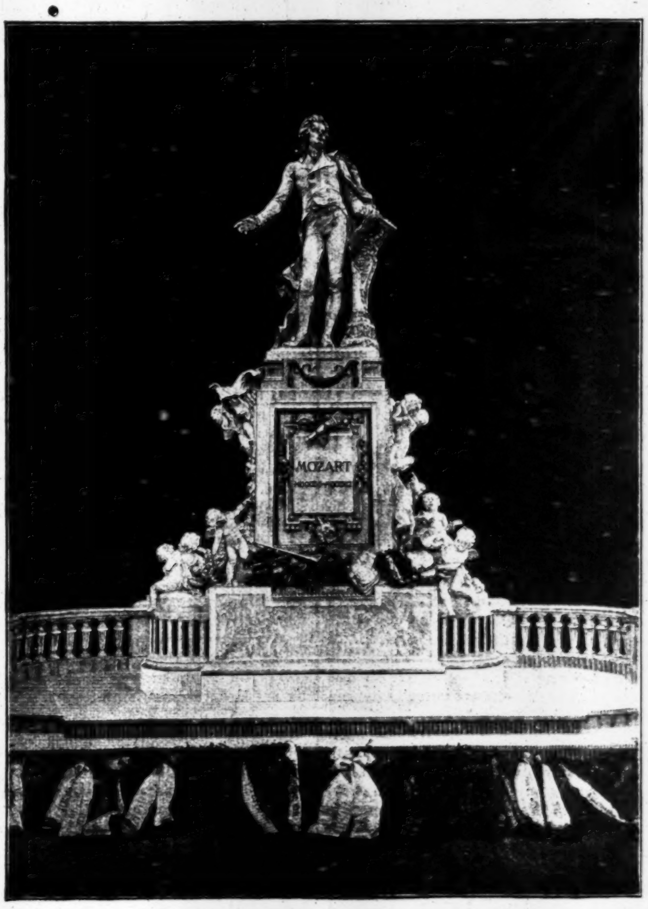
The San Francisco Argonaut says: "The opposition of the California Dairy Association to the killing of tuberculous cows merits the severest condemnation. At a recent meeting, we observe that the Directors of that association passed resolutions designed to hamper the State Board of Health in its attempt to test infected cows. The association is also attempting to enforce the payment of half the value of condemned cattle and full value, 'if after death it be discovered that they were not infected.' We do not see why a man who is maintaining a tuberculous cow as a nucleus of disease, and selling poisonous and disease-laden milk, should be paid one-half the 'value' of his poison fountain because he is forced by the State to stop its running. Despite the efforts of the California Dairy Association to stifle investigation, we hope that the crusade against tuberculous cattle, whether on dairy farms or elsewhere, will be actively continued.

◆

Bad Water in Chicago.

Owing to the dangerous condition of the Chicago water supply, indicated by the high typhoid death rate, the city's Board of Education has undertaken to protect the children in the public schools. "A bulletin by the city chemist declares," said The Chronicle a few days ago, "that the water used in the Lake View schools, with but few exceptions, is dangerous and is liable to bring on an epidemic of typhoid fever. Schools in that district seating from 6,000 to 8,000 children are using water that is dangerously polluted."

A few days earlier it was reported that there were more than 500 cases of typhoid in the city. "The records of the city chemist," said The Chronicle, "show that the drinking water of the city has been more or less polluted since last April. Physicians say it should be boiled at least thirty minutes. It was hoped that the new Lake View water tunnel would materially improve the supply of that portion of the city, but such has not been the case. In Hyde Park the expected relief from the completion of the Hyde Park tunnel has not been apparent. No reliable improvement is looked for now until the completion of the drainage canal in 1898." The Health Commissioner explains that the entire supply becomes polluted when the water from only one or two of the lake stations is bad.



THE MOZART MONUMENT AT VIENNA.

PUBLIC OPINION

Henry Loomis Nelson.
Editor of Harper's Weekly.

Will the Czar Change His Policy?

From Harper's Weekly.

Will there be any change, or will the powers content themselves with vigorous notes, demands for indemnity for the outrages on foreigners and the destruction of foreign property, and lift not a finger to secure the punishment of the real criminals? Much will depend upon the course to be taken by Russia. The death of Prince Lobanoff just at this juncture is a matter of international significance. More than any other one man has he been identified with the policy of non-intervention in Turkish matters, in pursuance of his greater policy of Panslavic aggrandizement. To him, Turks, Kurds, Armenians, Nestorians were simply so many pawns, all of equal value, to be sacrificed or advanced, according to the immediate crisis in the game. There has not appeared in the whole conduct of the Russian Foreign Office a single hint that the terrible oppression under which the non-Greek Christians of Turkey suffered was regarded with any degree of abhorrence. Certainly no Russian official has lifted a finger to relieve them. From various sources it has become public that the Czar and Czarina have recently been apprised of the real nature of Turkish oppression and massacre, and have been much moved by the sentiment of the rest of the Christian world in regard to Russia's responsibility for them. It is said that the Czar sought to modify Prince Lobanoff's stern, unbending policy, but failed. He has now an opportunity to inaugurate a different one. If he does not, then the full weight of censure from every Christian nation of the world should rest upon him. He has the power to make such massacres an impossibility. If he does not exercise that power he will be held responsible for them.

◆

A Settlement That Does Not Settle.

From The London News.

The acceptance by the Sultan of the terms proposed by the powers, "with modifications," may mean anything or nothing. Modified acceptance never amounts to much, and in the hands of Abdul Hamid it is absolutely worthless. The modifications may be, and probably are, fatal to the validity of the scheme. Moreover, all promises by the Sultan, whether oral or written, are mere words. Unless the powers exact material guarantees for the independence of Crete, and see that they get them, the Sultan will simply wait until Europe has forgotten Crete, and then begin his devil's work there again.

◆

Solution of the Negro Question.

Pitt Dillingham in The Yale Review.

It has recently been announced that the negroes of the South are turning from land tenure to wage earning. Not on the plantations. The movement is from the plantations to the mines, and still more to the towns. One million negroes are already in the towns of the South above 4,000 in population, and this, it is predicted, is the first long step on the way to the cities of the North. A vast urban proletariat is about to be created. The Black Belt is to be vacated. The black emigrant will pass out, and the white immigrant will come in. This through no compulsion. The black tenant farmer is a failure. He seeks to better his condition. He is capable only of mere muscle work. The mines want him, and still more the cities want him. Hence the North wants him, for in the North are the great cities. The line of least resistance for the colored man lies away from the plantations, partly for social, but mainly for economic, reasons. Thus by a voluntary and economic displacement and diffusion of the negro the race problem of the South will be solved and a new agricultural black belt will be secured. No new race problem will be given to the North, because in no one place is the negro likely to reach a dominant percentage. The negro in anything under 12 per cent. diffusion will create no race difficulty. Moreover, the negro is best leveled up industrially and otherwise when he has the maximum of contact with the white man's higher standards. So this change is best, not only for the South, but for the negro, and for the entire country; and the only thing required is "laissez faire."

◆

The Expert Witness.

From Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

The present custom, which permits each side to call in its own expert and pay him for his testimony, is calculated to produce anything but expert testimony unless the term expert applies to manipulation of facts to suit his client's case. It would be about as conducive to justice if each side were allowed to retain and pay a Judge and jury of its own. In fact, the practice is so obviously calculated to defeat instead of aid the ends of justice that it is difficult to see how it ever originated. The mere fact that a witness is employed and paid by the defendant or plaintiff unconsciously enrolls him on that side, and there are few experts whose testimony is not modified by such an arrangement. This custom has led so often to a flat contradiction regarding facts between opposing authorities that the general public has lost confidence in such testimony. This is, of course, very unfortunate, as it is beyond question that a man who has devoted his life to a study, for instance, of poisons and their effects on the body, is in a better position to judge of the probabilities in a given case than the ordinary layman or physician. Under a system where the expert is called by the court no question of bias could be raised, and science would not be disgraced from time to time by those who are willing to trade on their scientific reputation.

◆

Salvation Army Music.

From The Springfield Republican.

The last thing we should desire to do would be to criticise in an unfriendly manner the excellent Salvation Army—we have always recognized its sincere and useful work. But perhaps after so many years a word might properly be said as to their street parade, which is so frequent as to compel a great deal of attention—as in fact their object is. It has not been generally understood that they aimed at musical effect in their bass drum solos with cornet obligatos and occasional singing; the purpose has been felt to be the attraction of the populace. But from a recent number of The War Cry it would appear that they think they are producing music. If this is their idea, then the Salvation Army ought to establish a school for the study of the cornet and for the voice, so that the street corps should actually furnish music instead of discord. Music is a good thing, and doesn't ruin the flower of our youth, or even brush the bloom off that flower. It would amaze the troubadours to find themselves called in evidence about a Salvation Army parade. Be reasonable, brothers of humanity, and since you really think music is valuable if consecrated to a holy cause, give us a little of it.

◆

New-York in Prehistoric Days.

William Barclay Parsons in The Engineering Magazine.

There was a time when what is now the Hudson River, instead of flowing into New-York Bay, flowed into the Atlantic Ocean some eighty miles further away, and when the rocks of the lower part of what afterward became Manhattan Island stood many hundred feet higher. The reader can picture to himself the great glaciers which followed, and which, after grinding away the hills, left the rock surface plowed with the deep furrows that we find now; and then the slow deposition, by other glaciers and ice caps, of the sand strata, results of their destructive action elsewhere; and so the building of that structure, layer by layer, on which some day was to be built the very heart of the metropolis of the Western Continent.

◆

The Plague of City Noises.

J. H. Girdner in The North American Review.

If you should go for a walk in Fifth Avenue on a fine afternoon, and all sorts and conditions of people were to begin to assault you with switches, you would call the police; they would be promptly arrested and properly punished. What for? They have not killed you, or maimed you, or drawn any blood, and you are apparently none the worse for these assaults. What they have done is to irritate the nerve terminations of one of your five senses, viz., that of touch, or the tactile sense, and through the nerves of this sense they have made you conscious of painful sensations. This is exactly the treatment you do receive from these same people, by their unnecessary assaults on another sense, viz., that of hearing. But should you ask the authorities to interfere in this case you would likely be arrested yourself and your sanity inquired into. This remarkable inconsistency—the prompt protection of one of our senses from assault and the utter disregard of another—seems almost unaccountable, except on the ground of custom and habit. It is simply another instance of patience and long suffering under abuse for which the American public has become famous.

◆

England's German Rivals.

From The London Saturday Review.

Another significant fact comes from South America, a continent which the Germans are nursing with especial tenderness: Two German banks have lately been established at Valparaiso, which, in the official language of the Foreign Office report, "must lend effectual support to the active commercial relations between Chile and Germany." Shipbuilding is an industry in which Britons see a predestined supremacy for themselves; it is interesting, therefore, to note, from the latest official information, that German yards have been inundated with orders to such an extent that several commissions for new vessels have in consequence been placed here. This is a misfortune, the recurrence of which German shipbuilders may be trusted to avert in the future. Concerning the great iron and steel industries, our ironmasters and manufacturers will be interested to note that there is at the present time a brisk demand for German iron and steel from England and the United States, and that it is announced, in respect of all sorts of iron manufactures and hardware, that German industry can now almost dispense with supplies from abroad.

◆

Beyond the Patience of Humanity.

From The London Chronicle.

This business in Constantinople puts the powers in even a more foolish position than they have hitherto occupied. They will do nothing for Armenians; they cannot even insure a semblance of order in the city which is under the fire of their own guns; they look on placidly while insurgent leaders are put on board an English yacht by a gentleman who acts like a sovereign, a plenipotentiary, and a bank director rolled into one; they cannot persuade the obstinate and incompetent little despot at Yildiz Kiosk to meet any emergency with promptitude, dignity, and discretion. The statesmanship which cuts this figure before the world is beyond the patience of common sense and civilized humanity.

◆

Columbia's Late President.

W. H. McKellar in The Sewanee Review.

Dr. Barnard's youth was passed amid surroundings intensely Puritanic in their nature. And yet, so early do his self-contradictions appear it is difficult to find any traces of Puritan influence in his after life. Indeed, by the time he had reached the threshold of manhood he had turned his back upon the faith of his fathers and attached himself to the Episcopal Church. For this desertion we find no reason in the memoirs save one similar to that advanced by the love-sick swain in Solomon's Song for desiring flagons and apples—he was simply sickened by long prayers and longer sermons. His account of the Sabbaths of his boyhood, the prim old meeting house, the still more prim old congregation, the fearful prayers, the awful sermons, is of a truth enough to excuse his defection.

◆

Yet They Fought Well at Zeitoun.

From The Saturday Review.

The dominant European conception of the Armenian is that of a cowardly and unscrupulous huckster, who may have a cunning brain, but lacks the qualities of a manly race. It seems plain enough that a desire to change this impression and to show that Armenians could fight as well as Cretans was at the back of the curious seizure of the Ottoman Bank, which began the terrible riots in Constantinople. The result has been to strengthen the Western idea that the Armenian's genius does not lie in the direction of warfare.

◆

Working One's Way Through College.

From The Rochester Post-Express.

But regarding the wisdom of earning one's way through college, there is question. The boy who does this has been tremendously praised; but it is his plucky spirit that is admired rather than his intellectual acquirements, and as a rule he gains in picturesqueness by distance. He is apt, so far as he can, to make good use of the instruction so dearly bought, but it is common opinion in the Faculty that a man who earned his money first and so went to college a little later would be wiser than he who earns as he goes. For many men go to college too young, but few too old.

◆

Miles on the Indian.

From The Chicago Journal.

A champion has risen up for the Indian in the person of Gen. Miles. The Indian fighter has become the most earnest and aggressive of Indian defenders. This fact and an energetic defense of Gen. Custer are the salient points in the Miles memoirs. In his opinion the redman has distinguished himself as diplomat, statesman, and warrior, and may be good even while he is alive. In speaking of Custer, Gen. Miles says: "I have no patience with those who would kick a dead lion," and he attributes the lion's death in part to general ignorance throughout the army as to the strength of the enemy and in part to the failure of Major Reno to assume responsibility for the movements of his forces.

◆

American and English Prisons.

From The San Francisco Chronicle.

No doubt America has something to learn from the mother country about the proper administration of justice, but she has a great deal to teach about the humane treatment of civil prisoners. Men who enter American penitentiaries well and strong do not leave them as chattering and slinking imbeciles or as homicidal maniacs, and they ought not to go out in this way from the prisons of any Christian country.

◆

Hale and Hearty Prisoners.

From The Baltimore American.

The friends of several prominent criminals in various sections are urging their pardon on the score of their health. Perhaps our sentimental penology may arrive at the point of requiring every convicted criminal to produce a doctor's certificate before he is permitted to enter our prisons.

◆

Forest Fire Patrol.

From The Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Not only would an efficient forest fire patrol save millions of dollars of standing timber by checking forest fires in their incipiency, but it would do away with such horrors as that at Phillips in 1894 and at Ontonagon a few weeks ago.

◆

Dartmouth Judges for Massachusetts.

From The Boston Traveler.

What in the world would the courts of Massachusetts do if it were not for Dartmouth College? That institution had already furnished about three-quarters of the Judges of all ranks, and a few days ago two more were appointed.

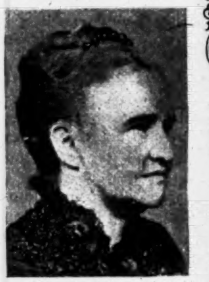
◆

Facing a Great Problem.

From The London News.

Europe is face to face with the deposition of the Sultan and the partition of Turkey.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN



Olive Thorne Miller.

HER POINT OF VIEW.

THE constantly increasing number of political clubs which women are forming shows two things—one that the issues of this campaign stir the hearts of Americans, male and female, as only two or three issues have done since the Republic began, and another that the suffrage agitation and political study clubs have educated and interested women in political questions. It is a significant fact that by no means all of the women who have formed themselves into political clubs are desirous to vote. They are, however, anxious to become informed upon State questions and to do their share, outside of the polls, of political work. New clubs are constantly forming for the present campaign. The Brooklyn Health Protective Association has taken an official stand for sound money, and a call has been issued for a Republican woman's club in the city across the bridge, in addition to those already existing. Here in New-York there are several clubs of women, representing both political opinions, established as flourishing organizations. Among them are the Harlem Women's Republican Club, the West End Republican Club, the Business Woman's Republican Club, the Woman's Bryan and Sewall Club of New-York, and others.

⁂

In New-Zealand the half holiday for domestic servants is going to become a law. Once a week every mistress will be compelled to turn her servants off from work from 3 until 10 P. M. Failure to do this makes the employer liable to a fine of $25. A clause of the bill provides that if the maids return to the house for food during that time, they must be served by their mistresses, or a similar fine will be collected; but this provision is likely to be hotly resented on good legal grounds. A woman of social prominence in New-Zealand pertinently asks if the bill cannot also include a weekly half holiday for the overworked mothers who keep no servants.

⁂

Bottle-fed babies belonging to aristocratic families take their nourishment from beautiful glass nursing bottles, often delicately colored and decorated with silver tracery.

⁂

A distinct fad of last year's dinner season was the tablet craze. It was uncommon at the end of a formal dinner not to have two or three of the company produce tiny crystal flagons or silver boxes the size of a quarter, and offer to their neighbors a tablet of their favorite digestive, soda, pepsin, or whatever it might be. There were fastidious souls who declined with dignity such proffered physic and frowned indignantly upon this medicated course, classing it with the use of the toothpick, a necessity, perhaps, but always a private one. There is perhaps more than a touch of indelicacy in the idea that, having been too greedy at the table, nature must be assisted to avert unpleasant consequences. But the tablets are very dainty, and the boxes and jars very pretty, often costly and sometimes monogrammed!

⁂

A Southern girl, this time a daughter of Alabama, has just received a high collegiate appointment, that of Professor of Natural Sciences in the Georgia Industrial College at Milledgeville. Miss Parker, the new professor, was graduated only last June from the University of Alabama, being the second woman graduate of that institution. She is the daughter of a professor of the university, W. A. Parker.

⁂

In Bavaria a woman cannot ride on the public highway on a bicycle unless she has a certificate for efficiency.

Which is all good enough in its way, but why make a distinction in the sexes? Inefficient male riders are every whit as dangerous as their wives, daughters, and sisters, and need to be controlled with quite as much statutory vigilance.

⁂

English five-o'clock teas are growing more substantial. Light wines and a delicate vegetable salad, with mayonnaise, are now frequently served at them. This is possibly because bicyclists often drop in, and it is hungry work pedaling, as everybody knows. Some new sandwiches evolved for the function, when it really becomes a bicycle tea, are mushrooms, daintily cooked and pressed between thin slices of white or brown bread and butter. Sometimes a salad of tomatoes, cucumbers, and bananas, sliced and dressed with cream and lemon juice, is also seen on the " tea " buffet.

⁂

Lady Habberton sees in the knickerbockers with which we have become more or less familiar through bicyclists an ideal dress for maid servants. In this costume flying skirts are done away with, and with them, in her opinion, a prolific cause of fire, knocked-over china and bric-à-brac, and dust lugged in from the street on trailing cloth. But who, alas! will bell the cat?

⁂

Word comes very ambiguously, but still with an appearance of authority, from Los Angeles of a new order to be soon formed to be known as the World's Templars of Roses. The society is to promote the arts, music, and drama and to unite in a common bond of sentiment the women of all the nations of the earth. It is hinted that one of the chief temples of the order will rise in Southern California, a beautiful temple of roses built after old Greek designs, to cost $2,000,000, to house 250,000 people, and to be the home of music and drama.

⁂

School children are going to be clean in Mount Vernon if Judge Schatz of the City Court can bring it about. The school-bath system has not yet been introduced by the Board of Education, but this progressive Justice proposes to try if compulsory home baths for school children are not within his jurisdiction. The standard of judicial cleanliness has been a little difficult, but "in general," says the Judge, " the hands and face ought to be washed once in twenty-four hours." Everybody will agree with this very moderate demand, and as the Board of Trustees, the teachers, and the " parents of all clean children " are with the bench official, Mount Vernon youngsters are likely, some of them, to be scrubbed more this year than they have been since their birth.

⁂

If here isn't another idol shattered by a London writer on social topics, who says: " The 'tea cozy' beloved of the typical old maid is a relic of barbarism and a revelation of poverty, as extinct as the dodo in any good house. If the tea becomes cold and consequently drawn, the hostess orders fresh, as a matter of course." What a pity, and just as so many of us had achieved beautiful satin or Eastern cozies and felt so proud of them! Life is going to be barren, indeed, with dodos and cozies both banished.

⁂

A new trifle in silver is a dainty oil can for the use of the wheelwoman. The sides are flat, and on them is engraved a picture of a mounted rider.

⁂

A pretty tea given at the end of a water fête on one of the Adirondack lakes lately had strings of tiny candles and lighted Chinese lanterns stretched over the centre of the table, not too high to prevent guests from looking across at each other.

⁂

Few Brooklyn households are now using unboiled water. The water from the city reservoirs is so ill smelling and ill tasting that even children are repulsed by it and refuse to touch it. The authorities are listening to reports and seeing what can be done about it, and meanwhile the citizens suffer.

On general principles, it is a good plan to boil the water used for drinking purposes, certainly throughout the Autumn.

" From the time we come home from the country till Christmas," says one housekeeper, " it is my habit to have only boiled water served. That is the time that fevers abound, and I consider that boiled water and plenty of seasonable fruit are two of the best febrifuges possible. If the water is boiled daily and regularly, it is very little trouble. Many persons object to the flat taste of boiled water, but this, caused by the exhaustion of the air, is easily remedied by pouring it from one vessel to another just before drinking, an operation which restores the air. Thus aerated and cooled on the ice, but not with ice, it is perfectly palatable and many degrees safer than unboiled water."

⁂

When the woman who has delightedly lived out of doors all Summer in rural scenes finds herself returned to brick walls and city conventionalities, she is somewhat abashed at the condition of her skin. Freckles and sunburn are rather effective than otherwise under the garden hat or mountain cap, but with the natty tailor-made gown of early Autumn and generally smart effect of city toilets, one wishes somehow these skin blemishes had been left in the country along with the lost tennis balls, broken oars, and other midsummer rubbish.

Sometimes the simple washing of the face every night for a few nights with pure castile soap and tepid water will be all that is needed, but if the freckles still hold, a lotion published by The Medical Record, and pronounced harmless, will remove them. The formula for this is: Four ounces lactic acid, two ounces glycerine, one ounce rose water. After using the lotion, apply a pure cold cream to allay any burning sensation. Vaseline on the face or hands is not recommended by complexion specialists, as it has a tendency after a while to yellow the skin. It is, however, an excellent thing to touch the lips with on going out windy Autumn days. It prevents the hardening and cracking to which tender-skinned people are subject at the first harsh breeze. Touch only the lips and try not to moisten them afterward.

⁂

Who will persuade the short, stout woman that the bolero and Eton jackets, with the clasping ceintures or girdles which accompany them, and are now so much worn, are not for her? It is pathetic the way women make themselves unattractive by studying other women's fashions instead of their own. Every woman who has reached the age of twenty-five has achieved by accident or intention some time in her life a becoming toilet. It may have been piecemeal, a hat that specially suited her, a gown that her friends spoke of, a jacket or mantle that she knew she looked well in—let her remember the combination and forever dress on that model. It must be modified and adapted to the prevailing style, but a little care will do this, and in these days of infinite variety of fabric and garniture it is easy to avoid monotony.

⁂

Although white and gold is and must remain a peculiarly effective decorative scheme, it has been so much used that its last claim to novelty or originality has long since departed. Some hostesses have been experimenting with white and silver, and find the combination excellent. One hostess used silver candlesticks, with white candles and shades of silver paper; a large bowl of repoussé silver stood in the middle of the table, filled with lilies of the valley and ferns; the china was plain white, and many silver dishes were used.

⁂

" There are some hopeless and perennial expenses about one's dress," sighed a young woman the other day, " that keep me poor. There are gloves, to begin with; they are so expensive in proportion to their wear; and there are veils and stocks, and the rest of the list."

All of which is true, and yet admits of some qualification. In the matter of gloves, for example, the economical woman invests every Autumn $2, or even $2.50, in a pair of heavy dogskin gloves of fine quality, made with overlapped seams, and she is well gloved every day of the Winter for street and shopping wear, and the following October she will find she still owns a very decent pair of rainy-day gloves. Her gloves for dressy occasions, if carefully reserved for such, will show a wonderful wearing power. Veils and stocks are more ephemeral; the former are most economically bought in good qualities, even at a higher price; the latter, on the contrary, should be shopped for, almost any round showing one or two shops where a bargain sale will be in progress to be usefully taken advantage of.

PARAGRAPHS FOR CHILDREN.

A little girl, one of the Paragraph readers, not yet nine years old, is the author of the following verses:

INVITATION TO TEA.

To a tea you are bidden,
My dear Mary Ann,
So try and come early,
If you possibly can.

Tea will be served
At five, on the lawn,
And there I will show you
My pretty new fawn.

Bring Dorothy Dimple,
And Lucy Pennot;
The names of the others
I have really forgot.

My new cups and saucers
Will be brought out in state,
But the little old tea pot
Is without a mate.

Don't fail to come early,
And do not be late,
Is the wish of your friend
And affectionate Kate.

Erie, Penn.

⁂

The Paragrapher wonders if any of the young readers of this column have happened to find in their Summer wanderings that curious and interesting plant known to botanists as the sarracenia, or insect-eating plant? There are many specimens of it in New-England, and they are found in many other places in this country. A more common name for the plant is American pitcher plant, or huntsman's cup. The stalk bears a large purplish-green flower, but it is the leaves of the plant that coax the thoughtless insects to their doom. They are like a pitcher, with a funnel-shaped lip or top. On the inside of this lip are long hairs growing downward, so that an insect, an ant or bee or spider, crawls easily along from one to the other, but when he turns to come up, the hairs confront him with bristling points, and he slips back, forced slowly down to the heart of the leaf, where he is drowned in the water which it always holds. To tempt the insect to enter, the outer edges of the leaf exude a sweet moisture that the unknowing bug greedily drinks, and burrows down for more. In nearly all varieties the fluid found in the bottom of the pitcher seems to attract and at the same time to poison the insects, especially the ants, which flock to it in great numbers. Sometimes a thousand ants will be found in a single pitcher, besides the flying insects that are entrapped.

⁂

Roller skates, marbles, and hooples seem to be in great favor among city children just now, with always the flying bicycle. It was interesting last week to watch the children and bicycles come home after their Summer in the country. The children, trooping in by every train and boat, looked brown and rugged and much improved, but some of the bicycles had the appearance of having had a hard Summer. Country roads or sea air are neither of them nearly as good for wheels as for their owners, and the city repair shops will be the refuge these next few days of many sickly bicycles.

⁂

It will surprise young people who think that Indians are practically banished from the face of the earth, or at least from this country, to know that there are still in the United States about 250,000 of them. In the Indian Territory, which is rightly named, at least 75,000 of these, or more than a quarter of them all, live, and the most of the rest roam in their reservations, and out of them when they feel like it, in the other Territories.

⁂

A writer, Mr. E. W. Bok, tells of the discovery in India of a real Mowgli, or wolf child, such as most of you have read of in the jungle books of that delightful story teller, Rudyard Kipling. This curious little creature was found a number of years ago by some natives who were hunting a wolf. When he saw them he ran into a cave, but was speedily captured. They decided he was a wolf boy about seven years old, a little fellow who had undoubtedly been carried off by the wolves when a baby, and instead of being eaten had been nursed and protected by the mother wolf just as the Mowgli of Kipling's stories was. He naturally became more animal than boy, running on his arms and legs and living like the wild beasts of the jungle. He was put in an orphan asylum and a great effort was made to teach him to be a human being, but it was not very successful. "He still lives," says Mr. Bok, "and is only half human. He eats his food from the ground with his teeth, runs chiefly on all fours, and will wear little or no clothing. A doctor who has seen him says that his head is small, his brow uncommonly low and contracted, while his eyes are gray, restless, and squinting. He has a small, wrinkled face, on which are scars—marks, doubtless, of severe bites received from animals. He stands about 5 feet 2 inches in height and is partially covered with thick hair. He has never been able to tell his story, so his birth and his life among the wolves remain a mystery."

⁂

And now two men in Baltimore have built a bicycle boat which is said to work admirably. It is built like a catamaran, of two wedge-shaped canoes 16 feet long and 10 inches wide. Supported on the two canoes, about in the middle, is the diamond-frame bicycle frame, with handle bars, saddle, pedals, crank hanger, sprocket wheel, and chain, exactly like a bicycle. The rider drives his pedals, and that motion is communicated to the chain, which in turn drives a beveled cogwheel fitted snugly to the shaft, which extends from the centre of the platform aft to the propeller, which is 15 inches in diameter. There is also a rudder near the propeller, which is operated by the handle bars.

A BIRD DAY FOR SCHOOL.

The proposition to add another fête day to the school calendar in the celebration of Bird Day as Arbor Day is celebrated has already been mentioned in these columns. It is more than a proposition, several cities having inaugurated last May their first Bird Day, and by the new year a number of others will have incorporated in their school systems the line of instruction which will lead up to the Spring observance of a day set apart for the celebration and honor of bird life. The idea has found quick favor and is almost sure to spread, as has Arbor Day.

Mrs. Olive Thorne Miller, a recognized authority on all matters pertaining to birds, was sought last week for an opinion concerning the feasibility and value of such special observance. Mrs. Miller has just returned from a three months' stay at Mount Desert, her usual Summer study of the little creatures of the air having been this season in the direction of sea birds. Fresh from her long communion with her feathered pets, Mrs. Miller was ready to indorse any movement looking to their protection.

"By all means, let us have a Bird Day in our schools," was her cordial reply to a request for her sentiments in the matter. "I've come to the conclusion that the children are our only hope of salvation for our birds. Through them, a public sentiment must be created that shall make this wanton destruction of birds cease. All that is needed is to interest a boy or girl in a live bird to make him or her a bird protector ever after.

⁂

"An incident of this last Summer shows the need of education in bird love. A Boston gentleman, a well-known ornithologist, was rowing one day about a small island near Mount Desert, when he saw a man wantonly shooting from a boat into a nesting place of terns, on the rocks. The tern is a beautiful white sea bird that skirts the coast, flying in wide curves, and by its grace and beauty adding to any seascape which it frequents. The bird killer was being rowed by a Maine boatman, who was evidently protesting against the cruelty of his fare, but the gunner paid no attention and went right on with his destruction.

"The Bostonian, indignant, had himself rowed near enough to add his protest to that of the other, but this did not do any good until one of the boatmen scared the brutal marksman by telling him that the new-comer was probably a bird warden, and as such would report him and a fine would result. On the strength of this assertion he concluded to put his gun down, and was rowed away. The ornithologist then went on to the nesting ground and counted thirty-one splendid terns as victims of this fellow's morning's sport (?). He said he did not want the birds, only wanted to see how many he could hit. If that man as a boy had been taught to know birds and love them as a boy, do you think he could ever as a man have been guilty of such wanton destruction? I do not, and it is this which makes me warmly indorse Bird Day as an educational and thereby a preventive means.

⁂

"It will come none too soon," continued Mrs. Miller; "our birds are going fast. When I came to Brooklyn, twenty years ago, orioles, robins, and catbirds nested in the trees in front of my house. It is years since I have seen any there; they have been driven away by that arch-usurper, the sparrow. They took refuge in Prospect Park, where for a time they were safe from their tormentors, but latterly I have seen sparrows in the park trees, too. Those little creatures are fast becoming a plague in the land. They were imported to destroy insects, but it has been found that they are not insectivorous, and that they are noisy, unmusical, build clumsy nests, defile our houses, statues, and everything with which they come in contact, and now farmers are complaining that they eat their wheat. The authorities did protect them, but now there is a law against feeding them.

"The Department of Agriculture has been conducting experiments for a long time in order to determine the value of the consuming qualities of the different birds. I have been in the examining room in Washington, where, ranged on shelves, are thousands of bottles containing the contents of the stomachs of thousands of birds. To give an idea of the perfection of the work, in a single bird stomach have been counted several hundred skulls of ants. As a result of all this patient and careful study it has been found that the only bird not much more useful than harmful is the English sparrow.

⁂

"As much as, if not more than, boys, with their apparently natural tendency to rob nests," went on Mrs. Miller, "do girls need educating. All the boy nest robbers of the country, for all time, have not done the harm that woman's toleration of birds' plumage in millinery has accomplished. The aigrettes and other milliner birds have been annihilated on the Atlantic coast, and now the butchers have gone to the Pacific for their prey. Indians and other vagabonds have been interested in the work, and these go out to the sea islands, where the birds nest, and kill them by the thousands.

"Laws against it? Yes, there are laws, but they are like the deer laws; it is almost impossible to enforce them. How can a bird warden travel over swamps and islands to watch for these poachers? They come and go before they can be followed. The law that is needed should be one made and enforced right here in the cities. It should be one that fines any one found selling these wings and feathers, and fines, too, any one found wearing them. Then we may look for a respite for the birds.

⁂

"There are Audubon Societies in England, and one here too, I believe, and there is a strong public sentiment against this unholy ornamentation, but the havoc goes right on, and women continue to wear wings and breasts and aigrettes, and whole birds even. How can a thoughtful woman, feeling some responsibility in the training of her children, reconcile her conscience to the constant object lessons in cruelty which the wearing of murdered birds holds up before her children? How dare she do it when she knows the barbarity which is a necessary part of this infamous trade? Every woman who buys a bird this year insures the death of another next season. I recall those lines of May Riley Smith:

"'What does it cost, this garniture of
 death?
It costs the life which God alone can give;
It costs dull silence where was music's
 breath,
It costs dead joy, that foolish pride may
 live.
Ah, life, and joy, and song, depend upon it,
 Are costly trimmings for a woman's bonnet!'

⁂

"These Bird Days will spread knowledge among young people, and mothers will soon be judged out of the mouths of their own children. I notice a constantly increasing interest among the boys and girls to whom I talk. Last Spring, at Pittsfield, where I gave a series of field and house talks under the auspices of the Kindergarten Association, I declined to admit boys to the field classes of adults, being a little dubious about their conduct. Whereupon some of the boys came to me and asked if I would take a special class of boys. I said, 'Yes,' and they got it up themselves and did excellent field work.

"The matter is a serious one aside from the humanity of it. Birds are our protectors, and we must protect them. This plague of caterpillars in Brooklyn would not have come if the birds had been here in force to destroy them. Massachusetts has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars fighting the gypsy moth, a foreign insect imported by a scientist for experimenting purposes, and allowed to escape. If our birds were not so depleted these and other destructive insects could never have got the start they have. Let us have Bird Days, or any days which will give us wisdom in our relations with these lovely helpers and most useful little friends."

CORRESPONDENCE COLUMN.

A. G. R.: Iced tea is refreshing, certainly, but it is not considered entirely wholesome for the regular use of any one, notably children. A way to make it to insure a minimum of tannic acid is partly to fill a goblet with cracked ice; make the tea somewhat stronger than usual; then pour it, boiling hot, over the ice. A slice of lemon and a little sugar may be added.

—

Mrs. E. M., Morristown: Rucked sleeves are snugly fitting straight sleeves which wrinkle on the arm like a Bernhardt glove. Sometimes they are rucked to the elbow, oftener to the shoulder, where they vanish under a fall of narrow triple ruffles. They have been fashionable abroad during the Spring and Summer, and seen here to some extent.

—

Traveler: The heat in Mexico is very oppressive. You will need gauze or very light flannel underwear and thin, light dresses. Your sealskin may safely be left in New-York.

—

Housekeeper Cake: The only "cucumber cake" the editor of this department has ever heard of is one baked in a cucumber-shaped tin. It was covered with a pistachio icing, and very much resembled, in form certainly, a large green cucumber. But it had no flavor of the vegetable, and was an ordinary white cake flavored with almonds. Perhaps some reader may furnish you with a cake receipt that instructs how to procure a cucumber flavor, though such seems quite foreign and unsuitable to any cake mixture.

—

Ellen M.: No. Put the pears in a dark place. They will ripen best there.

—

Suburban: There is no reason why you should hesitate to plant ivy about your house. It certainly does not cause dampness; quite the contrary. It acts rather as a thatch, shedding the water and keeping the walls dry. On brownstone houses it has been asserted that the Japanese ivy—ampolopsis—injures the stone. This, builders say, is not true. The little creepers, like tiny feet, cling to the stone, leaving a trace if they are torn away, but there is no real injury to the stone, merely a slight defacement, which can readily be remedied, or, better, the ivy left perpetually.

—

Novice: White flannels may be washed without shrinking, using a strong suds of best quality laundry soap and fairly hot water, to which a tablespoonful of powdered borax has been added. Shake the flannels thoroughly, then squeeze in the hands, sousing them frequently and rubbing spots between the hands. Do not rub soap on the flannels, nor the flannels on a board. Wring lightly from the first suds into another not so strong, of the same temperature. Rinse from this into warm water without soap. Wring dry, shake well, dry quickly, ironing before quite dry with a moderately hot iron.

—

Mrs. G. F. K., Mount Vernon: Try the sticky flypaper. Spread several sheets on the floor of the kitchen, on the tubs, and in the closets on floor and shelves. It is said to be as effectual for roaches, ants, or any kitchen vermin as for flies.

—

X. X. X.: Rhubarb jelly is not common, perhaps, but still is often made. It is best made from old rhubarb, and late August and early September is not too late for it. Cut into finger lengths seven pounds of good, juicy rhubarb and put into the preserving kettle with one cup of cold water. Allow it to simmer gently until all juice is extracted; then give it a rapid boil and strain through a jelly bag. To each pint of juice add three-quarters of a pound of white sugar, and to the whole quantity a teaspoonful of powdered alum, and any flavoring liked. When the sugar melts, boil quickly for eight minutes; then try it. It should not be syrupy. It thickens a good deal after it is put in jars.

—

"Nellie": Breadsticks offered with soup are made from the ordinary bread dough. After the bread is quite light, and just as it is ready to mold, cut off small portions, roll them out under your hand to about the thickness of a lead pencil, and eight or ten inches in length. Put them in greased pans and stand in a warm place. Bake, when light, for twenty minutes. They should not be sweetened. At the large housefurnishing shops pans to bake them in can be bought.

—

Mrs. George C. R., Bellefort: The green stain now fashionably used is sold ready prepared in cans. It is a suggestion that it is used most successfully on light woods, such as oak or maple. Rub it well in, to be absorbed by the pores of the wood.

WHAT DOES IT MATTER?

From the Swedish.

It matters little where I was born,
 Or if my parents were rich or poor;
Whether they shrank at the cold world's
 scorn,
 Or walked in the pride of wealth secure;
But whether I live an honest man,
 And hold my integrity firm in my clutch,
I tell you, brother, plain as I am,
 It matters much!

It matters little how long I stay
 In a world of sorrow, sin and care;
Whether in youth I am called away,
 Or live till my bones and pate are bare;
But whether I do the best I can
 To soften the weight of adversity's touch
On the faded cheek of my fellow-man,
 It matters much!

It matters little where be my grave,
 Or on the land or on the sea,
By purling brook or 'neath stormy wave,
 It matters little or naught to me;
But whether the angel Death comes down
 And marks my brow with his loving
 touch,
As one that shall wear the victor's crown,
 It matters much!

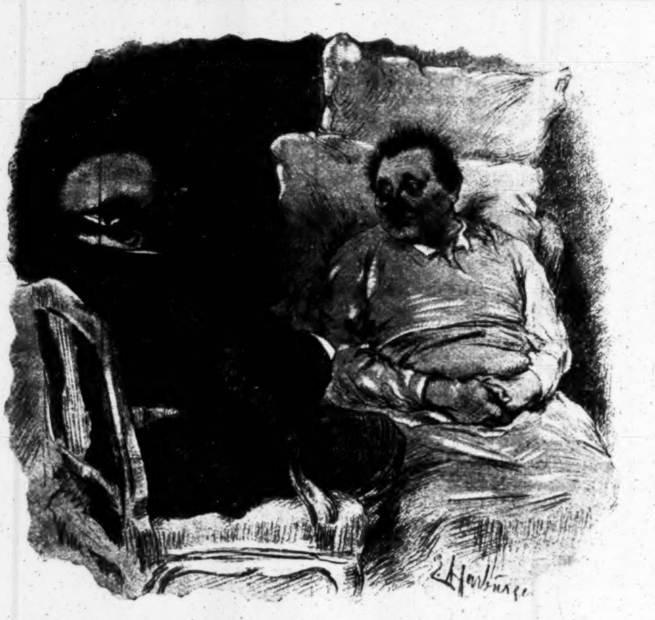
Excusable.

From Brooklyn Life.

"I don't blame Martha one bit for not returning the engagement ring to him."

"Well, I do; how a respectable girl could keep an engagement ring after the engagement's off is beyond me."

"But in her case she was so anxious to have the engagement announced that she lent him the money to buy the ring."



—From Filegende Blaetter.

QUICKLY DECIDED.

Physician—Ah! my dear friend you will have to give up wine, women, and song.

Patient (after a moment's reflection)—I am willing to give up song.

One of the Old Stories.

From The Cleveland Leader.

"I'd give a dozen years of life
For one sweet kiss from thee—
A dozen years of life to press
Thee to my heart," said he.

"You'd give a dozen years of life
For one sweet kiss from me?
Since you have told me of your love,
I'll give you one," said she.

APPENDIX.

For just a year these lovers twain
Have lived in wedded bliss,
And now 'tis she that has to beg
For every little kiss.

◆

Honest John.

From The Philadelphia American.

"You know old John Goodner?"

"Yes."

"Never called anything but 'Honest John' for forty years."

"Um."

"County Treasurer for twenty-eight years and guardian for half the orphans in the county? Trusted by everybody."

"Yep."

"Dead three weeks and experts have gone over his books."

"Well?"

"They found that he was honest in every way."

◆

The Autocratic Chef.

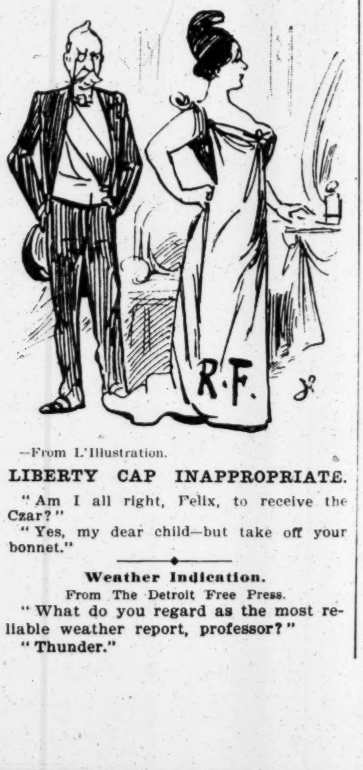
From The New-York Weekly.

Proprietor (average hotel)—Very sorry, sir, but you will have to leave this house at once.

Guest—Goodness me! What have I done?

Proprietor (solemnly)—You said something to a waiter which has displeased the cook.

◆



—From L'Illustration.

LIBERTY CAP INAPPROPRIATE.

"Am I all right, Felix, to receive the Czar?"

"Yes, my dear child—but take off your bonnet."

◆

Weather Indication.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"What do you regard as the most reliable weather report, professor?"

"Thunder."

Where He Failed.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

Crimsonbeak—You know Fakely, the mind reader?

Yeast—Yes.

"Well, yesterday he had to go back to the house three times to ascertain why his wife tied a little piece of cord around his finger."

◆

Best Book for a Traveler.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Mr. Cumso—I have bought you a book for your railway journey which you will appreciate, my dear.

Mrs. Cumso—How kind of you! What is its title?

Mr. Cumso—It is a mileage book.

◆

Strategy.

From Judge.

Dorothy—So you are going to marry Mr. Dasher against the wishes of your father?

Guinevere—Nonsense! I only want pa to take me to Europe this season.

◆

Federal Labyrinths.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

The new Chicago Post Office is to be "unlike any public building in the United States." If it is unlike the one in Philadelphia, strangers may be able to get into it without a guide.

◆

Evidences of Wisdom.

From The Chicago Record.

"Uncle George, when does a woman come to years of discretion?"

"When, on making up a luncheon, she leaves out pickles and puts in hard-boiled eggs."

◆

Fun All Around.

From The Chicago Record.

"Mr. Barclay, out in the country we girls learned to milk cows just for amusement."

"Well, I don't doubt the cows got their share."

◆

Always a Cousin.

From The Boston Transcript.

Mistress—A man, your cousin, was here last evening, Margaret.

Maid—And how did ye know it was me coosin, Mam?

Mistress—Because he called.

◆

Free Silverite Explains.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"But how do you account for your overwhelming defeat in Vermont?"

"They've got too many—er—rocks and too many mountains for us in Vermont. We're the plain people."

◆

Indisputable.

From The Detroit News-Tribune.

"After riding a wheel it seems such a come-down to walk."

"Yes, one does have to unbend some, for a fact."

◆

He May Have His Uses.

From The Hartford Religious Herald.

It costs as much to clothe and feed a fool as a Solomon.

◆

Well Preserved.

From The Detroit Tribune.

"She seems well preserved."

"She? She's a regular canned peach."

Realism.

From The Philistine.

"How natural that dead man looks!" exclaimed the Scranton girl in the National Gallery, as she stood speechless before that great painting, "After the Battle." "How natural that dead man looks—one could almost swear he is alive!"

◆

An Unexpected Quality.

From The Chicago Tribune.

According to the New-Orleans Picayune, the Louisiana anti-high-hat law permits the ladies to "display their handsome heads uncovered as well as to exhibit their good hearts." If that is so, the law must be exceedingly décolletée, so to speak.

◆

A Profitable Session.

From The Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Mr. Wiggles—What was the subject of discussion at the Woman's Literary Coterie last night?

Mrs. Wiggles—Well—we spent most of the time talking about receipts for putting up crab apples and plums.

◆

Identified.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"Uncle Theophilus, what is an egotist?"

"He is a fellow that listens intently when he is talking to you and never listens at all when you are talking to him."

◆

None of the Plain People.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Those new neighbors on the corner seem to be throwing on a good deal of style."

"I should say they were. Their hired girl's got hay fever."

◆

Barbara Frietchie.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

A newspaper announces "the true story of Barbara Frietchie." There was never any true story of Barbara Frietchie. It was the other story that made her famous.

◆

For a Double Purpose.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Mrs. Kernoodle—Cyrus, we need a new clock for the sitting room.

Mr. Kernoodle—Can't you wait till next month, Octavia? Your birthday comes then.

◆

Acme of Realism.

From The Philadelphia North American.

"I understand Munson's play is very realistic."

"You bet! Why, he has real actors in the cast."

◆

Fall Suit.

From The Detroit Free Press.

She—I hear you have a new bicycle suit, George.

He—Yes. Fellow sued me for $500 because I ran over him.

◆

A Complete Job.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Barber—Will you have a hair cut, Sir?"

Customer—Yes; and while you are about it you might as well cut 'em all.

◆

Rather Commendable.

From The Philadelphia Times.

If the bicycle face is all some say it is, a girl should be thankful if a bold man stared her out of countenance.

◆

Economic.

From The Detroit Tribune.

"You say the wages of sin is death, and yet there are more sinners than ever."

"Well, competition reduces wages, doesn't it?"

The Post Office Monopoly.

From The Washington Star.

"I just hope we will have a change of administration," she said, as she handed her letter to the Post Office clerk to be weighed.

"Don't you agree with its position in finance?"

"I don't know anything about that. But I do know that the Government is a mean old thing."

"In what respect?"

"In keeping prices up so. It's got a monopoly, and it's taking advantage of it. Everything you can think of, from bicycles to cotton thread, has been on the bargain counter except postage stamps."

◆

The Count and the Lady.

From The Kansas City World.

"Oh, will you wed, my dear?" he said,
"And be my own for aye?
And go with me across the sea,
Where all my gorgeous castles be,
To dream the years away?"

"I will not wed you, Sir," she said;
"Your wife I will not be;
Your castles fair are in the air,
I'd only have insomnia there—
America for me!"

◆

Opposite Sides of the House.

From The Chicago Record.

"They say the honeymoon is over when a man's wife asks him for money."

"Well, I shouldn't put it exactly that way."

"How would you put it?"

"I should say that the honeymoon is over when a man forgets to ask his wife how much cash he can have the pleasure of giving her."

◆

Artistic Fetters.

From The Detroit Tribune.

"Isn't the perspective of your landscape somewhat at fault?"

The artist shrugged his shoulders.

"That scene," he rejoined, "is laid within ten minutes' walk of the Post Office, high and dry, and with gas and water. I had to govern myself accordingly. It won't do to make your pictures too expensive in these hard times."

◆

Theatric Art To-day.

From The Washington Star.

The young woman had a remarkably good voice. One comic-opera manager who was watching the performance remarked approvingly to another:

"She took that high note splendidly."

"Yes," was the reply. "She would be a great success in this business if she could only kick as high as she can sing."

◆

Looking Backward.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

Trilby—I wonder what has become of all those girls throughout America who looked like me? They used to be quite plentiful.

Napoleon—Yes, they were. There was only one man who looked like me, I believe; and, by the way, I'd like to know what has become of him?

◆

A Suggestion.

From The Detroit Tribune.

"Of course," remarked the husband of one of them, "I don't know what the women folks play at their card club, but I hear them saying that white chip hats look dreadfully cheap."

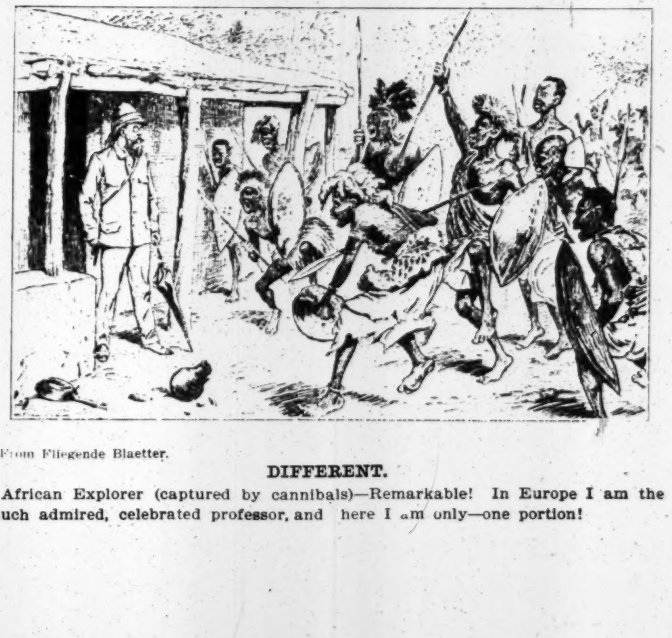
◆

A Charitable Boy.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Mamma (to Willie, who is sliding down the cellar door)—Willie, what are you doing?

Willie—Makin' a pair o' pants fur a poor orphan boy.



—From Fliegende Blaetter.

DIFFERENT.

African Explorer (captured by cannibals)—Remarkable! In Europe I am the much admired, celebrated professor, and here I am only—one portion!